



THE

CLASSICS

SALE

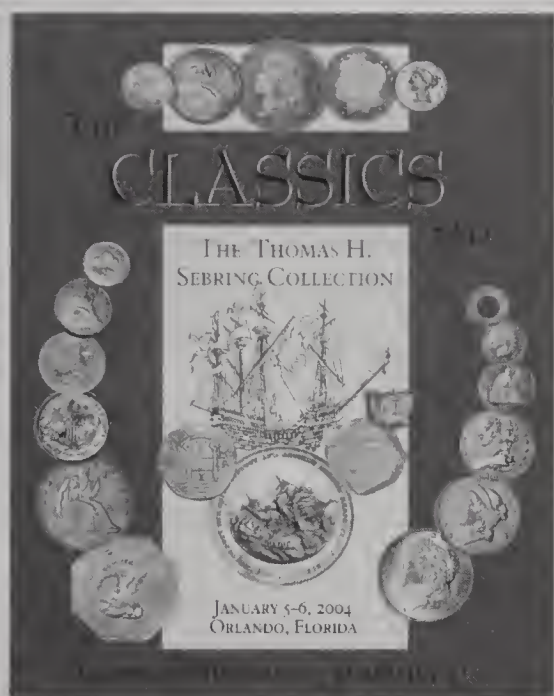
THE THOMAS H.
SEBRING COLLECTION



JANUARY 5-6, 2004
ORLANDO, FLORIDA



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC



THE CLASSICS SALE

THE THOMAS H. SEBRING COLLECTION

JANUARY 5-6, 2004 • ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Total Realized: Over \$4.4 Million

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1	3,450.00	139	2,990.00	209	805.00	283	4,140.00	355	1,495.00	436	1,380.00	515	34,500.00	604	1,150.00
2	4,140.00	140	2,760.00	210	747.50	284	5,750.00	356	3,220.00	437	19,550.00	516	6,210.00	605	1,265.00
6	1,495.00	141	17,250.00	211	16,100.00	285	6,670.00	357	2,415.00	439	2,645.00	518	1,322.50	606	6,440.00
7	5,750.00	142	3,680.00	213	43,700.00	287	690.00	358	2,990.00	440	2,070.00	519	8,510.00	607	862.50
9	2,530.00	143	7,360.00	214	1,782.50	288	7,475.00	359	718.75	442	1,380.00	521	1,495.00	608	9,775.00
11	5,060.00	144	43,700.00	216	2,645.00	289	15,525.00	360	805.00	443	1,150.00	522	25,300.00	609	1,265.00
13	2,932.50	146	3,910.00	217	920.00	290	1,610.00	361	747.50	444	747.50	523	1,725.00	610	1,380.00
14	1,725.00	147	184,000.00	218	1,265.00	291	60,950.00	365	9,200.00	445	8,625.00	525	29,900.00	611	1,380.00
15	5,865.00	148	1,035.00	219	2,070.00	292	3,680.00	367	9,200.00	447	2,185.00	526	11,500.00	612	1,265.00
23	1,150.00	149	2,875.00	220	3,910.00	294	6,900.00	368	4,370.00	450	12,650.00	527	3,220.00	613	1,150.00
40	6,903.45	151	10,580.00	221	3,450.00	295	1,334.00	370	862.50	451	5,520.00	528	862.50	616	1,092.50
45	2,990.00	152	1,035.00	222	23,000.00	297	20,125.00	371	920.00	453	3,105.00	529	2,300.00	617	1,207.50
50	2,415.00	156	15,525.00	224	920.00	299	2,990.00	372	12,650.00	454	5,750.00	530	2,990.00	618	833.75
52	2,070.00	157	10,350.00	225	5,060.00	300	4,600.00	374	1,092.50	455	2,070.00	531	3,910.00	619	1,092.50
54	1,495.00	160	9,200.00	226	920.00	301	6,900.00	375	1,610.00	456	13,225.00	532	1,840.00	620	632.50
56	862.50	161	8,625.00	228	6,325.00	302	2,530.00	376	29,900.00	457	32,200.00	533	1,725.00	621	2,070.00
57	1,437.50	162	1,380.00	229	3,220.00	304	2,300.00	377	21,850.00	458	18,400.00	535	2,760.00	624	805.00
61	2,587.50	163	5,980.00	230	23,000.00	305	2,300.00	379	64,400.00	459	2,300.00	536	17,250.00	625	575.00
62	2,990.00	164	1,725.00	231	1,380.00	306	253.00	380	27,600.00	460	1,495.00	537	31,050.00	626	690.00
64	1,725.00	167	1,955.00	232	1,840.00	307	3,910.00	381	1,380.00	463	1,955.00	539	1,725.00	627	632.50
73	1,265.00	168	5,980.00	234	7,130.00	308	4,140.00	386	862.50	464	3,220.00	542	6,210.00	628	529.00
79	24,725.00	169	1,035.00	235	1,955.00	309	5,290.00	387	7,475.00	465	2,185.00	543	8,050.00	629	1,437.50
80	5,750.00	170	1,121.25	236	1,380.00	310	805.00	390	4,140.00	467	1,552.50	545	6,900.00	630	805.00
81	18,400.00	172	4,600.00	237	1,035.00	311	1,092.50	392	3,680.00	468	6,325.00	547	2,990.00	631	253.00
88	3,105.00	173	4,370.00	238	7,130.00	312	2,990.00	393	20,700.00	470	8,510.00	548	3,795.00	633	1,782.50
90	1,495.00	175	2,070.00	239	2,760.00	313	2,300.00	394	14,950.00	471	7,130.00	553	1,495.00	634	977.50
91	1,955.00	176	1,380.00	241	3,105.00	314	862.50	395	1,495.00	472	920.00	555	3,450.00	636	414.00
95	2,990.00	177	1,725.00	243	1,725.00	315	5,520.00	397	13,512.50	473	12,650.00	556	1,840.00	637	862.50
96	2,875.00	178	5,635.00	244	17,250.00	316	13,800.00	398	9,200.00	474	6,670.00	557	4,197.50	639	805.00
98	55,200.00	179	2,070.00	247	8,280.00	317	2,645.00	399	28,750.00	476	7,475.00	558	3,910.00	640	977.50
99	6,670.00	181	5,290.00	248	2,530.00	319	1,495.00	403	5,750.00	478	4,830.00	559	1,552.50	642	2,990.00
102	26,450.00	182	16,100.00	250	2,875.00	320	1,265.00	404	1,840.00	479	57,500.00	560	1,552.50	643	690.00
106	4,140.00	183	3,450.00	251	1,840.00	321	776.25	405	1,955.00	480	43,700.00	564	7,705.00	644	1,265.00
109	5,750.00	184	23,000.00	252	3,220.00	322	6,900.00	406	1,150.00	481	57,500.00	565	1,437.50	645	1,150.00
110	13,800.00	185	1,782.50	253	2,932.50	324	3,910.00	407	5,060.00	482	1,955.00	566	2,990.00	646	632.50
112	2,990.00	186	1,035.00	256	7,360.00	326	1,035.00	410	13,800.00	483	1,840.00	567	2,990.00	647	747.50
113	29,900.00	188	2,300.00	257	2,760.00	328	4,830.00	412	1,380.00	484	3,680.00	568	1,840.00	648	920.00
114	18,400.00	190	6,900.00	258	5,060.00	329	851.00	413	805.00	485	8,050.00	570	2,875.00	650	690.00
116	10,350.00	191	2,530.00	262	2,875.00	330	7,130.00	414	17,250.00	486	2,415.00	571	3,220.00	651	1,610.00
119	2,185.00	192	21,850.00	263	1,495.00	332	3,910.00	415	2,530.00	487	1,380.00	573	1,725.00	653	11,500.00
120	25,300.00	194	805.00	264	15,180.00	333	6,210.00	417	4,370.00	489	2,530.00	574	690.00	654	8,625.00
121	7,130.00	195	16,100.00	265	5,980.00	335	391.00	419	2,070.00	490	1,725.00	575	1,035.00	655	14,375.00
122	7,130.00	196	2,070.00	266	7,302.50	336	7,590.00	421	2,875.00	491	1,265.00	576	1,840.00	656	4,025.00
124	10,925.00	197	2,875.00	267	2,415.00	337	805.00	422	1,552.50	493	483.00	577	2,760.00	657	3,680.00
125	5,980.00	198	23,000.00	269	1,552.50	338	1,092.50	423	920.00	494	1,207.50	578	1,725.00	658	1,955.00
126	138.00	199	2,357.50	270	2,760.00	341	69,000.00	424	4,025.00	495	1,092.50	579	3,680.00	659	977.50
127	115.00	200	5,520.00	272	5,980.00	342	552.00	425	1,725.00	496	977.50	580	3,220.00	660	1,035.00
128	184.00	201	253.00	273	8,050.00	343	2,070.00	426	16,100.00	501	1,466.25	581	2,415.00	663	1,150.00
129	718.75	202	5,520.00	274	10,120.00	344	833.75	427	1,265.00	503	1,495.00	582	977.50	664	2,990.00
130	862.50	203	862.50	276	4,370.00	345	3,220.00	428	1,380.00	505	1,495.00	583	1,725.00	666	2,530.00
131	276.00	204	4,830.00	277	661.25	347	8,050.00	429	19,550.00	507	3,220.00	584	2,990.00	667	3,680.00
132	540.50	205	862.50	278	23,000.00	348	690.00	430	8,740.00	509	1,610.00	595	5,060.00	668	3,450.00
134	299.00	206	1,380.00	279	4,082.50	349	1,495.00	432	16,100.00	512	1,495.00	601	1,437.50	669	3,910.00
136	184.00	207	1,610.00	280	540.50	350	10,350.00	433	2,530.00	513	805.00	602	1,322.50	670	43,700.00
137	1,955.00	208	2,530.00	282	690.00	354	9,775.00	435	1,897.50	514	575.00	603	1,437.50	1002	5,520.00

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC
Upcoming Auction Events

March 9-10, 2004 • Baltimore, Maryland

June 24-26, 2004 • Chicago, Illinois
Official Auctioneer of the MidAmerica Coin Expo

July 23, 2004 • New York City

August 15-16, 2004 • Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

November 29-30, 2004 • Baltimore, Maryland

January 10-11, 2005 • Florida

www.anrcoins.com

THE CLASSICS SALE

The Thomas H. Sebring Collection

JANUARY 5-6, 2004
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SPECTACULAR 1879 SCHOOLGIRL \$1



LOT 89

EXTREMELY RARE 1839 GOBRECHT \$1



LOT 147

IMPORTANT 1870-CC \$20



LOT 546

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • Toll-Free: 866-811-1804 • Fax: 603-569-3875

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Licensed auctioneer: Christine Karstedt (Florida #AU2876)

DEDICATED TO



John S. Babalis

July 28, 1930 - November 16, 2003

Our founder, our co-worker, and our friend.

Color Plate 1



1 2 4 11 12 13 15



16 17 18 20 21 25 26 27



28 29 30 31 32 33 34



35 36 37 38 39 40 41



43 44 47 49



51 67 68

Color Plate 2



69



70



71



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Color Plate 3



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Color Plate 4



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Color Plate 5



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Color Plate 6



Color Plate 7



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Color Plate 8



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Color Plate 9



369 372 376 377 379 380 383 384 385 387



388 389 390 391 392 393 394 396 397 398



399 400 403 405 407 408 409 410 414



416 417 420 426 429 430 431 432 437



445 448 449 450 451 452 453



454 456 457 458 461 462

Color Plate 10



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COMPLETE 1836 PROOF SET



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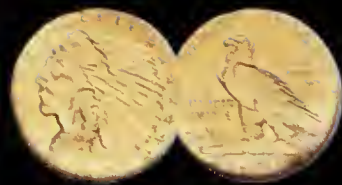


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1912 GOLD PROOF SET



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Color Plate 12



Color Plate 13



Color Plate 14



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Color Plate 15



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1738

THE SESSIONS

SESSION ONE

MONDAY JANUARY 5

6:00 pm Sharp

There will be a buffet dinner for registered bidders at 5:00 pm

SESSION TWO

TUESDAY JANUARY 6

9:00 am Sharp

AUCTION LOCATION

SALONS 3 & 4

ROSEN PLAZA HOTEL

9700 International Drive

Orlando, Florida 32819-8114

407-996-9700

To insure we receive your bids:

Please have mail and fax
bids to us by:

NOON, Eastern Time
Friday, January 2, 2004

There will be pre-sale and
live bidding available on
the internet at
www.anrcoins.com.
Pre-registration for live
internet bidding is required
by January 2, 2004

Prices Realized

Prices realized will be posted on the
internet soon after the sale. See
www.anrcoins.com

A printed list of prices realized will
be sent to all subscribers approxi-
mately 30 days after the sale.

For prices realized by phone:
Call 603-569-0823. Limit 10 lots
per caller

LOT VIEWING

SATURDAY JANUARY 3

9:00 am to 7:00 pm

SUNDAY JANUARY 4

9:00 am to 7:00 pm

MONDAY JANUARY 5

9:00 am to 5:00 pm

LOT PICK-UP

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 7

9:00 am — 11:30 am

(Pick-up on Tuesday, January 6 will be by special arrangement only)

LOT VIEWING/LOT PICK-UP LOCATION

SALONS 7 & 8

ROSEN PLAZA HOTEL

9700 International Drive

Orlando, Florida 32819-8114

407-996-9700

American Numismatic Rarities'

AUCTION SCHEDULE

March 9-10, 2004

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Now Accepting Consignments

June 24-26, 2004

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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www.anrcoins.com • email: auctions@anrcoins.com

THE PEOPLE

of American Numismatic Rarities

President: Christine Karstedt

AUCTION

Dr. Richard A. Bagg, *Consignments*
John Pack, *Consignments*
Frank Van Valen, *Senior Numismatist*
John J. Kraljevich, *Numismatic Research*
Beth O. Piper, *Numismatist*

AUCTIONEERS

Christine Karstedt
Frank Van Valen

FINANCIAL

Laurel A. Morrill

SALES

Melissa Karstedt

ADMINISTRATION

Cynthia LaCarbonara, *Auction Coordinator*
Jenna V. King
Mary Tocci
Jeremy Wiggin

MARKETING & PUBLICITY

Christine Karstedt

GRAPHICS

Jennifer Meers
Jenna V. King

PHOTOGRAPHY

Douglas Plasencia



Christine Karstedt serves as our *President* and handles our Marketing and Publicity with unbridled enthusiasm. A fixture at numismatic conventions and auctions for over a decade, Chris has built a vast network of industry contacts during her extensive career. Chris' unique ability to attract worldwide attention to the sale of numismatic material placed her at the epicenter of the marketing of the \$100 million treasure of the *S.S. Central America*. Chris has worked with numismatic trade publications as well as the mainstream press, appearing on television during her involvement in the sale of the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* treasure and the world record sale of the Childs 1804 dollar. In addition, she structured the publicity for the sales of the Eliasberg Collection, the Bass Collection, the Norweb Collection of Canadian coins, and countless other sales over her incomparable career. Her unstinting and tireless efforts will help consignors receive the highest possible prices for their coins. Chris was recently elected to the Professional Numismatists Guild, America's most prestigious numismatic organization.

Dr. Richard A. Bagg, *Director of Auction Consignments*, is a nationally known rare coin expert and scholar with over a quarter century of experience and served as Auction Director for Auctions by Bowers and Merena for nearly two decades under the tutelage of Q. David Bowers. In the course of his celebrated career, Rick has processed several hundred million dollars worth of rare coins at auction for thousands of collectors, institutions, executors, dealers, and investors. Rick shows an impressive degree of expertise and consummate knowledge of numismatics with few parallels. Highlights of his career include the showcasing of the Garrett Collection, sold by the order of the Johns Hopkins University, the famous Eliasberg and Norweb collections, and many other important properties. As a numismatic scholar, Rick has provided information to over a dozen standard reference sources, conducted substantive research for the *Official ANA Grading Standards for United States Coins* and edited a book entitled *Grading Coins*. He has also written numerous articles that have appeared in numismatic trade publications including *The Numismatist* where he won a Heath Literary Award. Recently, he was elected to the Professional Numismatists Guild.

John M. Pack, our *Associate Director of Auction Consignments*, has been involved in numismatics for over 20 years. John has worked with over 1,000 successful auction consignors in guiding more than \$150 million worth of numismatic material through the auction process. John's enthusiasm for all aspects of numismatics, and his sincere approach, guarantees that every consignment will be presented to its finest advantage so as to provide the highest possible prices realized. In addition to working with auction consignors, John catalogues currency for the firm. His cataloguing talents were widely recognized for several record setting presentations of U.S. paper money highlighted by the world-renowned collections of Bass and Rich. In addition, he was selected to compose the currency chapter of the *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*.

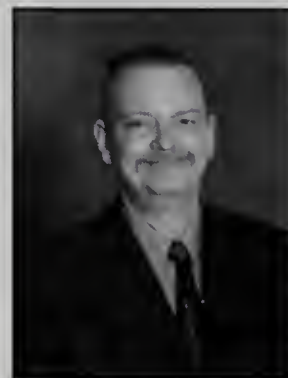
Frank Van Valen, our *Senior Numismatist*, is one of America's best known numismatic personalities. Widely praised for over two decades for his numismatic cataloguing, Frank's byline has appeared in dozens of the most important catalogues ever written including the Norweb Collection sale and specialized collections, like the Texas Collection of California Fractional Gold and the historic coin collection of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Frank has contributed to the last 14 editions of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* and his writing talents have earned the recognition of the Numismatic Literary Guild. Frank has an expert understanding of the intricacies of all American coinage in addition to many other numismatic fields. Frank often travels to meet our consignors, who find his visits instructive and convivial.

John J. Kraljevich, Jr., serves as our *Director of Numismatic Research*. A numismatic prodigy since preadolescence, John's insightful and historical contributions to our catalogues add value and interest to numismatic material in our sales. An expert on early American coinage, Numismatic Americana, and the technical aspects of minting technology, John has

taught seminars hosted by the American Numismatic Association, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and is a columnist in the ANA magazine, *The Numismatist*. The Numismatic Literary Guild recognized John's cataloguing of the Lucien LaRiviere Collection, the first \$1 million collection of American medals ever sold at auction, with its highest cataloguing award for tokens and medals. A frequent consultant to museums and institutions, John catalogues many of our important offerings and enjoys working directly with our consignors. John was a recent recipient of the ANA's coveted Heath Literary Award for an article on the coins of pre-federal New York, and serves as an officer of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society and the Medal Collectors of America.

Beth Piper began her career in numismatics at Auctions by Bowers and Merena and worked 18 years with that firm. In that time, she earned the distinction of having spent more continuous years working under the direction of Q. David Bowers than any other individual. Beth has participated in nearly every position required at a leading numismatic auction firm, and her responsibilities encompassed receptionist to coin grading to direct sales, as well as numismatic research and cataloguing of auction lots. One of her primary jobs is processing and proofreading auction lots and the final compilation of data files for catalogues. Her work with great numismatic auction sales is extensive and includes landmark offerings such as the collections of the Norweb family, Eliasberg, Bass and Childs, among over 100 other sales.

Cynthia LaCarbonara coordinates all aspects of our live auction sales. From working with consignor reserves, verification of opening values, and lot assignments, to reconciliation and finalization of all bidding and purchase records, Cynthia is an integral part of the system of checks and balances that make every auction sale a smoothly functioning success. For 16 years, Cynthia worked both behind the scenes and at the podium at the live auction sales conducted by Bowers and Merena. During that time, she led the auction teams that sold such great collections as those of Eliasberg, Childs, and Bass, a few highlights among dozens of important auction sales. A prominent figure at auction sales for years, Cynthia is well recognized by dealers and collectors alike. Most importantly, she is very familiar with all aspects of the auction process and what it takes to hold a successful sale.





Laurel Morrill manages our accounting department, handling all receivable and payable accounts for our auctions, direct sales, and subscriptions. She will also execute advances for auction consignors, and pay auction settlements after our sales. It is her organized and efficient approach that guarantees each transfer of funds is correct and done promptly. The transfer of the funds, either for a purchase, a sale, an auction settlement or other reason, is after all, the bottom line. Laurel has significant experience with the unique accounting requirements of a great numismatic auction firm. For over 16 years, she was an integral part of the accounting department of Auctions by Bowers and Merena, and its successors, under the direction of Q. David Bowers, the most respected name in numismatics. While there, she participated in the accounting duties that promptly paid thousands of auction consignors hundreds of millions of dollars in settlement funds—experience that makes her uniquely qualified to carry out the same duties for American Numismatic Rarities.



Doug Plasencia manages our photography department and personally takes all of the coin photographs that appear in our auction catalogues, on our website, and in our other publications. He has been a professional numismatic photographer for many years, perfecting his skills with Bowers and Merena Galleries. In his career, he has photographed many of the most important numismatic collections ever formed and sold, including those of Eliasberg, Bass, Childs, among others. To his further credit, he was selected by the California Gold Marketing Group to do photography of the gold ingots recovered from the *S.S. Central America*, he photographed the Jay Roe Collection of California fractional gold coins to illustrate the most recent edition of the Breen-Gillio reference, and he was selected to photograph the Bass Core Collection by the Bass Research Foundation.



Jennifer Meers leads our graphic arts department. In her 13 years with Bowers and Merena Galleries, Jennifer developed an eye for professional catalogue design that is unparalleled in numismatics. She is responsible for all auction catalogue layout. In her career, she has put together many award-winning auction catalogues, books, and other publications. Among her most notable achievements are the auction catalogues for such famous collections as those of Eliasberg, Champa, Bass, and Childs among over 100 others, many of which earned Catalogue of the Year awards from the Numismatic Literary Guild. The dozens of books produced under her direction include several titles by Q. David Bowers, including the landmark works, *A California Gold Rush History* featuring the treasure from the *S.S. Central America*, and the *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*. She is



also credited with notable books such as *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of Early United States Cents 1793-1814*, and the most recent edition of the Breen-Gillio reference, *California Pioneer Fractional Gold*. Further, she carefully proofreads all of our publications and she contributes to our publicity campaigns in developing many of our finest advertisements and brochures.

Melissa Karstedt works with clients in our direct sales department, with the active support of our team of well-respected numismatists. She maintains our coin inventory and supervises our Monthly Acquisition Program, which assists clients with building fine collections by way of budgeted monthly coin purchases. Each coin is carefully and specifically selected by our numismatists to fit the collector's interests and preferences. Melissa began working in numismatics at Bowers and Merena Galleries, working in the Direct Sales department with numerous clients. She is also a valued member of our on-site auction team as she travels all over the country to our many auction sales and facilitates our many telephone bidders. You will also find her eagerly assisting clients at our bourse tables at the many coin conventions she regularly attends. She brings great enthusiasm to American Numismatic Rarities, and looks forward to receiving every call from our many clients worldwide.

Mary Tocci directs our shipping and receiving department, handling nearly every package and item of mail that enters or leaves our offices. This extremely important position is vital to the security of all of our incoming and outgoing packages, and her qualifications are unparalleled. She began a career with Auctions by Bowers and Merena in April 1983. Aside from one brief interlude, she worked for Q. David Bowers for 19 years in total, beginning very shortly after the establishment of his firm in Wolfeboro and continuing until her recent joining of American Numismatic Rarities. Mary also has an excellent rapport with many collectors, having spent years working with clients in subscription maintenance and publication sales. She will also continue in this capacity at American Numismatic Rarities.

Jenna V. King is the friendly voice you hear when you call American Numismatic Rarities. She comes to us with several years of experience working in the coin field, having begun her career at Bowers and Merena Galleries where she assisted in photography and graphics, and worked with the numismatic staff in catalogue production. As an accomplished photographer, Jenna will also lend her talents to the graphics and photography departments at American Numismatic Rarities.

Jeremy Wiggin wears many hats at American Numismatic Rarities from shipping and receiving to supervision and maintenance of our company website. He has a good understanding of the inner workings of a numismatic company, as he spent nearly three years at Bowers and Merena Galleries. During that time he was responsible for inventory control and shipping of thousands of auction catalogues, books, and other publications, and he will continue with American Numismatic Rarities in that regard.



THE TERMS OF SALE

1 This sale is by public auction conducted by licensed auctioneer(s). The bids will be for specific lots which will be opened for bidding in numerical order. **In the event that bids for the same amount are received for the same lot, the winning bid will be the earliest received.** The decision of the Auctioneer as to identity of the winning bidder shall be final. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally liable for payment of the purchase price and any related charges as well as responsible for the performance of all buyer obligations under these terms of sale. No “buy” or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors.

2 American Numismatic Rarities, LLC, (subsequently referred to as ANR in the Terms of Sale) reserves the right to postpone or cancel the auction without notice in its sole discretion. Any lot may be withdrawn by ANR without notice prior to it being opened for bidding. Neither ANR nor the consignor shall be liable for any costs or damages arising from either the withdrawal of material at the auction or the delay or cancellation of the auction.

3 The purchase price shall be sum of the winning bid and a buyer's premium of 15% of the amount of the winning bid. The purchase price shall be paid in full prior to delivery of the lot absent other arrangements between the successful bidder and ANR. The decision to extend a line of credit and the decision to withdraw a previously authorized line of credit shall be within the sole discretion of ANR. ANR reserves the right to deny participation in the auction if, in ANR's sole discretion, the bidder's prior business dealings with ANR have been unsatisfactory.

4 Payment shall be by cash in United States funds or checks drawn on United States banks. The purchase price shall be paid upon delivery of the lot or receipt of our invoice for the lot, whichever occurs first. All associated costs for the delivery of the lot such as handling, shipping, insurance, and related charges will be added to the purchase price for lots not picked up after the auction by the winning bidder. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of sale, ANR reserves the right to

extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1-1/2% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit ANR to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate the lots purchased until paid in full. If the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

5 Bidders shall be responsible for all taxes due as a result of their purchases.

6 Title does not pass from the consignor to the successful bidder until the purchase price for the lot has been paid in full. The risk of loss is on the buyer once the lot is either in transit to the successful bidder or in their possession.

7 ANR reserves the right to establish the opening bid for any lot, to establish bidding increments, and to refuse any bid. ANR reserves the right to place bids on behalf of the consignor up to the amount of a reserve price established by the consignor. ANR will not accept a reserve price from a consignor above the high estimated value shown in the catalog for the auction and any exceptions to this rule will be announced at the auction prior to the opening of bidding on the material. ANR shall make reasonable efforts to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means. However, ANR shall not be liable for any errors for incorrectly entered or incorrectly executed bids.

8 Bidders are responsible for their bids including any errors they may make in placing bids. All bids shall be in even dollar amounts and any bids not in whole dollar amounts will be rounded to the next highest dollar. All bid sheets must be signed, and ANR reserves the right to not accept unsigned bid sheets.

9 All items offered in this auction catalog are guaranteed to be genuine. **Except for questions of authenticity, no lots shall be returned nor shall ANR accept any returned lots from any floor bidder or any bidder who examined the lots prior to the sale.** Mail, FAX and Internet bidders may make return requests within three days of the receipt of the lot. Coins must be returned to ANR's offices in Wolfeboro, N.H. within 30 days from the date of the auction. Any coin which has been physically altered or which has been removed from its container or holder shall not be returnable nor accepted by ANR.

10 Bidders by accepting these terms of sale acknowledge that the grading of coins is a subjective process for describing the relative ranking of coins as to their condition. Consequently, the language used to describe any coin in this catalog, including but not limited to the grading of such coin, are statements of subjective opinion by the ANR staff. **No warranty, whether expressed or implied, including the warranty of merchantability, is made with respect to any coin contained in this catalog.** In the event of a typographical error or other error, ANR reserves the right to withdraw any item from the auction with or without notice, to correct the error by verbal announcement before the lot is opened for bidding or, if the error is discovered after the auction, to refund the successful bidder's funds without further obligation. The maximum obligation of ANR to any bidder shall be the purchase price for any lot in dispute or for which a refund or adjustment is made for any reason.

11 ANR acts as an auctioneer to sell coins for the various consignors. Therefore, no claims of any kind can be considered by ANR after settlements, which occur 45 days after the auction, have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date except for reasons of authenticity, is to be resolved strictly by discussions between the successful bidder and consignor.

12 Cash advances may have been made to some consignors in anticipation of auction proceeds. ANR may consign items to this auction and may participate as a bidder. ANR or the consignor may bid for their own account at the auction and may have information not otherwise available to the bidders regarding reserves, bid values, and other material facts relating to the lots opened for bidding at the auction. When a lot is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed over, withdrawn from the auction, returned to the owner or bought by ANR. Any consignor may bid on any lot, including lots containing coins consigned by the consignor.

13 By placing a bid in this sale, a bidder agrees that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire and that neither New Hampshire's or any other state's choice of laws and/or conflict of laws shall be applied. Any dispute between ANR and bidders at the auction (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. conducted at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. In the event of non-payment, ANR and a successful bidder agree that any judicial action shall be heard and determined only by the courts of the State of New Hampshire and the successful bidder hereby consents and submits to the personal jurisdiction of the courts of New Hampshire.

14 In the event of litigation, the party against whom a final judgment is rendered shall pay the prevailing parties' legal costs, including attorneys fees and witness fees, and all other costs incurred by it during the course of such litigation.

15 **These Terms of Sale are intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue.** Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing Terms of Sale.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS

TO INSURE WE RECEIVE YOUR BIDS, please have mail and fax bids to us by **NOON, Eastern Time Friday, January 2, 2004.**

- There will be pre-sale and live bidding available on the internet at www.anrcoins.com.
- Pre-registration to bid during the live auction required by January 2, 2004.

PHONE DESCRIPTIONS: Any request for phone descriptions should be made by Thursday, December 18.

PRICES REALIZED will be published approximately 30 days after the auction. Prices realized will be posted on the Internet soon after the sale at www.anrcoins.com

NEW BIDDERS: If you are a new bidder, be sure to send your credit information: Attn: Laurel Morrill, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction. All bidders not known to us will be required to submit a 25% deposit before bidding in the sale.

FLOOR BIDDER REGISTRATION will begin 30 minutes before the sale at the entrance to the auction room.

Please note: Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT intended for long-term storage.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you are an experienced bidder, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia LaCarbonara.

Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

As the sale date draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-3875]. Or, telephone your bids to our Auction Department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful.

Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of

the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

Please keep current prices levels in mind when bidding.

While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500-\$600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30% actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession.

SPECIAL BIDDING OPTIONS

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the TOTAL EXPENDITURE line on your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and an ANR customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. TOTAL EXPENDITURE and SINGLE LOT GROUP bidding can be combined.

SINGLE LOT GROUP

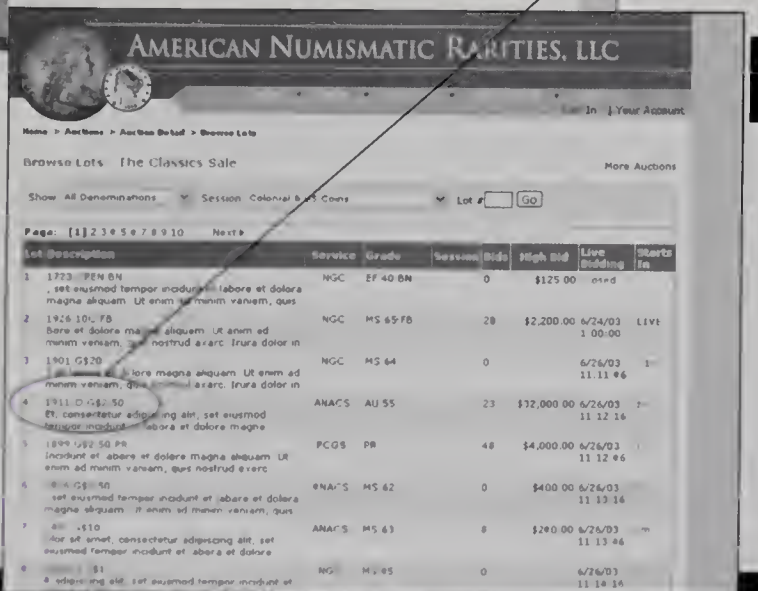
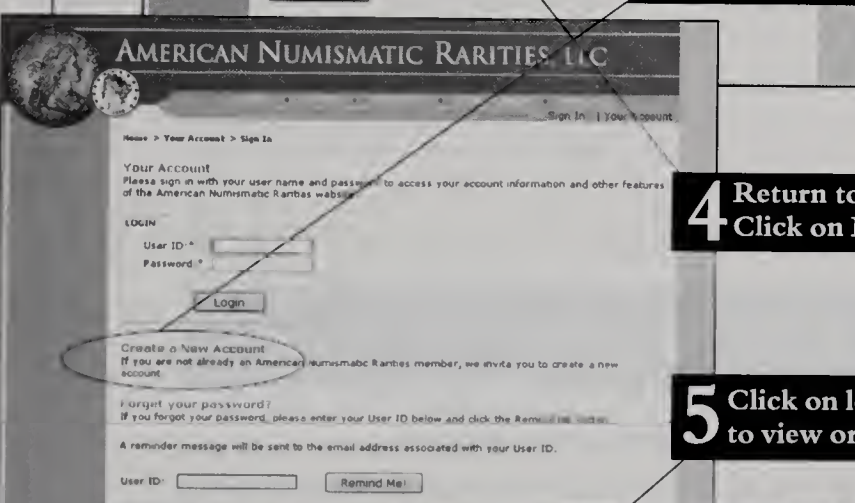
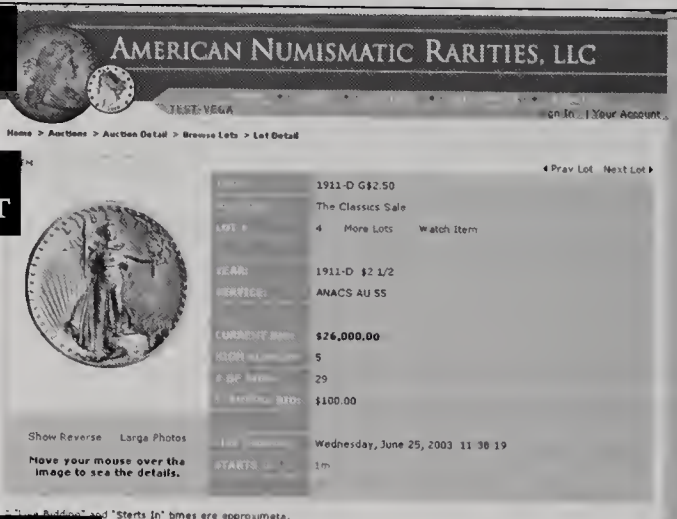
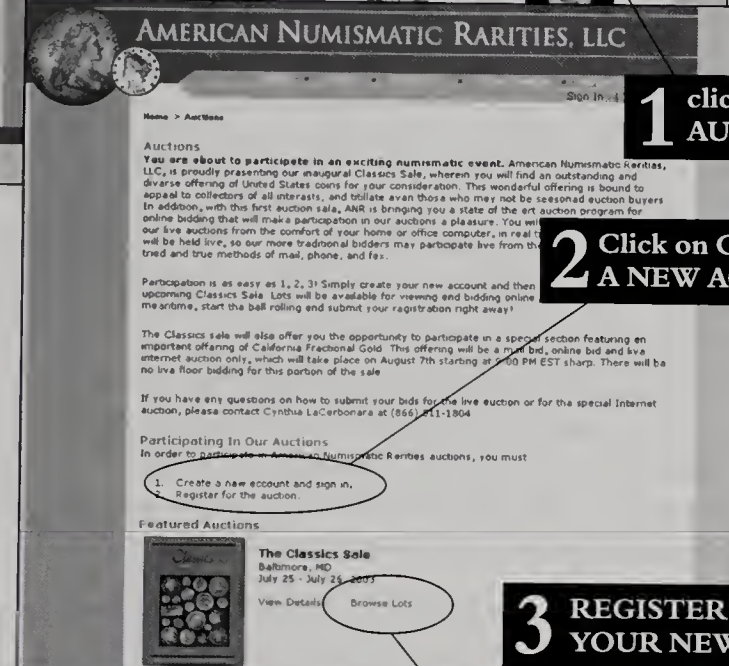
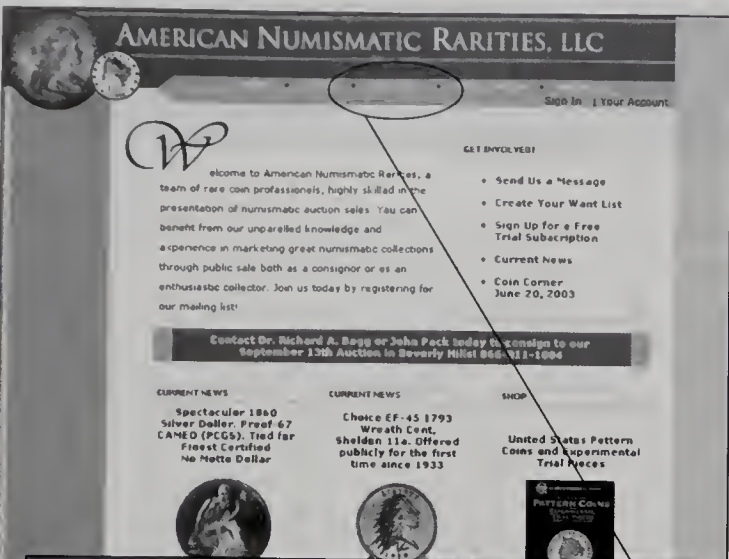
Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a SINGLE LOT GROUP purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

OPTIONAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE

We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

Guide to ONLINE BIDDING

Visit our website at www.anrcoins.com to register and bid in the Classics Sale. Once you have a user name and password, you can browse lots from the sale, view photographs of the coins, and place bids. We also offer the option of live online bidding during the auction. However, you must pre-register by noon, January 2, 2004 to take advantage of this service.



1 click on
AUCTIONS

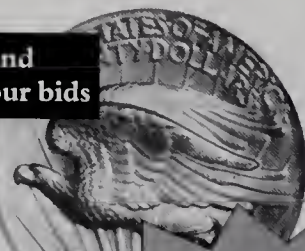
2 Click on CREATE
A NEW ACCOUNT

3 REGISTER AND CREATE
YOUR NEW ACCOUNT

4 Return to auctions page.
Click on BROWSE LOTS

5 Click on lots you wish
to view or bid on

6 Login with user ID and
Password to place your bids



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OUR CONSIGNORS

My Friend Tom Sebring

By John Kraljevich

In the spring of 1988, I wandered with both parents in tow into a small coin show in the ballroom of a Holiday Inn in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Weeks before, a tiny announcement that the local coin club was having their annual show appeared in the *Daily Local News* amidst other church and community news items. After vigorously circling it, I clipped the paragraph-long article and hung it on the refrigerator, excited beyond belief that after actively collecting coins for a few years I'd finally get to go to my first coin show. I was 10.

That was the day I met Tom Sebring, who was sitting behind the West Chester Coin Club table out front autographing copies of his book *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. A real-life author! Tom introduced himself to my parents and me, asked me what I collected, and signed a copy of his book to me with kind wishes. It was the third book in my numismatic library, after a 1987 *Red Book* and a 1977 Scott U.S. coins catalogue that I had permanently borrowed from my big brother. Tom was gracious, welcoming, friendly, and was a calming influence on a very exciting day.

Tom invited me to join the local coin club, which I did on the spot, and for the next seven years I saw Tom just about every month. He became a mentor to me, offering sage advice on everything from numismatic literature to how to attribute large cents to avoiding duplication in a collection. He fed my love of his-

tory, which was richly invigorated by his book. I fell in love, as he had years earlier, with the allure of shipwrecks – their romance, their mystery, and their value as archaeological time capsules. I read with fascination about the discovery of the metallic riches of the New World, the ships that traveled the world, and the pirates that followed them. Tom and I shared a love of U.S. colonial coins, but I fondly recall that he was the source of my first 1820 large cent (a date whose varieties I pursued with vigor until my collection was sold at auction a month before my college tuition was due) and my first shipwreck coin – a diminutive halfpenny that washed up on the nearby shores of Delaware from a wreck called the *Faithful Steward*, that sank in the era of the American Revolution.

As I grew up, Tom and his wife Pat became close friends of my parents and me, and we've remained in touch to the present day. Tom has always effortlessly shared his vast numismatic knowledge with a schoolboy's enthusiasm for the subject. I could tell from early on that this man *really* loved his coins and what could be learned from them, and that the friends he made along the way were one of his prime joys.

Tom wrote what, to this day, remains my favorite article ever written in the pages of *The Numismatist*. Entitled "Not For Sale," the article featured Tom's storytelling at its finest, describing coins in his collection that will never be for sale because of what those coins mean to



Thomas H. Sebring with Tommy Thompson and Robert Evans, salvors of the famed *S.S. Central America*.

him as souvenirs of friends and times long since passed. The story Tom tells of seeing, as a newly married and very enthusiastic coin collector, that a free foreign coin was to be had in every box of Wheaties is timeless. With the spirit of a true collector, Tom completed the Wheaties set by plowing through 23 boxes of cereal which, by contract, he had vowed to his young wife Pat he would eat. His story ends the way one might expect – “I have not eaten breakfast cereal since.” I have no doubt that if eating a bowl of Wheaties would help Tom locate a coin that he found fascinating, he would eat it with a smile.

Thomas H. Sebring – Tom to his friends – is still actively involved in numismatics and continues to assemble a library of works on sunken treasure. A graduate of Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School of Business, Tom married his wife Pat soon after returning from combat service in Korea and she has been his companion ever since, responsible for typing the manuscript for *Treasure Tales* and a frequent attendee of numismatic events at Tom’s side. Tom spent his career working for General Electric, retiring as an employee relations manager in 1989, spending time since following his avocations and enjoying his family. Tom continues to write and publish as he has for the last 25 years, including his Heath Literary Award-winning “A Taler and a Tale of Horror” published in *The Numismatist* in 1982. He has been actively involved in numismatic organizations at the local, regional, and national levels. His U.S. coins, including his notable cabinet of colonial issues, was consigned to Q. David Bowers and sold at auction in 1996.

Sunken Treasure! It’s one of the easiest concepts in all of numismatics to grasp, evoking in both collectors and non-collectors alike images of swashbuckling pirates, creaky ships under full sail on rough seas, and smiling men in diving suits emerging from crystal waters with gold coins and jewels dripping from their fingertips. The man who formed this remarkable collection wrote about this thrilling specialty in a 1976 article in the *The Numismatist* called “Treasure Unlimited:”

There is something utterly compelling about treasure recovered from the cold and forbidding sea after centuries of concealment. The idea of gold and silver coins waiting in the worn and coral encrusted remains of an

ancient galleon excites the imagination, and to the numismatist jaded with the collecting of coins by date and mintmark, the coins recovered from these sunken wrecks offer a new and intriguing collecting challenge ... the pleasure of owning a coin from a famous sunken treasure is multiplied by the quiet enjoyment of reading the story of the ship itself – the passengers and cargo it carried, the account of its journey to its final resting place, and finally, no less exciting, the story of the later discovery and exploration of the wreck.

To collectors who specialize in collecting shipwreck coins, each piece is of double value – as a coin, struck at a time and place in history and injected into world commerce, and as an artifact, a tangible connection to a ship with a story of riches, loss, and recovery. Collecting shipwreck coins is a remarkably popular specialty all over the world, an endeavor rich with variety and research potential. Some, like our consignor, choose to assemble a collection from as many different wrecks as possible. Others enjoy collecting one of each type from a particular wreck, gathering coins from wreck which sailed under a particular flag, or wrecks discovered in a certain geographic region. No matter what type of shipwreck most captures your interest, something in the pages that follow is likely to capture your interest, set your imagination running, and excite your acquisitive nature.

The collection that follows is unlike any ever sold at auction, and is certainly one of the broadest and most actively researched collections of shipwreck coins ever assembled. It includes specimens from over 120 different wrecks in addition to a number of important shipwreck-related medals. While most “treasure” auctions tend to include the recovered riches from a single salvaged wreck, this collection includes at least one coin (usually in hand selected condition) from every important wreck salvaged in the last half of the 20th century and many recovered even earlier. All the major names are here – the famous *S.S. Central America*, Mel Fisher’s *Nuestra Senora de Atocha*, Kip Wagner’s 1715 Fleet, Arthur C. Clarke’s *Taj Mahal Treasure*, and the historic *H.M.S. Feversham*. Coins included in this collection have been plated in dozens of articles by Tom Sebring in *The Numismatist*, *World Coins News*, many other periodicals, and his book *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. Many coins are technically Mint State or very close to it, but have been graded conservatively in allowance for corrosion and other later defects.

William Walser

We are pleased to have been able to work with William Walser on the presentation of his PCGS Set Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents, the current and all time finest Registry Set assembled. Carefully selected over a period of years with quality and eye appeal in mind, the coins together are a delight to behold. A study of the listings will reveal that mostly gem specimens were acquired, with many full blazing red examples and some cameo pieces included. A collector since the mid 1950s, William Walser began as so many collectors do, searching through rolls to find that one special piece. From this point he was hooked on the

thrill of the search. Having made some money in trading pieces later, he recognized the value of buying and selling coins all the while enjoying the pieces he selected. After a break from his collecting pursuits, during which time he attended Stanford University, he came back to collecting to find a new marketplace with third-party grading services, and later, the PCGS Registry which seemed to be an ideal way to organize his collecting strategy. He has assembled over 20 Registry sets, and we are delighted to present his wonderful Proof Indian cent collection as a highlight of the present sale.

WELCOME

to the Classics Sale

THE THOMAS H. SEBRING COLLECTION

By Christine Karstedt



Welcome to our *Classics Sale* for January 2004! The New Year is always a time for reflection, and changing the calendar this month is especially gratifying as American Numismatic Rarities enters its second year. Our first year was an especially exciting one, as we were able to catalogue and offer some of the most important American coins ever sold. It was a banner auc-

tion season and we have nothing but high hopes for our next. Of course, as thrilled as we are at the reception the numismatic community has given us from the start, we are not surprised at how well our staff coalesced to bring you such nice auction sales – the team I have behind me at American Numismatic Rarities is one of the finest and most experienced ever assembled. How could we not be excited for the future?

Of course, we lost one very important member of our team recently, during the production of the present catalogue. We dedicate this effort to the memory of John Babalis, my dear father and one of our leaders, and a continuing inspiration for everyone at American Numismatic Rarities. Our family and all of us at ANR thank you for the outpouring of support we have received from all of our friends.

The present *Classics Sale* is filled with many impressive rare coins from front to back, including a number of very nice collections that came our way. The sale begins with over 100 lots of patterns, a series that has become something of a specialty for us at ANR. Patterns are very popular in the modern marketplace, a fact that may have something to do with the recent

release of the new 8th edition of Judd's work on patterns and trial pieces, updated and edited by a team of experts led by Q. David Bowers. Of course, the book is still available from us for only \$29.95 postpaid. If you don't know enough about patterns to collect them (or add a select few to a type set, perhaps), here is your chance to "buy the book before the coin." Some of the patterns included are a gem 1879 Morgan dime in copper, a rare 1851 restrike dollar in copper, and what is probably the finest known 1879 Schoolgirl dollar in copper in existence – a coin graded Proof-68 RD by NGC! The very fact that a pattern coin can survive in such condition is a tribute to the dedication of coin collectors to their hobby for the past century or more. Also included in our pattern offering is a very rare 1884 trade dollar, a famous rarity, but here struck in *copper*.

Gold Rush-era pioneer gold, ingots, and fractional pieces have always fascinated me, especially since the raising of the treasure of the *S.S. Central America*. Our sale includes a neat selection of these pioneer gold coins, including a very nice Norris, Gregg, and Norris \$5 from 1849 and an unusual ingot from the days when Nevada was a territory. Of course, part of the interest in the treasure of the *S.S. Central America* is the fact that it came from a famous shipwreck, lost in a huge hurricane in 1857 and almost (but not quite!) forgotten in the depths off North Carolina. If the lure of sunken treasure makes your eyes glimmer, this sale should be a treat for you, as it includes the Thomas Sebring collection of shipwreck coins. Pieces from the *S.S. Central America* are, of course, included (as is a medal commemorating its heroic captain, William Lewis Herndon), but so are *dozens* of other wrecks, some familiar (like the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* or the *Atochia*), and others that are far less famous but no less interesting. Spanish galleons, Dutch warships, Ameri-

can ocean liners – the stories are all fascinating, and the coins are fun to collect as well.

At the heart of the American series is the silver dollar, the subject of *yet* another book by Q. David Bowers which our Sales Department is offering (and happy to take your call about!). Our selection of silver dollars is built around one of the nicest sets of Morgan dollars I've ever seen, including Mint State examples of every circulation date – even the rare 1893-S, 1894-O, and 1895-O. Multiple Mint State 1889-CC dollars are included. Some pieces are in simply amazing grade, like an 1892-S dollar in MS-66, an unheard of level of preservation, and a choice Mint State 1901. Several nice early dollars are also present, notably a rare 1839 Gobrecht dollar, and a number of high-grade Proof Seated dollars close the gap to the Morgans. The final Morgan offered is a special one, a 1921 Proof from San Francisco.

One of the reasons people love Morgan dollars so much is the idea of the Old West – saloons and shootouts and all the other concepts from the old-time Westerns. Carson City pieces have the same attraction whether they are struck in silver or gold, and beyond the Carson City Morgan dollars, this sale includes one of the rarest of the Carson City issues in gold, the 1870-CC double eagle that is one of the very finest in existence. It's a very special piece, struck in the first year of the Mint in Nevada, and we are pleased to be able to offer it at auction. And for the man that has everything, we even have an original Carson City Mint gold bag to put it in!

The other Old West mint is, of course, San Francisco, and the coins from San Francisco in this auction are led by an interesting Branch Mint Proof 1875-S twenty-cent piece that is thought to have been one of the first pieces of that denomination – classically associated with the Old West – struck. Much later, the

San Francisco Mint struck some of the most difficult Buffalo nickels for modern collectors to acquire in Mint State, but we have a splendid run of them! Indian cents were struck during the era of western expansion with a Western-looking theme (though most were struck in Philadelphia), and we are pleased to also offer the William Walser Set Registry Set of Proof Indian cents among other very nice small cent properties.

Speaking of coins struck back here on the East Coast, there are some very nice early type coins in this sale and stellar later issues from the Philadelphia Mint – from Proof half cents to Proof \$3 gold pieces, from rare varieties of early gold coins (like a *unique* variety of 1795 half eagle and the rare With Stars 1796 quarter eagle) to rare varieties of large cents – when was the last time you saw two sharp 1794 Starred Reverse cents in one sale? Among other early coins, a nice selection of colonial coins will be offered to start Session II, and early silver coins range from a Specimen 1794 half dime to Proof Capped Bust half dollars. And only in a sale this filled with exciting rarities could I go on so long without mentioning the extraordinary 1836 Proof set – from half cent to gold half eagle! Everyone will be on the edge of his or her seat when that set crosses the auction block.

Our sale will be held in the Rosen Plaza Hotel in Orlando, Florida – a great place to bring your family, enjoy some January sunshine, and see some great coins at lot viewing. We are excited to be back in Orlando and always enjoy seeing everyone at the FUN show, held later the same week.

With all best wishes for the New Year,



Chris Karstedt

SESSION ONE

Monday, January 5- 6:00 pm Sharp

SALONS 3 & 4

Rosen Plaza Hotel

PATTERNS

It seems ANR sales have become a magnet for patterns, for in this, our fourth sale—as in each of our three previous sales—an abundance of patterns, the “coins that might have been,” has come our way! A spectacular parade of pattern rarities (and some not quite so rare) is about to be presented. “Holey” cents of 1850-51 (with and without holes) and other early pieces are offered within the cent denomination, including an example of Judd-171a, an 1855 Flying Eagle pattern cent, currently thought to be unique. Nickel and copper pattern three-cent pieces are included, and five-cent pieces are strongly represented as well, with an impressive 1866 “Dutch 5” (J-491, Low Rarity-7) pattern among the highlights. Other denominations are well represented, including half dimes, dimes, and the sole representative of the 20¢ denomination, a rare and desirable 1875 “Sailor Head” struck in silver (J-1392). Quarter dollar patterns are represented by several different transitional reverse varieties of the mid-1860s, while the half dollar offering begins in 1838 and features a rare and desirable 1879 Morgan half dollar pattern. Dollars are represented by a wealth of varieties including an 1851 J-132 restrike in copper, and many other rarities. One of the most spectacular highlights is the incredible 1879 copper “Schoolgirl” dollar pattern (J-1609), the present specimen a stunning NGC Proof-68 RD coin that is probably the finest known of the variety. Also of considerable interest is the 1884 silver-plated copper trade dollar (J-1732), one of two known to be struck in copper (this one later silver-plated outside the Mint), and the only one in private hands! An 1872 Amazonian \$3 in copper (J-1236) is present, as is an example of J-1658, a gilt copper 1880 Flowing Hair Stella. Of the 106 pattern lots to follow, over four dozen are Rarity-7 or higher varieties, and only a very few varieties are duplicate offerings. Simply put, a truly memorable pattern offering is about to begin!

Rare Pattern Restrike 1850 Cent

Judd-124, Low Rarity-7

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1 **1850 pattern cent. Judd-124, Pollock-139. Rarity-7-. Restrike. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Unperforated “holey” cent planchet, denomination and date on obverse, USA and fineness on reverse. Satiny pale golden brown with much the same aesthetic appearance as the copper-nickel Flying Eagle and Indian “white” cent issues of six and more years later. Struck from a shattered reverse die. Judd-124 was called “probably a restrike” in the Pollock reference (the holed cent patterns of 1850 without holed centers, J-120, 122, and 124, are considered “restrikes” in that reference). Just five examples of Judd-124 have changed hands at public auction in the past decade. Coincidentally, the present specimen is one of five called Proof-64 by PCGS, with no example of J-124 graded finer by that firm.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

Rare 1850 Uniface Cent Pattern

Judd-124g, Low Rarity-7



(2x photo)

- 2 **1850 pattern cent. J-124g, P-145. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. From the “holey” cent obverse die of 1850, but unperforated, reverse from an unfinished die with dentils around border but no lettering or motifs. Bright and lustrous silver-gray with rich golden toning. Some reverse flecks are noted, but they are easily forgiven when the rarity and overall quality of the piece is considered. A restrike from the broken state of the obverse die, with noticeable die cracks at the T in CENT, and to the left of the date at the rim; about a half dozen examples of the variety are known all told. Of those, just three have been certified by NGC, including this specimen and another at Proof-64, and one finer at the Proof-66 level. A grand opportunity to add a rare pattern issue to your small cent collection or to your pattern cabinet.

Popular 1851 “Holey Cent” Pattern

“One Tenth Silver”

Judd-127, Low Rarity-6



- 3 **1851 pattern cent. J-127, P-149. Rarity-6-. Proof-63 (NGC).** Billon. Plain edge. Undated. Deep silver gray with lustre in the protected areas. One of the popular annular or “holey” pattern issues from 1851 when billon (a mix of 90% copper, 10% silver) was under careful consideration by the Mint for use in small cent coinage as a replacement for then current copper large cents. Just seven examples of J-127 have been certified by NGC in all grades, a somewhat modest “population” for a Low Rarity-6 variety; perhaps demand from small cent collectors wishing to add this unusual representative of the denomination has made the variety scarcer than its rarity level indicates. Regardless, the present specimen is choice for the grade and should appeal to a wide range of collecting interests.

NGC Census: 2; 5 finer (Proof-66 finest).

Rare 1853 German Silver Cent Pattern

Judd-150, Low Rarity-7

Tied For Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 4 **1853 pattern cent. J-150, P-178. Rarity-7-. Proof-63 (NGC).** German silver (30% nickel, 63% copper, 7% zinc). Reeded edge. From the obverse die of the quarter eagle of the date, reverse with laurel wreath, ONE CENT on two lines within. A bright and lustrous silver gray specimen with somewhat reflective fields and lightly textured motifs. Perhaps as few as a half dozen examples of J-150 are currently known; the latest addition of the Judd reference notes that the most recent appearance of an example of J-150 at public auction was July 1993, more than a decade ago. The present specimen is one of just two examples of J-150 certified by NGC, both of those called Proof-63. A truly attractive coin for the grade, and yet another variety that should entice small cent enthusiasts as well as advance pattern specialists.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

Interesting 1853 Liberty Head Pattern 1¢



(2x photo)

- 5 **1853 pattern cent. J-151, P-178. Rarity-6-. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Copper-nickel. Reeded edge. Standard quarter eagle obverse die, reverse with ONE CENT in wreath. Lustrous light gray surfaces, far closer in appearance to a standard issue nickel 3¢ piece than small cents of 1856 to 1864 that are also copper-nickel alloy. Some light hairlines account for the grade. A very interesting pattern issue created in part out of convenience, as the quarter eagle dies were readily available. The first efforts to quite literally downsize the large copper cents appeared with the small cent patterns of 1850. The presently offered design is found in a variety of similar compositions, all the result of the ongoing mint experiments that would lead to the introduction of the copper-nickel Flying Eagle cents three years later.

Popular 1854 Liberty Head Cent Pattern



- 6 **1854 pattern cent. J-160, P-187. Rarity-4. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Head of Liberty to left, date below, no stars around, otherwise the same style as the circulating large cents of the date, reverse with small, continuous laurel wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, ONE CENT, within wreath. A popular and typically available variety that is as popular with collectors of large cents as it is with pattern specialists. Struck in a slightly smaller diameter than the circulating large cents of the era.

Reportedly Unique 1855 Flying Eagle 1¢ Pattern Judd-171a, Rarity-8



- 7 **1855 pattern cent. J-171a, P-196. Rarity-8. Proof-62 (NGC).** Copper: 64%; zinc: 17%; nickel: 19%. Plain edge. Medium silver gray with strong lustre in the design elements and pale rose and gold iridescence. Struck from heavily clashed and widely spaced dies; were this coin offered within the realm of "error" coins, it might be classified as a die set up piece. On the obverse, just the central parts of the design motif are bold and crisp, with weakness in all other areas extending outward to the periphery; on the reverse, there is some strong central detail at the top of the wreath and the CE in CENT, otherwise the same weaknesses apply. The Teichman website does not mention J-171a specifically, while the most recent Judd reference calls it "unique," and has a "0" population listed for the variety. It also gives the fineness of the variety as copper: 75%; zinc: 13%; nickel: 12%; this fineness differs slightly from that on the NGC holder in the present lot. We expect pattern specialists as well as cent specialists to perk up and bid in a very lively manner when this great rarity crosses the auction block. We sincerely wish there were more to go around, but alas, there is just the one specimen currently known. We certainly hope you do not sit idly by while another bidder adds this one to his or her collection!

J-171a is currently not listed on the NGC Census website (November 2003).

Popular 1858 Indian Cent Pattern

Judd-208, Centered Date, Five Leaves Cluster



- 8 **1858 pattern cent. J-208, P-253. Rarity-1. Proof-64 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. From the regular dies, both obverse and reverse as adopted in 1859. Highly lustrous with medium rose-gold surfaces. A popular pattern issue, one that is regularly offered and affords a neat entry into the U.S. pattern series; Indian cent enthusiasts are also quite fond of this variety!

Popular 1858 Indian Cent Pattern

All Proceeds Donated to
The John S. Babalis Memorial Fund
Bid Liberally!



(2x photo)

- 9 **1858 pattern cent. J-208, P-253. Rarity-1. Proof-62 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Central Date, leaves in clusters of five. Bright and satiny gold with lightly frosted motifs and slightly reflective fields that display warmer golden highlights.

The present lot represents a textbook example of how friendship leads to generosity. Our consignor (whom many of you know, but who wishes to retain his anonymity), has donated the present coin both out of the goodness of his heart and out of fondness for John Steve Babalis, friend and colleague to all of us here at American Numismatic Rarities who passed away at the end of November, 2003. In the last years of John's life, he became immensely familiar with registered nurses, and with the quality of people who take up that noble profession. Among his last wishes, John asked that a memorial fund be set up in his name so that annual scholarships could be given out to deserving High School students who wished to pursue nursing as a profession, as well as scholarships for young numismatists. The proceeds of this lot, in their entirety, including the 15% buyer's fee will be donated to the John S. Babalis Memorial Fund, and so we ask you to dig deep within your hearts and pocketbooks and make the sale of this ever-popular Indian cent pattern, J-208, a record setting event for the variety. Thank you for your indulgence.

The John S. Babalis Memorial Fund will serve as a long-lasting sign of the dedication and generosity of our friend John. Donations may be addressed to the John S. Babalis Memorial Fund, Community Bank and Trust Company, Wolfeboro, NH 03894.

10 No Lot

Desirable 1865 Copper-Nickel Indian 1¢

Judd-404, Low Rarity-7

Finest of Just Four Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 11 1865 pattern cent. J-404, P-473. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 (NGC). Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Struck from the regular dies of the date; the obverse here answers to Snow-1, Plain 5 Over Fancy 5 and also his Die Trial-2. Bright gold with somewhat satiny fields and frosty motifs. A sharply struck coin with outstanding eye appeal. A few flecks are noted, but the overall quality is still outstanding both visually and physically. Repunched date numerals. According to the uspatterns.com website, "these exist on both thin 47 grain and thick 72 grain planchets with the latter probably being mint errors struck on leftover planchets for pre-1864 Indian cents." In the latest edition of the Judd reference, Q. David Bowers notes also that "J-404 and J-406 may be mint errors." Unfortunately, the weight of the current specimen is unknown due to encapsulation. Regardless, the present coin is also a rare prize as it is the finest of four examples of J-404 certified by NGC. No doubt Indian cent specialists and pattern aficionados will go toe to toe when bidding activity begins on this rarity.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Gem Proof 1884 "Holey" Cent Pattern

Judd-1721, Rarity-5



(2x photo)

- 12 1884 pattern cent. J-1721, P-1929. Rarity-5. Proof-66 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and date around center hole on obverse, ONE CENT, two olive sprigs, and shield around hole on reverse. Bright and satiny silver gray with pleasing golden highlights among the motifs and at the rims. The center hole is slightly out of round, as typically seen for the issue (see explanation below). A gorgeous coin in all respects, so much so in fact that it is difficult to believe that PCGS has certified five finer examples of J-1721! Simply beautiful.

PCGS Population: 8; 5 finer within the designation (all Proof-67).

For reference, J-1721 (and other similar "holey" patterns of the date and era) are known as the Eastman Johnson "holey" design, for, as the newest edi-

tion of the Judd reference notes: "Eastman Johnson was an artist of the era, and these apparently followed certain of his suggestions made in May 1870. The 'holey' cents and nickels were struck on perforated planchets, which resulted in metal being squeezed inward during the minting process and creating holes of irregular outline."

Gem Proof 1868 Nickel 3¢ Pattern

Judd-615, Rarity-5

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 13 1868 pattern three cents. J-615, P-680. Rarity-5. Proof-66 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. Obverse similar to circulating issue, reverse with agricultural wreath similar to circulating \$3 gold coins, Roman numeral denomination (without vertical lines in the numeral uprights). Mirror fields and frosty motifs display a three-quarter crescent of bright and attractive peach iridescence on the obverse, while the reverse is fully and beautifully toned in deep peach and electric gold. Sharply struck in all areas, and a joy to behold under low magnification as such. An impressively beautiful gem Proof example of J-615, a variety that has appeared at auction just 14 times in the past 10 years despite the fact that its Rarity-5 rating suggests more frequent appearances should be in order. No examples of J-615 have been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS; again, a number that alludes to an even higher rarity than that assigned. Take one glance at this beauty and you'll probably feel the need to add it to your pattern cabinet!

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Second Popular 1868 Nickel 3¢ Pattern

Judd-615, Rarity-5

The Only Cameo Example Certified by NGC



- 14 1868 nickel three cents. J-615, P-680. Rarity-5. Proof-64 Cameo (NGC) Nickel. Plain edge. Die alignment: 360° or medal turn. Frosty motifs and mirrored fields display pale rose highlights. The Pollock reference notes that Tom Delorey feels that the obverse design is probably a regular 17.9 mm nickel three-cent obverse set in a cent-sized 19.1 mm die blank, which would account for the broad borders on the obverse; the reverse is a normal cent-sized die. Of further interest is the fact that the present specimen is the *only* example of J-615 called "CAMEO" by NGC. A grand opportunity.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

Enigmatic 1870 Trime Pattern

Struck in Copper



(2x photo)

- 15 **1870 pattern three cents. J-799, P-886. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse with William Barber's Liberty seated left, paired with the regular issue reverse for the three-cent silver. Uniform deep chocolate brown surfaces, nicely struck and with most design features sharp. One of the many enigmatic pattern issues, likely produced to create a novelty item for collectors of the day more so than to make any serious proposition for continuation of the three-cent silver pieces that had long since been replaced in commerce by the nickel three-cent pieces. However, examples were struck in silver, copper, and aluminum in both plain edge and reeded edge formats and all are quite rare today.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Popular 1866 Washington Pattern 5¢

Struck in Copper



(2x photo)

- 16 **1866 pattern nickel. J-462, P-536. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Obverse with portrait of Washington, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and date below. Denomination within reverse wreath, motto above. Medium brown surfaces with a faint red tint. Gold, steel gray and traces of blue are visible in the fields. Identified in the Judd reference as the first die combination of what would be an extensive series of pattern nickels featuring the portrait of the first president. As new nickels with the shield design were introduced into general circulation in the same year, it is quite likely that the Washington patterns were produced more to satisfy the enthusiastic interest of numismatists of the day in medallion portraits of the first president, than to propose another new nickel design. Today the Washington nickel patterns remain popular, and many varieties including the present one are very rare.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Rare 1866 Washington 5¢ Pattern

Struck in Bronze

J-469, Rarity-7-



(2x photo)

- 17 **1866 pattern nickel. J-469, P-561. Rarity-7-. Proof-62 RB (PCGS).** Bronze. Plain edge. Washington portrait on obverse, with motto GOD AND OUR COUNTRY. Reverse, denomination within wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Some original mint brilliance is visible, mostly on the reverse side, and the surfaces offer lovely blue, violet, and sea green adding to the visual appeal. Minor pitting is noted before Washington's face, but this is of little consequence on this rare Washington pattern variation.

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-64 RB finest).

Gem Proof "Dutch 5" Pattern 5¢



(2x photo)

- 18 **1866 pattern nickel. J-490, P-578. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Obverse similar to adopted design, though date divided 18 66 by a ball at the point of the shield. Reverse with "Dutch 5" in wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Attractive olive-brown with delightful pastel iridescence on both sides. Superbly struck with bold definition all around. A beautiful gem example of this rare pattern housed in an older green-label PCGS holder. These dies used to strike examples in nickel, copper as this piece, and bronze as found in the lot to follow.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation. (Not included in the PCGS Population report, likely due to a data entry error. The presently provided grade and population data is accurate)

Another "Dutch 5" Pattern Nickel

Struck in Bronze



(2x photo)

- 19 1866 pattern nickel. J-491, P-578. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Bronze. Plain edge. Obverse similar to adopted design, though date divided 18 66 by a ball at the point of the shield. Reverse with "Dutch 5" in wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Deep brown surfaces with highlights of lilac and gold. A few small corrosion spots are noted upon close examination. A scarce pattern in any metal, but bronze pieces such as this one are the rarest. Though the Judd reference reports 7 examples seen by the major grading services, it is likely that there is some duplication here, the true number of survivors being less.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-65 BN finest).

Rare 1866 Shield 5¢ No Rays Pattern

Judd-507, Transitional Issue



- 20 1866 pattern nickel. J-507, P-591. Rarity-5. Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). Nickel. Plain edge. Obverse as issued for the date and denomination, reverse without rays, as adopted in 1867, and a highly important transitional issue as such. A gleaming cameo gem with frosty pale champagne devices and deeply mirrored fields. The reverse motifs seemingly float in a sea of molten silver. Further, the present gem is one of just two examples of the date called Proof-66 Cameo by NGC, with no examples of the variety certified finer within the designation.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

Popular 1867 Aluminum Five-Cent Pattern

Longacre's Feathered Headdress Style

Judd-561, Rarity-5



- 21 1867 pattern nickel. J-561, P-622. Rarity-5. Proof-63 (PCGS). Aluminum. Plain edge. Longacre's Feathered Headdress,

UNION & LIBERTY obverse design, LONGACRE F. in field below bust, shield and V reverse. Bright and lustrous silver gray with reflective fields and frosty motifs. Sharply struck with hints of golden toning in the recessed areas. The profile of Liberty is remarkably similar to that on the circulating Indian cents of the era, also designed by James Barton Longacre (perhaps another "Sarah Longacre" legend is about to be born!). Not an especially rare pattern variety in the context of the series, but still elusive enough that the demand for examples far outstrips the availability of specimens for today's collectors. After all, at the time of production, aluminum was a *precious metal*! The present coin appears much finer than its grade implies and resides in a "first generation" PCGS holder from many years ago, which could spell "u-p-g-r-a-d-e" for this coin! Regardless of the coin's future, it represents a fine and alluring "entry-level" pattern issue, a pattern that is at once beautiful, historic, and affordable.

In the most recent edition of the Judd pattern reference book, editor Dave Bowers had the following to say about the present variety: "Special historic significance is attached to J-561, the Longacre die with a feathered headdress, as this was struck in aluminum, at that time a valuable metal. Longacre, whose interest in aluminum as a coinage metal dates back at least to 1859, designed a piece the same size as the nickel five cent-piece and the same weight as the silver half dime, because, at that time, aluminum was worth exactly as much as silver, weight per weight. For the obverse, Longacre used an unusual head of Liberty wearing a headdress of four large feathers from which hangs a ribbon inscribed UNION & LIBERTY. For the reverse, he designed a large V on a shield in an oval ornamented frame. Had this aluminum piece been adopted, it would have eliminated not only the die breakage caused by the hard nickel planchets, but also the necessity of having two coins of the same value in different metals."

Gem 1867 Pattern Nickel



(2x photo)

- 22 1867 pattern nickel. J-573, P-649. Rarity-6-. Proof-65 BN (PCGS). Copper. Plain edge. Similar to regular issue dies, without rays. Minor reverse variations are noted in the Judd reference, the present example being from Reverse-B, as described in the Pollock reference. Mostly golden brown with traces of deeper brown toning in a woodgrain pattern characteristic of a poorly distributed alloy. Though called Mint State by PCGS, this piece was struck in Proof as were all other examples of the Judd-573, however the present piece does not offer reflectivity in the fields.

Popular 1868 5¢ Pattern**Judd-623, Low Rarity-6**

- 23 **1868 pattern nickel. J-623, P-692. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. Obverse very similar to that of the circulating nickel three-cent pieces of the date, but here greatly enlarged, reverse with spindly laurel wreath open at top, IN GOD WE TRUST in tiny letters above wreath, denomination expressed as 5 CENTS within wreath. Sultry lilac-gray with smooth lustre on mirrored fields and lightly frosted motifs. Splashes of pale gold enliven the overall appeal. Only two examples of J-623 have been certified finer by NGC within the designation.

NGC Census: 3; 2 finer within designation (Proof-66 finest).

Pleasing Gem Proof 1871 Copper 5¢ Pattern**Judd-1051, Low Rarity-6****None Graded Finer by NGC**

- 24 **1871 pattern nickel. J-1051, P-1185. Rarity-6-. Proof-66 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Longacre's head of Liberty, extraordinarily similar to that used on the nickel three-cent pieces of the era, reverse laurel wreath with denomination displayed as V CENTS within the wreath. The V in the denomination is "erroneously shaded on the right, rather than on the left, and presenting a curious appearance," as noted by Q. David Bowers in the most recent edition of the Judd reference. Deep chocolate brown with attractive electric blue, rose, and gold iridescence on both sides. Sharp and appealing in all respects, and easily worthy of the assigned grade. Not extremely rare in the scheme of all things pattern, but certainly a variety that brushes the low end of the "rare" designation. Indeed, the present coin is one of just eight examples of J-1051 certified by NGC, and is tied with two other specimens of the variety as the finest certified by that group in any designation.

NGC Census: 3; none finer within any designation.

Desirable 1881 Liberty Head Pattern 5¢

(2x photo)

- 25 **1881 pattern nickel. J-1672, P-1873. Rarity-6+. Proof-64 RB (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Obverse, Charles Barber's Liberty Head, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, date below. Reverse, wreath around denomination V. Surfaces with much original red mint brilliance, and pleasing overtones of lilac and brown when turned in the light. Attractive and rare. A copper impression of this early proposal for redesign of the nickel five-cent piece, which would occur in practice in 1883. The Liberty head used here was adopted for the standard issue nickel at that time, though it was included in proposed designs for the cent and three-cent denominations as well.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (Proof-65 RB)

Ever-Popular 1882 Liberty Nickel Pattern**Judd-1690, Rarity-5**

(2x photo)

- 26 **1882 pattern nickel. J-1690, P-1892. Rarity-5. Proof-65 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. Dies by Barber, essentially as adopted in 1883, No CENTS reverse style. Warm and satiny lilac-gray with pale golden highlights on both sides. A sharp and pleasing example of J-1690, a variety that is often sought by Liberty nickel enthusiasts—this variety is so close in nature to the regular issue of the following year that many Liberty nickel collectors feel they simply have to obtain an example for their collection. Among the top 10 examples of the date graded by PCGS, and worthy of strong bidding activity as a result.

NGC Census: 5; 5 finer within the designation (all Proof-66).

On the reverse, the S in PLURIBUS is broadly and noticeably repunched.

Copper 1882 No CENTS Liberty 5¢ Pattern

Judd-1691, High Rarity-6
None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 27 **1882 pattern nickel. J-1691, P-1893. Rarity-6+. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Obverse and reverse dies adopted in 1883 for general circulation. Deep copper-red with splashes of electric blue and rose. A sharply defined "No CENTS" nickel pattern that is often collected by specialists in the Liberty nickel series. The present example of J-1691 is tied for finest graded by NGC within *any* color designation (BN, RB, and RD), and is one of just four examples of the variety certified by that firm in any grade! About a dozen examples of J-1691 have been offered at public auction in the past 10 years or so, and all of them were immediately gobbled up by collectors in both the pattern and Liberty nickel disciplines.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

Gem Proof 1882 Pattern Nickel

Similar to the Standard Issue



(2x photo)

- 28 **1882 pattern nickel. J-1693, P-1895. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. Obverse regular issue design, slightly modified, paired with regular issue reverse. Beautiful gem Proof surfaces, sharp frosty devices and reflective mirrorlike fields. Predominantly bright steel gray. Housed in an earlier PCGS green-label holder dating to before the common practice of assigning the Cameo designation in grading, however we feel that this piece is clearly deserving. The finest graded by PCGS, of only six pieces that appear in their Population report in all grades, likely with some duplicate entries from regrading. A rarely offered issue, and significantly, a gem Proof example that is the finest seen by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Popular 1883 Liberty Head Nickel Pattern

Judd-1704, Low Rarity-6



- 29 **1883 pattern nickel. J-1704, P-1908. Rarity-6-. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. Barber's head of Liberty similar to the circulating issues of the date on obverse, agricultural wreath, PURE NICKEL reverse. Deep silver mirrors support frosty motifs, the end result a strong cameo contrast (though such is not noted on the holder). Judd-1704 is struck in pure nickel, while J-1705, also called "nickel," is struck from the more common mix of 75% copper and 25% nickel. Barber's head of Liberty is a popular theme in patterns of the era, and patterns with the image are occasionally collected by specialists in the Liberty nickel series. For the record, the present example of J-1704 is among the top 10 examples of the variety certified by PCGS, which should make for exciting bidding activity when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 8; 2 finer (both Proof-66).

Gem Proof 1883 Liberty 5¢ Pattern

Judd-1714, Low Rarity-6
Finest Certified by NGC



- 30 **1883 pattern nickel. J-1714, P-1919. Rarity-6-. Proof-67 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. Obverse with Charles Barber's head of Liberty, nearly as adopted for the regular issue of the year, but without LIBERTY on her tiara; that word appears above her head, reverse from regular die of the year without CENTS. Satiny golden gray with reflective fields, frosty motifs, and attractive golden highlights. A sharp and pleasing gem, one of just five examples of J-1714 certified by NGC, none of which have been certified finer than the assigned grade. About two dozen examples of this issue are known, which certainly allows interested pattern specialists or Liberty nickel aficionados an occasional opportunity to obtain a specimen.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

Gem Proof 1868 Half Dime Pattern

Plain Edge, Struck in Nickel
Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 31 **1868 pattern half dime. J-638, P-710. Rarity-6-. Proof-66 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. Obverse and reverse from the regular-issue dies of the date. Frosty motifs and mirror fields are bright and lustrous with pale rose highlights, the end result being a coin that looks more like aluminum than nickel! Sharply struck from lightly clashed dies; wreath details are seen on the obverse, while the date is seen at the top of the wreath on the reverse. Examples of Judd-638 have been seen at auction about a dozen times in the past 10 years, making for a rather elusive variety by any and all accounts. One of half a dozen examples of J-638 to obtain this lofty grade, with none certified finer by PCGS. A delightful little beauty that will definitely see spirited bidding activity when it meets our bidding audience.

PCGS Population: 6; none finer.

Rare Gem 1870 Pattern Half Dime

Judd-811, Rarity-7-
Standard Silver Issue



(2x photo)

- 32 **1870 pattern half dime. J-811, P-899. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse with Barber's Liberty seated left, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Reverse, wreath around 5 CENTS, STANDARD above. Reflective golden brown on the obverse with pleasing red overtones. The reverse is more olive-brown in color, with some mint red showing through. According to the Judd reference, the Standard Silver concept was devised to make coins of a regular 90% silver, 10% copper alloy, but to diminish the size lessening the intrinsic value. It was thought that this would curb the hoarding of silver coin, a commercial problem. Though the series never made it to production, over the period of the three years from 1869 to 1871 it became the largest series of patterns produced. Today, Standard Silver patterns are among the most plentiful in the marketplace, but a close study of these coins will reveal many interesting variations and combinations, a delight for the avid collector.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation. (The present piece is not listed in the report, but the information is accurate)

Rare 1870 Pattern Half Dime

Judd-815, Low Rarity-7



(2x photo)

- 33 **1870 pattern half dime. J-815, P-904. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Barber's Liberty Seated design on obverse, regular-issue half dime reverse of the date. Bright and reflective fields and frosty motifs exhibit an abundance of bright champagne iridescence. A sharply struck and thoroughly appealing example, one that is among the finest examples of J-815 certified by PCGS, as well as one that is no doubt among the finest examples of the type extant.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (Proof-66 finest).

In an idle moment today, the present writer took a close look at the J-815 half dime pattern offered here, and owing to the fortuitous circumstances of my vocation, I was able to compare it to a splendid gem example of J-828, a copper dime pattern of Barber's Liberty Seated design (which is also offered in the present catalogue). Amazingly enough, it seems William Barber must have created separate images for each denomination rather than one image that could be reduced on a Janvier reducing machine. For instance, the Liberty cap on J-815 closely resembles the 2 on a "lazy deuce" bank note, and is set atop the pole at a rakish angle. On the dime, J-828, the cap is of similar style, but it seemingly billows and floats in the air with the bottom wide-open. The hair and drapery seem to be very much alike, though there may be a slight difference in the neckline of the two robes. The ground beneath the two Liberty figures is completely different. On the half dime the ground appears to be strewn with tiny coins, as though recently poured at Liberty's hemline from some numismatic cornucopia, while the ground below Liberty on the dime is simply plain, without design or texture. Another area of great difference is at the shield and ribbon. On the half dime, the shield's vertical stripe lines seemingly lean to the right, following the line of Liberty's shin, while on the dime those same lines are at a distinct angle from Liberty's shin and are uniformly straight. The ribbon is markedly different on both coins as well. On the half dime, the lowest horizontal shield line points to the middle of the bottom of the B in LIBERTY, while on the dime that same line points to the bottom of the I. The Y in LIBERTY is just below the point of Liberty's outstretched finger on the half dime, while that same letter is nearly under Liberty's palm on the dime. Finally, the ribbon end on the half dime terminates in a single point, while the ribbon end on the dime terminates in two bold, distinct points.

It is important to bear in mind that this is a very limited study, more an exercise in explaining minutiae; only two pieces were available for study, one a half dime with the then-current circulating cereal wreath reverse, the other a dime with the Standard Silver pattern reverse. No silver three-cent patterns with Barber's Liberty Seated motif were studied, nor were any of the other various regular-issue circulating reverse or Standard Silver reverse die combination patterns of any denomination that carry William Barber's Liberty Seated motif. It would be interesting to find that Barber had created *new and different* portraits of his Liberty Seated design for each and every pattern that bears the motif!

Rare 1871 Pattern Half Dime

Longacre's Indian Princess



(2x photo)

- 34 **1871 pattern half dime. J-1069, P-1205. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse with seated Indian Princess by Longacre with stars around. Reverse as the regular issue half dime die. Much red mint brilliance is visible on the obverse, perhaps covering as much as 50% of the surface, the remainder being pleasantly toned blue and violet. The reverse is more toned, with undertones of bright red and violet in the fields, and rich blue-green on the devices. A rarity safely estimated to be represented by fewer than one dozen examples today.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-65 RB finest).

Gem Proof 1870 Pattern 10¢

Struck in Silver
The Eliasberg Specimen



(2x photo)

- 36 **1870 pattern dime. J-831, P-921. Rarity-6+. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse with Barber's Liberty seated left, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, date below. Reverse as the regular issue design. Mostly silver gray surfaces with deeper steel gray toning mottled across the surface along with grades of soft blue. Satiny devices, and good reflectivity in the fields. Tied with one other specimen for finest graded by NGC, but carrying the illustrious Eliasberg pedigree, the present example moves easily to the forefront of desirability.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena's Sale of the Eliasberg Collection, May 1996, Lot 201.

Standard Silver 1870 Pattern Dime in Copper

J-828, High Rarity-6

None Graded Finer Within the Designation by NGC



(2x photo)

- 35 **1870 pattern dime. J-828, P-918. Rarity-6+. Proof-66 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Barber's Liberty Seated design obverse, Standard Silver agricultural wreath reverse. Satiny golden red devices and mirror fields show a deep and lovely blending of gold and blue-green with a hint of rose and violet in the protected areas. Another rarity from the Standard Silver pattern series of the era. Not an extreme rarity within the context of the pattern series, but at High Rarity-6, J-828 earns respect and admiration for its elusive nature; the last recorded appearance of this variety at public auction was January 2000, four years ago! NGC has certified only *four* examples of J-828 in all grades, none of which best the present coin numerically (they have graded a Proof-66 RB specimen, however). Whether you collect dime patterns, copper patterns, or the entire Standard Silver series, the present coin will make a grand addition (or perhaps an *upgrade*) to your pattern cabinet.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

Rare 1871 Copper Dime Pattern

Judd-1081, Low Rarity-7



(2x photo)

- 37 **1871 pattern dime. J-1081, P-1217. Rarity-7-. Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Longacre's Indian Princess design, seated left on globe, stars and date around, reverse with open agricultural wreath, STANDARD above, denomination within. Bright and fiery deep orange-red with incredible bursts of violet, electric blue, and wild rose. A sharp and attractive specimen, the finest example of J-1081 certified in any designation (BN, RB, RD) by NGC, and important as such. Perhaps just six to eight of the variety are currently known, and the present specimen must certainly rank high among those.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Popular 1877 "Sailor Head" Pattern 10¢

Struck in Copper



(2x photo)

- 38 1877 pattern dime. J-1498, P-1651. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse, Barber's Liberty head left, popularly referred to as the "Sailor Head." Reverse, regular issue die. Medium brown surfaces with bright golden toning at the center, and attractive red, blue, and violet iridescence. A popular design and a very rare pattern that an interested collector might well wait years for an appearance of. When compiling data for the recent revision of the Judd reference, the most recent auction appearance of the variety dated to 1990. An important opportunity for the pattern specialist.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer within the designation.

Rare 1879 Copper Morgan Dime Pattern

Judd-1589, Low Rarity-7

One of Just Two Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 39 1879 pattern dime. J-1589, P-1782. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 RD (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. George T. Morgan's head of Liberty to left, virtually as adopted for the silver dollars of 1878-1921, reverse with unusual twin branch or vine motif, leaves in clusters of four around beaded circle with stars, E PLURIBUS UNUM and ONE DIME within. Bright red with lively orange, rose, and pale violet highlights. An attractive cameo gem, a splendid little dime that is as gorgeous as it is rare. The latest Judd reference notes that an example of J-1589 has not crossed the auction block since May 1993, so long ago that we suspect those collectors who desire an example of J-1589 have just about given up hope of ever obtaining one! Fear not, for ANR comes to the rescue here. Not only do you have an opportunity to bid on a beautiful example of J-1589, it is worthwhile for you to know that the present coin is one of just *two* examples of the variety certified by NGC within any designation. Perhaps just half a dozen or so examples of this rare variety are currently known. Rare, beautiful, desirable, and a timely highlight among the current pattern section. Pattern collectors are no doubt aware that serious collectors within the dime

denomination as well as specialists in the Morgan dollar discipline are apt to cast an appreciative and desirous eye on the present coin, so please bid accordingly.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (Proof-66 RD). These are the only two examples of J-1589 currently certified by NGC (November 2003).

Barber's 1875 "Sailor Head" Pattern 20¢

Struck in Silver



(2x photo)

- 40 1875 pattern twenty cents. J-1392, P-1535. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 Cameo (NGC). Silver. Plain edge. William Barber's "Sailor Head," stars around, date below. Reverse with 20 incuse in shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and CENTS below. Mostly brilliant silver with traces of champagne gold toning over both sides, the underlying fields being deeply mirrored, while the sharp devices are nicely frosted creating a desirable cameo effect. A popular rarity featuring a rather striking design, and the only specimen granted the Cameo designation by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

Colorful Gem Proof 1863 Copper Pattern 25¢

Judd-336, Low Rarity-7

None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 41 1863 pattern quarter. J-336, P-408. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Regular issue obverse die of the

date, reverse as adopted in 1866, IN GOD WE TRUST on ribbon above eagle. Intensely blazing deep fiery red and orange with a blush of pale blue on the high points and with bursts of pale violet in the fields, especially on the reverse. A rare variety that has only seen four auction appearances in the past decade. The present specimen is one of just two called Proof-65 RD by PCGS, with none graded finer within any designation. We imagine pattern specialists and Liberty Seated quarter enthusiasts may take an active interest in this impressive example of J-336, so please plan your bidding strategy accordingly.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within any designation.

Rare 1863 IN GOD WE TRUST 25¢ Pattern Judd-336, Low Rarity-7



- 42 **1863 pattern quarter. J-336, P-408. Rarity-7-. Proof-63 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse from regular-issue dies of the date, reverse with IN GOD WE TRUST (our nation's motto, which would be finalized and adopted the following year, 1864, but not adopted for the quarter denomination until 1866) on ribbon above eagle. Deep and uniform olive green with some blue, rose, and golden toning highlights. Sharply struck with strong underlying lustre and significant eye appeal. Just one example of J-336 has been certified finer within the BN designation; the present coin is one of just half a dozen examples of the variety certified by NGC in any designation (BN, RB, RD). A boldly beautiful specimen of a rare pattern variety. A coin with strong physical and aesthetic appeal for the grade, one that holds up well under careful scrutiny and that will probably have you wondering "why just a Proof-63 grade?"

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-64 BN finest).

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Rare 1864 Pattern Quarter Judd-384, Rarity-7-



(2x photo)

- 43 **1864 pattern quarter. J-384, P-452. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Regular issue obverse. Reverse, eagle with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, QUARTER DOLLAR below, Anthony Paquet's die of 1858 as used on Judd-221. Lustrous and satiny silver devices against reflective silver fields. Some mottled deeper silver gray toning appears on both sides. Though the present piece is believed to have been struck as a collector piece, even a cursory study of Paquet's reverse die makes obvious the reason that it was never used in coinage. Simply, it is not well done. The eagle is out of proportion, with huge wings, a long neck, and tiny legs, appearing very out of balance. Though many pattern issues were passed by due to technical difficulties of striking the design, artistic considerations were important as well. Regardless of the circumstances behind the use or non-use of any proposed design, today patterns are highly appreciated as rare mint artifacts, and glimpses at what might have been.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

Splendid Gem 1865 With Motto Pattern 25¢**Judd-426, Low Rarity-7****Finest Certified by PCGS Within Any Designation**

(2x photo)

- 44 **1865 pattern quarter. J-426, P-498. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Regular-issue die obverse, reverse style adopted later in 1866, *IN GOD WE TRUST* on ribbon above eagle. Intense orange-red tempered with rose, gold, and chestnut iridescence. A beauty with reflective fields and frosted motifs. A sharply struck gem Proof that stands up admirably to careful inspection; indeed, the more you admire it, the more you'll desire it! It is significant to note that in the past 13 years, only seven examples of Judd-426 have changed hands at public auction, a figure that no doubt includes multiple appearances of certain specimens. The present coin is the finest of just five examples of J-426 certified by PCGS in any color designation, BN or RB—none have been graded in the RD category. Another grand opportunity.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

Gem Proof 1869 Standard Silver Pattern 25¢**Judd-727, Rarity-5**

- 45 **1869 pattern quarter. J-727, P-808. Rarity-5. Proof-66 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Liberty to left on obverse, no star on tiara (dies by Barber after designs by Longacre), *STANDARD SILVER* and wreath reverse. Intensely deep golden iridescence shares the frosty motifs and reflective fields with bursts of pale electric blue and violet. A sharp and appealing example of J-727, an attractive design type that is modest in its rarity but outstanding for its beauty.

Copper 1869 Standard Silver Pattern 25¢**Judd-735, Low Rarity-7**

- 46 **1869 pattern quarter. J-735, P-816. Rarity-7-. Proof-63 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Liberty head to right with star on headband, Standard Silver oak and laurel wreath reverse, denomination within, date below. A blend of deep tan and chocolate brown surfaces with intense areas of violet, carmine, sea green, and gold iridescence. Some striking weakness noted at the center, and again on the reverse where *CENTS* is faintly present. Only about a dozen examples of J-735 are currently known, one of which is an amazing double struck mint error. The present specimen is one of just five examples of J-735 certified by NGC, the finest of those being Proof-64 RD. A great opportunity to acquire a rare pattern.

Rare 1870 Standard Quarter Pattern**J-877 in Silver, Low Rarity-7****Finest Certified by NGC**

(2x photo)

- 47 **1870 pattern quarter. J-877, P-974. Rarity-7-. Proof-67 (NGC).** Silver. Plain edge. Obverse with Barber's Liberty Seated design, stars and date around, reverse with agricultural wreath, *STANDARD* above, denomination within. Curiously, no mention of the country of origin is found on either side of this "Nationless" pattern. Mirrored fields and lightly frosted motifs display intense gold, rose, and electric blue iridescence. The finest of just two examples of J-877 certified by NGC in any designation and one of perhaps just a dozen or so known. The present coin is the finest certified by NGC and deserves fair recognition when "finest known" honors for the variety are considered. A grand opportunity, one not to be missed at any cost.

Choice Proof 1871 Pattern 25¢

Struck in Copper



(2x photo)

- 48 **1871 pattern quarter. J-1100, P-1236. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse with Longacre's Indian Princess seated left, stars around, date below. Reverse with regular issue design. Rosy gold awash with lilac accents across the surfaces. The reverse is brilliant red toward the bottom, changing to blended violet and blue toward 12:00. Very sharply struck, reflective, beautiful and rare.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Popular 1838 Silver Half Dollar Pattern

Judd-72, Rarity-5



(2x photo)

- 49 **1838 pattern half dollar. J-72, P-75. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. 360° or "medal turn" die alignment. Gobrecht's head of Liberty to left (though James Ross Snowden attributed the effort to William Kneass), perched eagle reverse. Deep silver gray mirrors support frosty silver gray devices that glow with splashes of rich peach and gold iridescence. A definitely pleasing cameo (though such is not noted by NGC). Sharply struck in all areas; J-72 is sometimes encountered with great weakness at the centers. Another pattern variety that is much scarcer than its rarity rating indicates due to great demand on the design type, supportable by the limited appearances of the variety in the marketplace. Judd-72 is known in two distinct weight classes, those called "originals" which weigh 206 grains on average, and those called "restrikes," circa 1858 or so, which weigh 192 grains each on average. The weight and status of the present coin is unknown due to encapsulation, though we feel it could be one of the 1858 restrikes, based on the fact that the latter pieces are often of the same die alignment as the present specimen, while the so-called "originals" are typically found with a die alignment of 180° or "coin turn." One of just 13 examples of the variety certified by NGC in all grades. Whether "original" or "restrrike," current bidders are presented with an impressive choice Proof example of J-72, one that could easily capture your collecting eye (and just as easily your heart) for it is that pretty!

NGC Census: 3; 5 finer within the designation (Proof-66 finest).

The present writer can't help but note that the ornament that adorns Liberty's tiara on J-72 closely resembles the radiant sunrise that is found on the obverse of Ephraim Brasher's famous 1787 New York gold doubloon coinage. Brasher's sunrise is a numismatic icon that we use frequently in our advertising displays.

Another Pleasing 1838 J-72 Half Dollar Pattern



- 50 **1838 pattern half dollar. J-72, P-75. Rarity-5. Proof-58 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Fanciful head of Liberty to left, hair lavishly coiffed, sunburst on tiara, reverse with perched eagle. Warm silver gray with deep slate iridescence among the peripheral legends, and with bright golden iridescence in the central design elements. A tiny planchet flaw, as struck, is seen in the field before Miss Liberty's chin. Dies credited to Kneass, though possibly executed by Christian Gobrecht. Probably one of the later restrikes; these are lighter in weight than the original pieces struck in 1838, and are generally struck with a medal alignment (360° die alignment rather than the usual 180°). The weight of the present specimen is unknown due to encapsulation, but the aforementioned die alignment leads us to believe that this is, indeed, a restrike. A delightful design type and a variety that is relatively easy to obtain, one that makes a nice entry-level introduction to pattern collecting.

Desirable 1838 Silver Half Dollar Pattern

J-73, So-Called "Restrike"
The Garrett, Bass Specimen



- 51 **1838 pattern half dollar. J-73, P-77. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. William Kneass's buxom head of Liberty to left, radiant sunburst on her tiara, LIBERTY on ribbon in hair, reverse with flying eagle to left, similar to that on the reverse of the Gobrecht dollars of 1836, 1838, and 1839. Deep silver gray with satiny, frosted motifs and mirror fields. Splashes of iridescent silver, gold, rose, and gunmetal-blue enhance the overall appeal. The Garrett-Bass specimen, a numismatic cachet that lends an air of importance and dignity to this specimen. Regarding the present specimen, it is one of the "anomalous weight" pieces referred to in the Pollock pattern reference, and earlier researched

and described in the Garrett Collection catalogue (see note below on further details on the status of the present coin). A thoroughly pleasing representative example of the variety and grade combination, a coin that was eminently satisfying to both Garrett and Bass, and we suggest it may satisfy you amply as well.

In his pattern reference, Andrew W. Pollock, III wrote of J-73, (P-77) in some length, breaking the variety down into three categories, "originals," "restrikes," and "anomalous weight" pieces. Regarding "originals," Pollock noted, "These pieces weigh 206 grains, the statutory weight for half dollars issued prior to February 21, 1853, and have 143 edge reeds. They are thought to have been coined in 1838. The reverse of original striking shows light die cracks." Regarding the "restrikes," Pollock noted that, "These pieces weigh 192 grains, the statutory weight for half dollars issued after February 21, 1853, and have 152 edge reeds, (also 143 reeds?). They are thought to have been coined circa 1858 or later. The restrikes generally show heavy reverse die cracks." Finally, Pollock touched upon his "anomalous weight" category, writing that "this group is comprised of pieces having weights other than 206 or 192 grains. It could be that these pieces are surreptitious restrikes made after 1838, but before the large-scale restriking of patterns commenced circa 1858. The scenario which suggests itself is that these pieces may have been struck on planchets made from pre-1853 half dollars that had first been smoothed down and polished. This would have enabled the coiners to avoid the use of mint planchets, thereby minimizing the likelihood of any inquiry that might uncover their irregular activities. It would also explain the rather dramatic variations in the weights of the recorded pieces."

In the Garrett Collection catalogue (November 1979) numismatist Dave Bowers noted the following under Lot 363: "1838 J-73. Obverse with Kneass' design of Liberty. Reverse with Gobrecht's Flying Eagle. Silver. Weight: 197 grains. 143 reeds on edge, signifying (in accordance with the description in the Judd reference) that it is an original, as opposed to a restrike, which is identifiable by severely cracked reverse dies and 152 reeds on the edge. Complicating the attribution of this piece is the fact the die are rotated 180°, which Judd notes as being a characteristic of the restrike, but he does not preclude the possibility of originals also having this characteristic. Sharply struck on the hair and the ear, a quality which Judd attributes to originals; but weakly struck on the eagle's left wing, a quality attributed to restrikes. Originals may be from perfect dies or from slightly cracked dies. The present example has a very fine almost microscopic die crack but it is entirely unlike the massive crack seen on the restrikes (refer to the Judd plate coin). The weight—197grains—is heavier than the 192 grain standard in effect during the period of restriking activity, 1858-1860, but is lighter than the standard in effect in 1838 which would have been 206.25 grains. Considering all of these facts, is this an original or a restrike? The answer will probably never be known with any certainty. The writer tends to believe it is a restrike, perhaps one produced very early during the 1858-1860 period."

From the Bowers and Ruddy Galleries sale of the Garrett Collection, November 1979, Lot 363.

Choice Proof Copper 1859 Pattern Half Dollar

Judd-238, Rarity-5

Longacre's "French Head of Liberty" Style
None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 52 **1859 pattern half dollar. J-238, P-294. Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Longacre's "French Head of Liberty" obverse, cereal wreath reverse (attributed to Paquet in 1860 by James Ross Snowden). Medium chestnut brown with lighter high points. Traces of electric blue iridescence grace the

fields and recessed areas. A popular issue, one that appears with moderate frequency in the numismatic marketplace, enough so that most interested collectors will eventually obtain a nice specimen. The Pollock reference relates "R. Coulton Davis notes that this obverse was referred to as the 'French Head of Liberty' in coin auction catalogues of his time." A grand opportunity to obtain one of the finest PCGS-certified examples of J-238 is at hand, and we suspect many bidders will rise to the occasion.

PCGS Population: 7; none finer.

Popular 1859 French Liberty Head Pattern 50¢



- 53 1859 pattern half dollar. J-239, P-295. **Rarity-4. Proof-63 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Longacre's (or Paquet's) French Liberty Head obverse, reverse cereal wreath enclosing denomination, here expressed as a fraction and the word DOLLAR. Bright and lustrous silver at the centers gives way to rich gold and violet halos at the rims. A beautiful coin, with the reverse toning highlights bring a colorful breath of life to the cereal wreath. A popular issue in a popular state of preservation, both of which make for a popular bidding item.

Second Silver 1859 French Liberty Head 50¢



- 54 1859 pattern half dollar. J-239, P-295. **Rarity-4. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Bright and lustrous with lightly frosted obverse motifs and pale golden fields; the reverse is equally frosted on the devices, with a bit more golden iridescence present. A plentiful variety, one that allows newcomers to the pattern discipline an affordable yet exciting entry into that area of collecting. A fine coin for the grade.

Attractive 1859 French Liberty Head 50¢ Pattern

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Specimen



- 55 1859 pattern half dollar. J-241, P-297. **Rarity-4. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. French Liberty Head on obverse, reverse cereal wreath enclosing denomination, here expressed as 50 CENTS. Strong underlying silver gray shines brightly through pale golden iridescent highlights. The devices are frosty and the fields are mirrored. One of four examples of Judd-241 represented in the portion of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. patterns offered for public sale in 1999 (The Harry W. Bass Foundation still retains a world-class collection including many rarities that were held back from public sale). Only two examples of J-241 have been certified finer by PCGS within any designation. A pleasing coin in all respects, and a lovely pattern with a delightful cachet.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer within any designation (Proof-65 finest).

From Bowers and Merena Galleries' sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection Part I, May 1999, Lot 1171. Previously from Stacks' Massachusetts Historical Society sale, March 29, 1973, Lot 340.



- 56 1859 pattern half dollar. J-241, P-297. **Rarity-4. Proof-58 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Longacre's "French Head of Liberty" obverse, cereal wreath reverse. Dusky lilac-gray with deeper rose, electric blue, and slate highlights toward the rims. A nicely struck example of the variety, perhaps lightly brushed long ago (which probably accounts for the grade) but still appealing in many respects. A great entry-level variety for the beginning pattern enthusiast—a pleasing coin for a relatively small outlay of capital.



- 57 1859 pattern half dollar. J-242, P-298. **Rarity-5. Proof-62 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Longacre's "French Head of Liberty" obverse, cereal wreath reverse. Called "BN" on the holder, yet the present specimen is warm golden gray with rich gold, silver, and pale blue iridescence—perhaps it was silvered at one time;

it sure gives that appearance to us. Sharp and attractive, and worthy of bidding pursuit (and perhaps some after-the-fact sleuthing regarding the “BN” nature of the piece).

Rare 1859 Copper Half Dollar Pattern

Judd-246, Low Rarity-7



- 58 **1859 pattern half dollar. J-246, P-304. Rarity-7-. Proof-63 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Longacre's French Liberty Head obverse, Paquet's perched eagle, here illustrating the “perfect ribbon” variety, considered to be an original from 1859; those with the “broken ribbon” reverse are thought to be restrikes made in the 1870s. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on both sides. As the Teichman internet site notes, “copper examples with the ‘perfect ribbon’ reverse J-246/P-302 do exist. One is the Mitchelson coin in the Connecticut State Library and the second was sold in Heritage's 12/26/2000 on-line internet sale. Pollock left the number available but was unable to confirm its existence at the time he was writing his book.” Evidently the present specimen is a “missing link” of sorts, now called P-302 by Teichman, and perhaps even rarer than its Low Rarity-7 designation indicates. One of just three examples of J-246 certified by NGC. A great opportunity for advance pattern specialists!

1862 GOD OUR TRUST 50¢

A Silver Impression



- 59 **1862 pattern half dollar. J-293, P-351. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse, regular issue Liberty seated die. Reverse similar to regular issue die, but with GOD OUR TRUST on scroll above eagle, as used on half dollar patterns of 1861. Heavily toned smoky steel gray with golden brown undertones and occasional accents of blue.

PCGS Population: 7; none finer.

Choice Proof 1863 Copper Pattern Half Dollar

GOD OUR TRUST

Judd-339, Low Rarity-6



- 60 **1863 pattern half dollar. J-339, P-411. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Regular-issue obverse die, reverse with GOD OUR TRUST on scroll above eagle. Deep and glossy chestnut surfaces with some lighter highlights on the high points. The latest edition of the Judd reference, edited by Dave Bowers, notes that copper impressions are “usually with bronzed surfaces,” which appears to be the case here. A nicely struck specimen of this popular variety that features one of the early suggestions for our nation's motto, GOD OUR TRUST, on a ribbon above the eagle's head on the reverse (as later styled in 1866 for regular-issue half dollars, with IN GOD WE TRUST on the ribbon). A fairly scarce variety that has been offered in major auctions just a dozen or so times in the past decade, J-339 is considered an elusive item by those in the know. The present specimen is one of just four examples of the variety certified by NGC in any grade or designation, making it a definite prize for the alert collector or specialist.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-65 BN).

Rare 1865 With Motto 50¢

Copper “Transitional” Pattern

Judd-430, High Rarity-6



- 61 **1865 pattern half dollar. J-430, P-503. Rarity-6+. Proof-63 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Regular Liberty Seated obverse of the year, similar reverse, but with IN GOD WE TRUST on scroll above eagle as adopted in 1866. Deep reddish tan with bright rose, scarlet, gold, and pale blue iridescence in abundance. A gorgeous coin for the assigned grade. Again referring to the *uspatterns.com* website, researcher Saul Teichman noted “these and other ‘With Motto’ patterns of this date and also 1863 and 1864 are actually restrikes made circa 1868 to the early 1870s and offered with restrikes of other denominations in complete sets.” He further notes that “the first definite sales occurrence for an 1865 With Motto set was in the October 1870 Mason & Company sale of the Fewsmith Collection. A possibly earlier listing may be Cogan's September 1869 sale.” About a dozen examples of J-430

are known, and it has been nearly three years since a specimen crossed the auction block. One of just six examples of the date certified by NGC, a fact that serves to highlight the rarity of the variety. Choice for the grade and worthy of your bidding consideration.

Copper 1865 Pattern Half Dollar Rarity

Judd-432, Low Rarity-7

Finest Certified by PCGS Within BN Designation



- 62 1865 pattern half dollar. J-432, P-505. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 BN (PCGS) Copper. Reeded edge. Trial piece from regular dies of the date. Deep tan with pleasing chestnut highlights. A copper "dainty" of sorts, perhaps coined for a "friend" of the Mint or simply on a whim. Regardless of its origin, J-432 is a prized rarity, a variety that has appeared at public auction just four times in the last decade. The presence in our sale of this specimen, one of just two called Proof-64 BN by PCGS (with none finer within the BN designation), is remarkable in that specialists who enjoy copper patterns as well as Liberty Seated half dollars will no doubt feel the lure of this attractive choice Proof rarity.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within the designation.

Popular Standard Silver 1869 Pattern 50¢



- 63 1869 pattern half dollar. J-742, P-823. Rarity-5. Proof-63 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse with Liberty head to right, two stars on band of Phrygian cap, reverse with laurel and oak wreath, STANDARD SILVER, denomination, and date. Deep iridescent slate gray on the obverse with bursts of bright lilac iridescence. On the reverse, the central electric blue spreads rapidly outward through bands of gold, pale violet, and lively sea green. GOD WE broadly doubled on ribbon below Liberty on obverse. A pleasing coin for the grade.

Rare 1869 Copper Pattern Half Dollar

Judd-744, Low Rarity-7



- 64 1869 pattern half dollar. J-744, P-825. Rarity-7-. Proof-62 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Tall head of Liberty to right with Phrygian cap with two stars, ribbon below bust with IN GOD WE TRUST, GOD WE widely repunched, STANDARD SILVER around oak and laurel wreath, denomination within, date below. Designer William Barber's initial can be seen in the field immediately above L in LIBERTY on the obverse ribbon. A satiny specimen, richly toned in shades of sea green, peach, and gold, at first glance giving the overall appearance of a brass strike. A few faint flecks are noted, with the most noticeable of these at the top of the I in SILVER on the reverse. Fewer than a dozen examples of J-744 are currently known to exist. The present specimen is one of just six examples of the variety certified by PCGS (it is worth noting here that NGC has certified just one example of the variety, bringing the total number of certified examples of J-744 to seven pieces). A rare and exciting variety that will see spirited bidding activity.

PCGS Population: 1; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-65 RB finest).

Gem Proof 1869 Standard Silver 50¢

Judd-750, Struck in Copper



- 65 1869 pattern half dollar. J-750, P-833. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (NGC) Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse, Liberty head right, no star on tiara, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, motto in ribbon below. Reverse, STANDARD SILVER around wreath with 50 CENTS at center, date below. Nicely reflective fields behind the lustrous and satiny devices. Slight central weakness is noted at Liberty's ear and hair curls, but little of the major detail is lost. Deep chocolate brown surfaces, brightly toned gold, russet, and pale green blended evenly. The reverse is predominately red-brown, with a blush of pale golden green near 1:00. Excellent aesthetic quality, and rarely seen in gem Proof condition.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Rare 1869 Standard Silver 50¢

Judd-753, Rarity-7+

Struck in Aluminum



- 66 1869 pattern half dollar. J-753, P-836. Rarity-7+. Proof-61 (ANACS). Aluminum. Plain edge. Obverse, Liberty head right, no star on tiara, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, motto in ribbon below. Reverse, STANDARD SILVER around wreath with 50 CENTS at center, date below. Light silver gray surfaces with good reflectivity in the fields and muted satiny devices. Slightly darker toning lays across both sides in a fine woodgrain pattern. Sharply struck, with a dramatic knife rim noted on the obverse from 12:00 to 6:00, probably near to one millimeter at its highest point. Nicer in this cataloguer's opinion than the grade suggests, and we recommend that interested bidders carefully consider this one. The rarest variation of this issue, aside from the one bronze example reported, not seen since it was offered by Empire Coin Company in 1960. The two major grading services have seen this aluminum variety just five times, and considering that the number was three times at the writing of the recent Judd revision, we suspect that the number is inflated by resubmissions.

Rare 1869 Aluminum STANDARD SILVER 50¢

Judd-758, Low Rarity-7

The Only Cameo Specimen Listed by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 67 1869 pattern half dollar. J-758, P-842. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). Aluminum. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty to right with star at forehead and band with LIBERTY in her stylishly coiffed hair, IN GOD WE TRUST on ribbon beneath bust, STANDARD SILVER reverse with oak and laurel wreath, denomination within as 50 CENTS, date below. Bright silver gray with reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs that form an engaging cameo contrast. Struck at a time when this soft metal was considered as valuable as silver and gold. The present specimen shows a natural planchet crack, as struck, from the rim at 2:00 to foot of the first A in AMERICA on the obverse; the same crack appears just to the right of the date on the reverse. Perhaps as few as six or so specimens of J-758 are currently known; the Teichman website says "less than a half dozen are known," while the latest Judd reference calls for seven known specimens. Either way, J-758 struck in aluminum (this design type was also struck in silver and copper, with all three metallic issues produced both with and without edge reeding) is a prime rarity, a coin that will both excite and entice our bidders. Need further enticement? The present example of J-758 is the *only* example of the variety given a "CAM" designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

Rare Aluminum 1869 Half Dollar Pattern

Judd-761, Low Rarity-7

The Only Example Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 68 1869 pattern half dollar. J-761, P-846. Rarity-7-. Proof-67 (NGC). Aluminum. Reeded edge. Regular dies "trial piece" of the date, although Saul Teichman has noted "this was deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part complete off-metal sets." Frosty, lustrous pale silver gray devices and deep silver gray mirrors form a pleasing cameo contrast (though such is not noted on the holder). The latest edition of the Judd reference notes that an example of J-761 has not crossed the auction block since June 1997, nearly seven years ago. We feel that pattern collectors are more than anxious to enjoy the opportunity to bid on a lovely example of J-761, and what a lovely example this is! In fact, it is the *only* example of this variety to be certified by NGC in *any grade*! We urge you to bid as though you will not see another example of J-761 for five or more years, for indeed, if you are unsuccessful here you may have to wait, who knows for how long for another opportunity such as the present coin affords.

NGC Census: 1. No other example of J-761 has been certified by NGC as of the time of this writing.

Gem Proof 1870 Pattern 50¢ in Silver

Judd-933, Rarity-7-

Reeded Edge



(2x photo)

- 69 1870 pattern half dollar. J-933, P-1039. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse with Barber's Liberty seated left, stars around, date below. Reverse as used for the regular issue half dollar. A lovely gem with a bright silver center highlighted by soft champagne and accents of blue and pale green toward the borders. The reverse offers bright rose toning, giving way to violet, blue and gold around the rim. Reflective and attractive.

NGC Census: 2; one finer (Proof-66).

The Eliasberg 1870 Pattern 50¢ in Silver

Judd-934, Rarity-7-

Plain Edge



(2x photo)

Beautifully Toned 1870 Pattern Half Dollar

Judd-934, Low Rarity-7

The Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 70 **1870 pattern half dollar. J-934, P-1040. Rarity-7-. Proof-66 (NGC).** Silver. Plain edge. Barber's Liberty Seated obverse, regular-issue reverse die of the date. A gorgeous gem Proof with silver gray centers, and golden brown highlights surrounded by vibrant blue and green iridescence around the rims. The visual effect is stunning, enhanced by the pleasantly reflective fields. Of the nearly 40 designs and die combinations that exist for the silver pattern denominations of 1870, all but five included strikes in silver, copper, and aluminum with both plain edge and reeded edge variations contributing to that year being notable as having the largest number of different patterns issued during the mint's history, over 200 in number.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena Inc.'s sale of the Eliasberg Collection, May 1996, Lot 267.

- 71 **1870 pattern half dollar. J-934, P-1040. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Plain edge. Designs as last, struck with a plain edge collar to create a collectible variation as was done with many pattern issues. Deep golden gray on the obverse with an underlying sheen of vibrant peach and gold iridescence. The reverse is bright, deep peach and gold at the center which slowly gives way to deep violet and electric blue toward the rim. Every design element is crisp and present, right down to the tiny toenails on Miss Liberty's foot! To the best of our knowledge, only eight examples of J-934 have changed hands at public auction in the past 10 years, including the Eliasberg specimen. How grand it is that we can offer one of the finest known examples of J-934 to come "down the pike" in years for your bidding consideration. Please remember, however, you are not the only one admiring and considering this rare pattern half dollar!

NGC Census: 1; one finer within the designation (Proof-66).

Superb Gem 1870 Pattern 50¢ in Copper

Judd-935, Rarity-6+

Reeded Edge

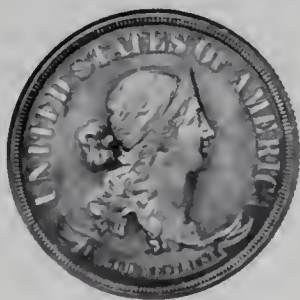


(2x photo)

- 72 1870 pattern half dollar. J-935, P-1041. Rarity-6+. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. Designs as last. Deep chocolate brown below rich golden green and bold violet toning on the obverse. The reverse shows traces of mint red brilliance with dark violet and blue blended across the fields. An attractive gem example in copper, struck from the same dies as the two lots offered above.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

Popular 1870 Silver Half Dollar Pattern



- 73 1870 pattern half dollar. J-951, P-1094. Rarity-5. Proof-63 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse with Liberty head to right, unadorned tiara, IN GOD WE TRUST on ribbon below bust,

reverse with cereal wreath, STANDARD above, denomination and date within. Medium silver gray with deeper highlights in the recessed areas. A pale sheen of attractive golden iridescence graces both sides. Some central striking weakness is noted, not an unusual occurrence for the variety. An attractive example of the grade, one of just eight specimens of J-951 certified by NGC; five certified slightly higher.

NGC Census: 2; 5 finer (Proof-65 finest).

Rare 1870 Standard Silver 50¢ in Copper

Judd-984, Low Rarity-7

The Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 74 1870 pattern half dollar. J-984, P-1104. Rarity-7-. Proof-66 RB (NGC). Copper. Plain edge. Longacre's Liberty Head with tiara sans star design obverse (dies by Barber), oak and laurel wreath Standard Silver reverse. Medium chestnut brown with crisp underlying red and rose iridescence. An obverse spot at the rim above R in AMERICA and a scattering of reverse spots at the right side of the wreath identify this coin as the Wallace Murphy specimen, sold in Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s Tower Hill Collection sale of September 1993. To the best of our knowledge, no other example of J-984 has appeared at public auction since. The present coin is the *finest* of just two examples of J-984 certified by NGC in any grade and any color designation, a strong insight into

the true rarity of the variety. The odds are strong that if you are reading this description you have more than a passing interest in this rare copper Standard Silver pattern issue. We suspect that other readers may also have an interest in this lot, so plan your bidding strategy accordingly.

NGC Census: 1; none finer in any designation.

In the Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. sale of The Tower Hill Collection (September 1993, Lot 3085), the cataloguer enumerated three specimens of J-984 as follows:

"1). This piece. Acquired by Wallace Murphy for \$6.50, possibly in the 1940s.

"2). Bowers and Ruddy, September 1975, Winthrop, Lot 1031; Paramount, January 1977, Miami, Lot 337.

"3). Bowers and Merena, August 1991, ANA Centennial sale, Lot 2635, which, incidentally, is from the same collection as the presently offered specimen."

Popular 1870 Silver Half Dollar Pattern

J-951, Rarity-5



- 75 **1870 pattern half dollar. J-951, P-1094. Rarity-5 Proof-64 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty to right, unadorned tiara, LIBERTY on ribbon in hair, IN GOD WE TRUST on ribbon below bust, reverse with STANDARD above an open agricultural wreath, denomination expressed as 50 CENTS and date on three lines within wreath. A whisper of pale golden iridescence graces frosty motifs and mirrored fields. Some central striking weakness is present, as frequently seen for this variety. Only moderately rare in the scheme of all things patterns, yet NGC has certified just one example of J-951 finer than the present coin within any designation. An attractive coin for the grade, and a specimen that is worthy of a hearty round of bidding activity.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer within any designation (Proof-65).

1871 Standard Silver 50¢ Rarity

Judd-1111, Low Rarity-7

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Specimen



(2x photo)

- 76 **1871 pattern half dollar. J-1111, P-1247. Rarity-7-. Proof-66 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Longacre's seated Indian Princess on globe design, stars around, date below, reverse with agricultural wreath, STANDARD above, denomination within. Sharp and attractive pewter gray with pale lilac and some lighter highlights. A sharp and pleasing gem specimen of the design type (which the present writer considers to be the absolute height of Longacre's talents), a coin for which the overall quality and appearance is easily equivalent to the assigned grade. For the record, NGC has certified just two examples of J-1111, including the present specimen which is the finest certified by the group. Among the most desirable of half dollar issues; it is thought that perhaps a dozen or so examples of J-1111 can be accounted for today. If so, it is hard for us to imagine a finer specimen than that presently offered!

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From Quality Sales Corp.'s (Abner Kreisberg) sale of November 30, 1970, Lot 1301; Auctions by Bowers and Merena Inc.'s sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1212.

Second 1871 Standard Silver Half Dollar Pattern

Judd-1111, Low Rarity-7



(2x photo)

- 77 **1871 pattern half dollar. J-1111, P-1247. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Longacre's Indian Princess obverse, Standard Silver agricultural wreath reverse. A stunningly attractive gem with deep steel blue mirrors and lighter steel devices, and with bursts of bright golden iridescence in the protected areas of Liberty's gown. Longacre's beautiful "Indian Princess" obverse (here resurrected two years after his passing) seems to stand out in extraordinary high relief from its surroundings, each detail sharp and crisp down to the tiniest beads on Liberty's necklace. Incredibly enough, we have found just three auction appearance records for J-1111 in the past dozen years. An exciting rarity in all grades, the present example of Judd-1111 is one of only three specimens certified by NGC; of those, two are finer, both Proof-66, one of which is the Eliasberg specimen the other the Bass coin offered in the preceding lot. As you can see, the present coin keeps heady company. Another great addition to your pattern cabinet is about to cross the auction block, so be prepared to hold your bidding paddle high.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer (both Proof-66).

Judd-1111 is from a small but interesting subgroup of patterns, those that bear no country of origin; the present design is without mention of the United States of America, nor is E PLURIBUS UNUM or IN GOD WE TRUST featured anywhere in the design.

78 **No Lot**

Desirable 1879 Morgan Half Dollar Pattern

Judd-1599, High Rarity-6

Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 79 **1879 pattern half dollar. J-1599, P-1794. Rarity-6+. Proof-66 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Morgan's head of Liberty, virtually as adopted for the silver dollars of 1878-1921, reverse with a large perched eagle that resembles something more of Germanic origins than any eagle ever represented on U.S. coinage. Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields meet in stark contrast to each other, the whole with a warm champagne glow; some violet iridescence appears at the reverse rim. Some central striking weakness is noted (shades of the Morgan dollar series), but the overall quality more than compensates for the Mint's shortcomings. Perhaps a dozen or so examples of the variety exist, and no specimen of J-1599 has crossed the auction block since 1995 to best of our knowledge. One of just four examples of J-1599 certified by NGC, with the present specimen the finest among them. Patterns specialists take heed, for Morgan dollar enthusiasts are apt to join the bidding frenzy when this beauty crosses the auction block.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Rarity 1880 Goloid Metric Half Dollar Pattern

Goloid Composition

Judd-1651, Low Rarity-7



head of Liberty to left, broad ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in her hair, date below, reverse with GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR design, finenesses and weight within starred circle. Bright silver gray with reflective fields and modestly satiny devices. A popular rarity, one of perhaps just six to a dozen examples currently known. Of those specimens, just three have been certified by NGC in all grades, with only one of those finer than the present specimen. In keeping with an oft reiterated statement in this grand offering of patterns, we suspect the present piece will see a serious bout of bidding activity before it finds a place in a new pattern cabinet.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within any designation (Proof-66).

The composition of the "goloid" metallic composition is listed on the reverse of these patterns and is given as 15.3 grains of gold, 236.7 grains of silver, and 28.0 grains of copper, for a total weight of 14 grams.

- 80 1880 pattern half dollar. J-1651, P-1851. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (NGC). Goloid composition. Reeded edge. Lavishly coiffed

Rare 1851 Liberty Seated \$1 Restrike in Copper

Judd-132, Low Rarity-7

None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 81 1851 pattern dollar. J-132, P-159. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. From the regular dies of the date (see below for a detailed description and explanation). Bright and fiery chestnut-red with a blend of electric blue, warm rose, and vibrant violet iridescence on both sides. A sharp and pleasing copper specimen of one of the rarest dates in the Liberty Seated dollar series, and as a consequence, a pattern issue that is always eagerly sought when specimens enter the numismatic marketplace. The present specimen is tied for the finest certified example of the variety within any designation by PCGS; in fact, only four examples

of the variety have been certified by PCGS in any grade. A classic off-metal example of a classic silver dollar date.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer within any designation.

The latest edition of the Judd reference, edited by Q. David Bowers, notes "As part of James Ross Snowden's restriking activities in 1859, Proof examples of certain rare silver dollars of earlier dates were made, including the 1851 and 1852. For the 1851 dollar, the original die (with four-digit logotype slanting slightly upward and the date close to the base of Liberty) probably could not be located in 1859. In any event, a different die, not originally used in 1851, with the date horizontal and centered, was employed. Whether this die was created new in 1859 and given an 1851 date, or whether it was made in 1851 and not used at that time, is not known."

1866 With Motto \$1 Die Trial
Struck in Copper



- 82 **1866 pattern dollar. J-541, P-606. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 RB (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. A trial strike using the regular issue dies, With Motto reverse. Pleasing red brown on the obverse with light violet overtones. The reverse is somewhat deeper olive-brown with traces of red blended in the fields. Pattern dollars dated 1866 are available to collectors in this variation only. The extremely rare No Motto type does exist, struck in silver, but only two have ever been traced. One was lost to numismatic circles in an armed robbery in the 1960s, and the other, counted among the most highly prized rarities of the entire series of United States coins, is tightly held by a private collector. As there would have been no official reason to create the No Motto variation, it is believed that these were struck to satisfy collector requests at a later date, leaving the presently offered style as the only real pattern dollar for the year.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-65 RB).

Copper 1867 Liberty Seated \$1
Judd-592, Low Rarity-7



- 83 **1867 pattern dollar. J-592, P-656. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 RB (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. From the regular dies of the denomination and date. Strong underlying lustre glows warmly beneath vivid pale orange and fiery violet iridescence. At *uspatterns.com*, researcher Saul Teichman notes "although described as regular die trial pieces, this was more likely deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete copper sets." He also notes that T. Harrison Garrett had a specimen in copper. About half a dozen to a dozen examples of J-592 are known with the present piece one of just six specimens certified by NGC. A pattern that is enticing to specialists within the discipline as well as those who enjoy collecting Liberty Seated dollars and related items.

NGC Census: 2; 2 finer within the designation (MS-67 RB finest).

Rare 1870 Copper Dollar Pattern
Judd-1017, Low Rarity-7
Signed Obverse Die



- 84 **1870 pattern dollar. J-1017, P-1151. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Longacre's Indian Princess obverse with LONGACRE below globe in tiny letters, regular issue die reverse. Intense underlying red with electric blue, violet and rose highlights. The lightly frosted motifs and mirror fields form an attractive cameo contrast. Sharply struck in all areas of the design. Only eight examples of J-1017 have been certified by NGC in any color designation, BN, RB, or RD; some of those may represent resubmissions. Specimens of J-1017 have appeared at public auction just 10 times in the past 10 years. Of course, no regularity is guaranteed where appearances are concerned, and maybe more than one J-1017 will appear at auction in 2004, or maybe this will be the sole appearance of the variety, but either way the present coin gives you an opportunity to "beat the odds," so to speak. It is here, the sale is now, and we don't know when we will next offer a sparkling gem J-1017. You be the judge!

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RB).

Rare 1871 Pattern Silver Dollar

Judd-1145, Low Rarity-7

The Only J-1145 certified by NGC!



- 85 1871 pattern dollar. J-1145, P-1287. Rarity-7-. Proof-60 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Longacre's Indian Princess obverse, 13 stars on flag behind globe, regular-issue die reverse. Medium silver gray with warm golden toning highlights. Fully cameo-like with strong contrast between the devices and the fields. Lightly brushed long ago, the resulting hairlines no doubt the reason for the assigned grade. This rare and popular variety, J-1145, has only made one auction appearance in the past 10 years—any other specimens that traded hands in that time must have done so at private treaty. The present coin is the *only* example of J-1145 certified by NGC, and is important as such to collectors who seek the very finest coins available in today's numismatic marketplace—you surely won't find a better J-1145 in a NGC holder! Far finer than the assigned grade indicates, especially so where eye appeal and physical quality are concerned, but don't take our word for it. We think you'll agree with our overall assessment once you have seen the coin for yourself!

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

We are so fortunate to have such a fine selection of patterns on hand that we can do die comparisons between varieties! For instance, the present coin, J-1145, in silver, presents Longacre's Indian Princess design (as does the gem Proof specimen of Judd-1148 that appears in this sale closely after the present lot; see comments there as well). The Indian Princess design by Longacre was used repeatedly after his passing on New Year's Day, 1869, and it is interesting to note subtle differences. For instance, the present example of J-1145 shows the first star less than its own width from Liberty's foot, and her Phrygian cap is the same distance from star 5; star 6 is noticeably closer to her head than to the Liberty cap. Star 13 is close to the ground below. Of the two flag poles behind her, the tip of the one closest to Liberty points to the extreme left of star 8, while the tip of the other pole points just right of a midway point between stars 8 and 9. On the globe, the outlines of North and South America are sunken and their inner portions are heavily textured. The band on Liberty's headdress has 13 tiny beads, and there are 13 stars on the flag behind her. Please see the gem Proof example of Judd-1148 that follows for some *different* die diagnostics.

Lovely Gem 1871 Pattern Dollar

Longacre's Indian Princess in Copper



(2x photo)

- 86 1871 pattern dollar. J-1147, P-1289. Rarity-6+. Proof-66 BN (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. James Longacre's Indian Princess obverse with stars around and date below. Reverse as the regular issue. Spectacular aqua blue toning strikes the eye immediately in sharp contrast with the deep chocolate brown surfaces. Turned in the light, the blue jumps from the entire surface. Close inspection reveals faint accents of violet as well. A most unusual appearance, but striking, very beautiful and rare so fine.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Gem Proof Copper 1871 Pattern Dollar Rarity
Judd-1148, Low Rarity-7



- 87 **1871 pattern dollar. J-1148, P-1290. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Longacre's Indian Princess obverse, 22 stars on flag behind globe, regular-issue die reverse. Incredibly deep Chianti wine red and violet iridescence on mirrored chestnut fields and frosted motifs. A sharply struck gem specimen of a rare and exciting copper dollar pattern. It has been nearly six years since an example of J-1148 crossed the auction block, and that appearance was one of just eight such in the past decade. We are glad to offer the present gem, it being one of just four examples of J-1148 certified by NGC in any grade—if you're keeping track, only one of the other three specimens received a finer grade from that firm. What a grand coin this is, and we can't wait to see the bidding excitement that will almost certainly occur when it takes its place on the auction block.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RB).

Regarding the die study instigated with the silver Judd-1145 offered previous to this lot, the present copper Judd-1148 bears some study as well. It is remarkably different from J-1145 in many ways, as a comparison of the notes under each variety will show. On the present coin, the first star is nearly twice its own diameter from Liberty's foot, and star 5 is nearly that distance from the Phrygian cap. Star 6 is central between the Liberty cap and Miss Liberty's head. Star 13 is a little more than its own diameter distant from the ground below. Of the two flag poles behind Miss Liberty, the tip of the closest pole points directly to the innermost point of star 8 while the tip of the other pole points to the underside of the lowest left point of star 9. The outlines of the two American continents on the globe are only lightly traced and offer the same faintly textured surface as the rest of the globe. The band of Liberty's headdress is unadorned, and there are 22 stars on the flag behind Liberty.

Popular 1878 Silver Dollar Pattern
Judd-1554, Rarity-5
"Barber's Rejected Dollar"



- 88 **1878 pattern dollar. J-1554, P-1733. Rarity-5. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Barber's head of Liberty to left, of nearly identical head style to that appearing on the 1877 Half Union \$50 Pattern (J-1546), reverse with perched eagle and drooped wings, E PLURIBUS UNUM in lower case gothic letters above the eagle. Deep and attractive slate gray with rich electric blue and pale golden highlights. According to Saul Teichman's website (uspatterns.com), "this is the final design of what became known as Barber's rejected dollar in early auction sale catalogues of this pattern." Again, not an extraordinary rarity within the scheme of the pattern series, but a fanciful design type that has drawn attention practically since the day of production. Much finer overall than the grade implies, and worthy of strong bidding as a result.

Incredible Copper 1879 “Schoolgirl” Pattern \$1

NGC Proof-68 RD

Judd-1609, Low Rarity-7

Finest of Just Two Certified by NGC



- 89 **1879 pattern dollar. J-1609, P-1805. Rarity-7-. Proof-68 RD (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. George T. Morgan's famous "Schoolgirl" pattern, head of comely young schoolgirl to left, LIBERTY on band in hair, string of pearls around her neck, date below, reverse with defiant eagle on pedestal inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. A flashy red gem of the finest order, a splendid specimen with lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. A nuance of deep rose has gathered at the centers, highlighting our Schoolgirl's tresses as well as the eagle's plumage on the reverse. Simply superb in every respect. One of the most highly prized rarities in the entire pattern series, as well as one of the most beautiful design types.

The latest edition of the Judd reference gives the known population of individual specimens of this type as seven pieces, while the uspatterns.com website enumerates 10 specimens, but also raises questions about duplicate listings. Be that as it may, somewhere between seven and 10 specimens of this prized issue have been traced through auction records and private sales, and of those traced, the present coin is far and away the finest of the bunch; it is listed first among ten traced specimens at the uspatterns.com website. The present specimen of J-1609 is one of just two examples of the vari-

ety certified by NGC; the other specimen is graded Proof-66 RB. Regarding the scholastic sobriquet of the "Schoolgirl" patterns, research by Saul Teichman and Q. David Bowers points to the April 1891 New York Coin & Stamp sale of the F.W. Doughty Collection by David Proskey and Harlan P. Smith as the first appearance of the "Schoolgirl" nickname; the actual nickname is now thought to be invented by David Proskey. Regarding further history, Saul Teichman noted on the pattern website that it "is likely that most known today in silver and copper trace their pedigree to the Woodin Collection and were obtained in trade for 'two \$50 gold patterns to the Mint Collection.' One was sold in the February 1911 auction by Edgar Adams of some of Woodin's duplicates and examples were known to have been owned by most of the people he parceled these patterns to such as Granberg, Newcomer, Brand, and W.W.C. Wilson." An exciting opportunity awaits our bidders, as over the decades, many, many specialists have courted this lovely Schoolgirl, but very few have ever had the satisfaction of keeping steady company with her. Only one bidder can take this lovely young lady home, but she is well worth the attention!

Popular 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar Pattern

Judd-1626, Rarity-4



- 90 **1879 pattern dollar. J-1626, P-1822. Rarity-4. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Goloid. Reeded edge. William Barber's head of Liberty to left (as used on J-1563 of 1878) on obverse, goloid metric specifications and additional legends on reverse. Deep and lustrous silver gray with a touch of deep satiny gold in the fields. Amazingly enough, though J-1626 is seemingly quite "common"—it is, after all, a Rarity-4 issue—the latest edition of the Judd pattern reference notes just *one* example of the variety changing hands in the past 10 years at public auction, definitely a paucity of appearances for the issue! Perhaps this translates to an amazing opportunity for an alert bidder. Fortunately for today's would-be pattern collectors, not every pattern issue is a rarity, and varieties such as J-1626, offered here, are a veritable open door to excitement for beginners in this oftentimes "tough" collecting discipline.

The "goloid" metal used to strike the present coin is listed on the reverse of this specimen as a mix of 15.3 grains of gold, 236.7 grains of silver, and 28 grains of copper representing a total weight of 14 grams.

Popular 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar Pattern



- 91 **1879 pattern dollar. J-1627, P-1823. Rarity-5. Proof-62 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. William Barber's Liberty head to left, broad band with LIBERTY in her hair, reverse with GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR metallurgic contents within circle of 38 tiny stars. Bright silver gray with strong lustre in the recessed areas. The fields are mainly reflective, though some satiny, grainy texture has crept in among the peripheral regions. Another pattern issue that is available on a regular bases, and affords a great stepping stone for beginning pattern specialists.

Rare 1880 Pattern Dollar in Aluminum

Judd-1653, Rarity-7+

Barber's Goloid Metric Dollar



- 92 **1880 pattern dollar. J-1653, P-1853. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Reeded edge. Obverse with head of Liberty left, with Phrygian cap, stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM around. Reverse, Barber's Goloid Metric dollar design with composition at center encircled by a ring of stars, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and 100 CENTS around. Good reflectivity in the obverse fields, while the reverse appears more lustrous than mirrored. Still, the devices are frosty and offer good contrast. Brilliant silver gray, with perhaps a hint of pale blue. The scarcest of the three metals struck in this design which is very attractive in aluminum and quite desirable.

PCGS Population: 4; one finer (Proof-66).

Popular 1872 COMMERCIAL \$1 Pattern

Judd-1212, Struck in Silver, Low Rarity-6



- 93 **1872 pattern trade dollar. J-1212, P-1352. Rarity-6-. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Longacre's seated Indian Princess on globe, 22 stars on flag, date below, reverse with laurel wreath, COMMERCIAL DOLLAR on ribbon. James Barton Longacre passed away on January 1, 1869, and it is surmised that William Barber continued the tradition of Longacre's design in the later years. Deeply mirrored fields and moderately frosted motifs display pale golden highlights and fairly deep cameo contrast. One of perhaps 15 or so examples of the variety known in silver with reeded edge, and fairly desirable as such. Sharp and appealing, and worthy of strong bidder support.

Impressive Copper Pattern 1872 Commercial \$1
Judd-1216, Low Rarity-7



(2x photo)

- 94 **1872 pattern commercial dollar. J-1216, P-1357. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Barber's adaptation of Longacre's Indian Princess design on obverse, COMMERCIAL DOLLAR and wreath motif reverse. Rich rose red with some deep blue on the obverse high points; the reverse enjoys a sizeable area of deep electric blue at the 9:00 region. Just eight examples of J-1216 have crossed the auction block in the past decade, the most recent in Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of August 1998—that particular coin, graded Proof-66 RB by PCGS, is the only specimen of J-1216 graded finer than the present coin by that group. A pleasing example of the "commercial" dollar design that quickly evolved into the "trade" dollar concept among patterns and later regular-issue trade dollars struck for use in commerce. Rare and important in many respects.
- PCGS Population; 3; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RB finest).

Silver Proof 1873 Trade \$1 Pattern



- 95 **1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1293, P-1435. Rarity-4. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Barber's Liberty seated on globe, short plow handles, wheat sheaf and commercial bale around her, standing eagle and shield motif on reverse. A highly lustrous specimen with deep silver gray obverse iridescence that borders on slate, with similar toning at the reverse rim that gives way to deep violet and gunmetal-blue, with some silver brightness in the eagle's plumage. Only moderately scarce, the sort of pattern that new collectors can enjoy immensely without an enormous outlay of hobby dollars.

Popular Silver 1873 Trade Dollar Pattern
Judd-1293, Standing Eagle Reverse



- 96 **1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1293, P-1435. Rarity-4. Proof-61 Cameo (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Seated Liberty on globe facing left, short plow handles, sheaf of wheat and bale of commerce around her, date below, reverse with standing eagle and shield design, E PLURIBUS UNUM on ribbon in eagle's beak, IN GOD WE TRUST on ribbon draped across shield. Bright silver centers give way to a dusting of pale gold on the highest design points and at the rims. Sharply struck on obverse, somewhat light at the reverse center (the design is such that either Miss Liberty or the eagle enjoys great sharpness, but not both devices). A moderately scarce silver trade dollar pattern that makes a great introduction to the series by collectors who are not yet prepared to chase the great rarities. A thoroughly pleasing example, and a coin that will undoubtedly form a cornerstone to what may very well become an advanced pattern collection.

Gem Proof Copper 1873 Trade \$1 Pattern
Judd-1324, Low Rarity-7



(2x photo)

- 97 **1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1324, P-1467. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse extremely similar to the adopted trade dollar of the year, but here with the background ocean at Miss Liberty's feet extending farther beyond the star and closer to the dentils than on the adopted design, reverse with short, stocky eagle, otherwise legends the same. (Morgan dollar collectors will delight in knowing the reverse eagle on J-1324 has *six* Tailfeathers!) Medium to deep tan with splashes of lively rose iridescence on the obverse, while the reverse eagle bears hints of gunmetal-blue in its plumage. A greatly respected rarity in copper, one of perhaps seven to 10 examples currently known.

The last recorded auction appearance of J-1324 was in an *Apostrophe Sale* in 1990! The present coin is the finest certified by PCGS within any color designation, and is one of just five examples of J-1324 certified in *any* grade by that firm.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

Examples of J-1324 were sold by the Mint in six-piece sets for a total of \$30. This design type was made in silver with plain or reeded edge, copper with reeded edge, and aluminum with reeded edge. The aluminum specimen, designated as J-1325, is probably unique, with just one specimen confirmed to date, that which appeared in the King Farouk of Egypt holdings, later sold by Abner Kreisberg and Hans Schulman, and then by Bowers and Ruddy in their Fairfield Collection sale in 1981.

Copper 1884 Trade Dollar Pattern

Unique in Private Hands

Judd-1732



(2x photo)

- 98 **1884 pattern trade dollar. J-1732, P-1943. Rarity-8. Silver plated copper. Proof-62 (SEGS).** Reeded edge. 372.1 grains, according to encapsulation. An extraordinary rarity, offered at public auction for the first time since 1980, and the only specimen in private hands since the donation of the only other known example to the Smithsonian Institution in 1979. Lustrous silver gray centers yield to dark gray-brown peripheries on both sides, with especially rich brown toning at the base of the obverse. Struck in copper and then silver-plated some time before 1954, in order to imitate the very rare (but far more common) silver strikings of the 1884 trade dollar, of which 10 were struck. An area of roughness is present under the wheat sheaf behind Liberty's back, some tiny flecks around star 13, shallow microscopic pits beneath and around D of UNITED, fields maintain some Proof reflectivity despite scattered hairlines. Some softness of strike is present on Liberty's hair, otherwise exceptionally well-detailed, especially on the reverse, though the detail of some feather lines may have been improved after the electroplating process.

A very important and interesting coin, five times rarer than the silver 1884 trade dollar whose greater value in the early 1950s caused

this splendid pattern to be silver-plated. Author A.M. Smith, who wrote the *Visitor's Guide and History of the United States Mint* in 1885, was given a complete 1884 Proof set in copper that contained one of the **two known to be struck**. Since the only other known example was donated to the National Numismatic Collection in 1979, this specimen is, for collector's purposes, unique. A memorable offering and induplicable addition to an advanced cabinet of trade dollars or pattern coins.

Possibly presented by the Mint in Philadelphia to Anders Madsen Smith, the Danish emigre and wine merchant who authored *Coins and Coinage, The United States Mint (1881) and Visitor's Guide and History of the United States Mint (1885)*; apparently included in M.H. Bolender's sale of October 1935, Lot 245 and described therein as being from A.M. Smith's collection and graded "Uncirculated." At the time it was not yet silver-plated; Superior's 1975 ANA Sale, August 1975, Lot 1218 as a silver Proof; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries 1975 to 1977, included in *Rare Coin Reviews* #25-30 and featured on the cover of RCR 29; Robert Hughes' sale of July 1980, Lot 155 (at \$32,000, the last public offering); Dr. Edward J. Linkner Collection.

1852 Copper Pattern Annular Dollar Rarity

Judd-147, Low Rarity-7

Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 99 **1852 pattern gold dollar. J-147, P-175. Rarity-7-. Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with vines and date on obverse, DOLLAR and sprigs on reverse. A blazing, fiery deep red and rose gem with intense lustre and amazing aesthetic appeal. Additionally, the strike is bold and sharp and readily equal to the challenge of the grade. Examples of Judd-147 have appeared at public auction just a half dozen times in the past 10 or so years. This gem Proof example of the variety is the finest certified by PCGS, making the acquisition of this pattern of paramount importance to any student of copper or dollar patterns!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Very Rare 1867 \$3 Gold

Struck in Copper

Judd-596, Rarity-7+



(2x photo)

- 100 **1867 pattern three dollars. J-596, P-660. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 BN (PCGS)** Copper. Reeded edge. Trial piece struck with regular issue dies. Golden brown with coppery red highlights and just enough sea green iridescence to improve the overall aesthetic. A rarity that is scarcely seen offered. Only two examples have been graded by PCGS, this one, and a Proof-64 RB specimen. As of the writing of the most recent Judd revision, the last public auction record was over a decade ago, clearly illustrating just how long one might need to wait before being able to secure an example of this rarity.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

It is interesting to note that though pattern production was a fairly regular practice at the Philadelphia Mint by the 1850s, and patterns were known to have been made for even unofficial reasons such as collector requests as early as the 1830s, no patterns are known to have been produced as part of the developmental process for the new \$3 gold denomination introduced in 1854. Perhaps, if a few models had been made, the coins in regular production would not have required a modification of the size of the word DOLLARS on the reverse for the second year of coinage.

Barber's Amazonian \$3 Pattern

Struck in Copper

J-1236, Rarity-6+



(2x photo)

- 101 **1872 pattern three dollars. J-1236, P-1378. Rarity-6+. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse, William Barber's famous Amazonian design with capped Liberty facing left, 13 stars around, date below. Reverse with Barber's standing eagle holding shield in talons, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and denomination around. Attractive golden brown surfaces with traces of faded red near the borders. Highlights of pale blue and sea green iridescence complete the visual display. The Amazonian designs are among the most sought after in the U.S. pattern series, and they are also among the most rarely seen. In addition, aside from a few, patterns of the gold denominations in general are seen much less frequently than other issues, and every offering is important. This Amazonian \$3 was struck in gold, copper, and aluminum. The gold example is unique, and aluminum examples are Rarity-8, leaving the copper impressions as the only ones reasonably available for the vast majority of interested collectors. A classic among patterns and very desirable in gem condition.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

A word about the Amazonian patterns. Issued only in 1872, the Amazonian series by Chief Engraver William Barber included the silver quarter, half dollar and silver dollar, each with a left-facing Liberty seated figure, her right arm outstretched to touch the head of a perched eagle. The gold issues included the gold dollar, quarter eagle, three-dollar, half eagle, eagle and double eagle, all sharing the obverse described in this lot. The entire series shared the reverse motif of a standing eagle holding a shield, which in a slightly modified version, was also used on several trade dollar patterns of 1872, and more extensively in 1873. According to noted pattern researcher Saul Teichman, the title "Amazonian" for this series seems to have first appeared in the 1890 auction catalogue of the famous Lorin G. Parmelee Collection.

Prized 1880 Flowing Hair Stella

Judd-1658, Gilt Copper



(2x photo)

- 102 1880 pattern Flowing Hair \$4. J-1658, P-1858. Rarity-7-. Proof-62. Gilt Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse with Charles Barber's flowing hair Liberty left, composition punctuated by stars around, date below. Reverse, large star with denomination ONE STELLA 100 CENTS incused in four lines, E PLURIBUS UNUM and DEO EST GLORIA around star, encircled by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and FOUR DOL. around border.

Among the most famous of United States pattern designs, a four-dollar "Stella" can claim the limelight of just about any collection it graces. While the gold examples might be thought of as the *crème de la crème*, the off metal examples of each variety for both 1879 and 1880 are significantly rarer than their gold counterparts, and far less costly to acquire. As such there is certainly no shame in owning a copper, aluminum, or gilt specimen as they are all important rarities—a position that would likely have been supported by noted collector and student of the pattern series Harry W. Bass, Jr. Though he undoubtedly had the financial means to acquire each of the four Stellas in gold, he chose to represent them in his vast collection of hundreds of different pattern coins with a single gold example of the 1879 Flowing Hair (the most common variety), along with a set of four different in Aluminum.

Rare Copper 1878 Half Eagle Pattern

Judd-1574, High Rarity-6

Finest "RB" Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 103 1878 pattern half eagle. J-1574, P-1766. Rarity-6+. Proof-66 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. William Barber's head of Liberty with flowing hair obverse, perched eagle reverse. Large diameter issue. Medium red-brown with rich red brilliance that frames the devices and blooms brightly on the reflective fields and frosty motifs; add a hint of rose and pale electric blue iridescence and the enchanting picture comes together dynamically. Examples of J-1574 have been offered at public auction fewer than 10 times in the past 10 years, which certainly serves to underscore its rarity. The present specimen is the finest Proof of the variety certified by NGC within the "RB" designation; indeed, it is one of only five examples of J-1574 certified by NGC in *any* grade! This copper half eagle would be a welcomed addition to any pattern cabinet, and would no doubt make an intriguing extension to an advanced half eagle collection as well.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

Rare 1861 GOD OUR TRUST \$10

Judd-285, Rarity-7-



(2x photo)

- 104 **1861 pattern eagle. J-285, P-338. Rarity-7-. Proof-62 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse as regular issue design. Reverse as regular issue design modified by the addition of the motto GOD OUR TRUST on scroll above eagle. Light olive-brown with some soft green and gold iridescence. Clearly not bronzed as many of the issue are. The design was struck in gold, apparently unique in this metal, and copper as typically seen for most of the \$10 Liberty patterns, when they do appear at auction. Pollock was able to trace only four specimens at the time of his study nearly a decade ago, and while the recent Judd revision reports a total of 12 seen by the major grading services, it is likely that some of these 12 are repeat entries and the number of pieces extant is somewhere in between.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-64 finest).

Choice Proof 1863 Pattern \$10**GOD OUR TRUST**

Judd-350, Rarity-6-



(2x photo)

- 105 **1863 pattern eagle. J-350, P-422. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse as regular issue design. Reverse as regular issue design modified by the addition of the motto GOD OUR TRUST on scroll above eagle. The reverse die is that first used on the similar patterns of 1861, J-284 and J-285, as the example offered above. Deep brown surfaces with a slight reddish tint, the result of a bronzing process popular in the day and used on several patterns and mint medals.

PCGS Population: 2; 6 finer within the designation (Proof-66 BN finest).

Gilt Copper 1865 Pattern Eagle Rarity

Judd-450, High Rarity-6

The Harry Bass Specimen

- 106 **1865 pattern eagle. J-450, P-522. Rarity-6+. Gilt Proof-64.** Copper gilt. Reeded edge. Regular-issue obverse die, adopted reverse of 1866, IN GOD WE TRUST on ribbon on reverse. Transitional issue. Bright yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. A reasonably scarce issue, J-450 draws bidders from the pattern discipline as well as those who enjoy collecting the eagle denomination. A nicely struck specimen that exhibits all the charm and quality today's collectors have come to expect from coins that bear the Harry W. Bass, Jr. cachet.

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part 1, May 1999, Lot 1389; purchased by Harry Bass from Abe Kosoff, August 3, 1971.

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS

Our offering of private “territorial” gold coins of California, Utah, and Colorado, and the related California Small Denomination gold series, is small but offers a diverse variety of issues in denominations ranging from tiny California gold quarter dollars upward across the denominations to the large gold \$50 “slugs” of the early 1850s. Famous and romantic company names such as Norris, Gregg & Norris, Moffat & Co., Augustus Humbert, the U.S. Assay Office of Gold, along with Wass, Molitor & Co. and Kellogg & Co., are all found within the following lots. Utah, or Deseret, is represented by an 1849 Mormon \$2.50 rarity—indeed, it is one of the finest known specimens of the variety extant—and an example of the closely related 1849 Mormon \$5 is also offered. Issues from Colorado include a Clark, Gruber & Co. half eagle and eagle of 1860, and an eagle of 1861. A neat and fascinating 1864-dated Nevada Territory silver ingot of the H.W. Theall Co. is offered; while its face value is a mere \$1.34, its historic and numismatic import can scarcely be measured. A small offering of California Small Denomination gold issues—“California fractionals” to many of us—rounds out this brief but quality-laden section. Beginners and advanced collectors alike will revel in the quality of the coins that follow.

Uncirculated Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5 Rarity San Francisco, Reeded Edge Tied for Finest Reeded Edge Variety by NGC



(2x photo)

- 107 **1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5 gold. Kagin-4. Rarity-4. San Francisco. Reeded Edge. MS-61 (NGC).** Bright and deep yellow gold with pale orange and rose highlights. The fields are somewhat reflective, and the lustre is strong and unbroken. A few faint marks are noted, none of them worthy of individual mention; the coin is choice for the assigned grade. A popular rarity, and an issue that is considered the first of the Gold Rush issues. This issue's evocative date, 1849, ties it in with the colorful '49ers who went west by the tens of thousands to California seeking fame and fortune. Owning a Norris, Gregg & Norris half eagle is about as close as today's numismatists can get to the actual “Days of '49,” which accounts for the popularity of the issue. Undoubtedly more than one of you will be “prospecting” when this specimen crosses the auction block, so please, keep your side arms in your holster and wage battle with your bidding paddles!

NGC Census: 3; none finer within the Reeded Edge designation.

The present 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris half eagle rarity can be physically traced to as early as May 31, 1849. On that date, the newspaper *Alta California* noted the existence of “a five dollar gold coin struck at Benicia City though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris and is in other particulars widely different.” Originally located in New York City dealing in plumbing, steam fitting, and civil engineering, the firm of Norris, Gregg & Norris could not resist the siren's song of the gold fields, and soon headed west. Several varieties of the Norris, Gregg & Norris half eagle were subsequently made in California, although it is uncertain to this day whether Benicia City was the actual site of the mint. Three of the firm's half eagles were assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and showed finenesses of 870, 880, and 892 thousandths, with respective intrinsic gold values of \$4.83, \$4.89, and \$4.955 the intrinsic silver value of each specimen would have increased the overall value by approximately \$0.025). The die cutter for the issue is unknown, but there is a high probability that the dies were produced in New York City before the partners sailed for California.

Popular 1849 Moffat & Co. Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 108 **1849 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-4. Rarity-5. AU-58 (NGC).** Deep yellow gold with warm honey and rose highlights, and bright mint frost in the protected areas. Overall design type closely copies that of the federal half eagles of the era; here Liberty wears MOFFAT & Co. on her coronet. Some scattered faint marks are noted, none of them will, however, call individual attention to itself. Simply put, a pleasing example of a fairly rare and desirable private gold issue from the days of the '49ers.

The dies for this popular and important issue were prepared by Albert Küner, a prolific engraver of dies who used his talents for more than one California private gold issuer. Küner arrived in San Francisco in July 1849, and the dies for the present issue were no doubt among the very first works he preformed for the era. He remained in San Francisco until the report of his death in 1906.

Choice AU 1852/1 Humbert \$10



- 109 **1852/1 Overdate. Augustus Humbert-U.S.A.O.G. \$10. K-8. Rarity-5+. AU-55 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with rich olive highlights and some pale violet near the rims. Reverse die crack runs from rim at 12:00 diagonally downward across the cartouche and legend, then to the rim at 5:00. Generous amounts of lustre remain in the recessed areas, and the few scattered marks that are present are generally well-hidden and wholly acceptable within the context of the grade.

Popular 1852 Augustus Humbert \$50 "Slug"

Kagin-11, Rarity-5, 887 THOUS.



- 110 1852 Humbert \$50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-11. Rarity-5. EF-40. Bright and attractive yellow gold with olive highlights and distinctive orange iridescence in the protected areas. A few stray marks and tiny rim bruises are here, but those impediments are of considerably lesser degree than typically seen for this issue; huge gold coins such as the present piece were typically heavily marred in the channels of Gold Rush commerce. Some central wear and weakness is noted, especially at the eagle's breast, far and away the highest point of the design. Choice for the grade.

Lustrous 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10

884 THOUS.



- 111 1852 U.S. Assay \$10 gold. K-12a. Rarity-5. 884 THOUS. AU-58 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with warm honey and orange highlights at the rims. A pleasing coin with a generous quotient of lustre remaining, and with surfaces that are devoid of all but a few tiny marks. An attractive example of a popular issue, and a coin that is well worth pursuing by any measure.

Popular 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10



- 112 1852 U.S. Assay \$10. K-12a. Rarity-5. 884 THOUS. Net EF-45. Sharpness of a much finer grade, say choice AU, but with faint, old graffiti in the fields. A bright yellow gold specimen with intense lustre and brilliance in the recessed areas, and possessed of a finer-than-average strike for the issue. The only mark of note (aside from the faint and difficult to locate graffiti) is a vertical mark on the reverse near the eagle's beak; otherwise, the surfaces are fine

and admirably appealing. It is hard to imagine that a collector *wouldn't* want this particular specimen in his or her cabinet.

The graffiti mentioned above is faint and unobtrusive, and is mentioned essentially for accuracy. On the obverse, the faint remnants of what may be a J or an S can be seen at the left end of the cartouche, while what may be an R is seen at the right side of the cartouche. In the reverse field, what is probably a faint name can be seen beneath UNITED. We could wax romantic here and assume that these initials and other letters once belonged to a '49er; logic tells us it was probably done by someone not numismatically inclined and at a later date than 1852, but it certainly is fun to make historical surmises.

Popular 1852 U.S.A.O.G. \$50 "Slug"

887 THOUS.



(2x photo)

- 113 1852 U.S. Assay \$50 gold. K-13. Rarity-5. 887 THOUS. MS-60 (NGC). Deep yellow gold with definite olive highlights and much mint brightness in the recessed areas. Several handling marks are noted, among these, an edge bruise at 12:00, several other smaller bruises in various places, and a sizable contact mark at AY in ASSAY; the reverse is similarly marked though to a small and much less

frequent degree. Some central striking weakness is present, as typically seen on even the finest specimens of the issue. The present specimen is considerably finer than many known examples, and should arouse strong bidding instinct as a result. After all, this issue is directly linked to the heady days of the California Gold Rush.

Prized 1852 U.S. Assay Office \$50 Gold
900 THOUS



114 1852 U.S. Assay \$50 gold. K-14. Rarity-5+. 900 THOUS. AU-53 (PCGS). Beautifully lustrous yellow gold surfaces with typical striking softness evident on the central motif, most notably at the arrow feathers, top of the shield, and eagle's leg. The eagle's breast feathers are reasonably well defined, and the engine turned detail of the reverse is clearly defined. A few small marks and nicks are noted, though these were essentially unavoidable on the issue as the coin was so large, heavy, and soft that it was easily banged up. The rims, often the brunt of the majority of the abuses, are remarkably free of the serious dents as seen on many specimens, and the fields only show small nicks and scratches. A very nicely preserved Assay Office \$50—a welcomed last minute consignment to our sale which is a lovely complement to the other interesting territorial offered here.



Prospector and outfit.
(From *Gems of Colorado Scenery*, Silverton Souvenir Edition, 1894)

Choice Uncirculated 1853 U.S. Assay Office \$20.



(2x photo)

115 1853 U.S. Assay \$20 gold. K-18. Rarity-2. 900 THOUS. MS-63 (NGC). A frosty specimen with all the lustre and eye appeal of a choice Mint State federal double eagle of the era. Bright olive-gold surfaces display few marks or abrasions of any sort, with a sharp strike that adds immeasurably to the overall appeal. Often so-called "Mint State" examples of this issue are frequently "sliders," but such is not the case with the present coin. This is a *bona-fide* choice Uncirculated specimen, and will see heated bidding as a result.

Uncirculated 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 Gold
Large Head Variety



(2x photo)

Rare 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10
Kagin-6, Rarity-7



(2x photo)

- 116 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-4. Rarity-5. Large Head. MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous and vibrant yellow gold with decided olive highlights, especially so on the reverse. Modeled after the federal style eagles of the day, though here Miss Liberty's coronet reads W.M. & Co. in lieu of LIBERTY. A moderately scarce issue that always enjoys strong bidding support, especially when Uncirculated.

- 117 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-6. Rarity-7. EF-40. Sharpness easily of the assigned grade, but with numerous tiny marks, scrapes, and edge disturbances. Medium olive-gold with deep orange highlights in the protected areas. The rare and desirable variety with the date digit on a raised circular area, probably the result of a plug having been inserted into the die to change it from an earlier date, probably 1852. Examples of Kagin-6 such as offered here rarely enter the numismatic marketplace, whether on the bourse floor or at public auction. The appearance of this specimen should be greeted with excited bidding activity.

Famous 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20



- 118 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-2. Rarity-4. Long Arrows. AU-58 (PCGS). Rolling lustre moves across the deep golden surface of this sharp and attractive specimen. Rich orange highlights grace the recessed area, serving to frame the devices. Some scattered marks are present, as might be expected from such a large gold coin that enjoyed the hustle and bustle of Gold Rush-era California, the most noticeable of these marks near stars four and six. Not necessarily a great rarity in the realm of California private gold, but still a variety with immense popularity that always equates to intense bidding activity.

Popular 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20

Kagin-3a, Rarity-6



- 119 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-3a. Rarity-6. EF-45. Bright yellow gold with some lustre retained in the protected areas. Cleaned some time ago and with notable obverse scratches, with a few tiny edge bruises noted on each side as well. The sharpness, however, is fairly strong for the assigned grade, and we feel the present specimen is a fairly fine representative example of the variety and issue, regardless of its shortcomings.

Impressive 1849 Mormon \$2.50

Second Finest of Five Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 120 1849 Mormon or Deseret \$2.50. K-1. Rarity-5+. AU-58 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights, and with deeper gold at the rims. The sharpness is substantial for the grade and issue, the lustre is more than equal to the task. The ever-present "all seeing eye" and bishop's miter on the obverse is in bold relief, while the reverse clasped hands insignia is sharp as well, with full finger details. One of just five examples of the denomination certified by NGC, with three of those of lesser quality than the present coin, and with one specimen from among that group graded finer.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (MS-62).

Late in 1848, Mormons returning from California brought a considerable amount of gold dust and nuggets into the Great Salt Lake region. Mormon Island, which was located somewhat downstream from Sutter's Mill at Coloma on the American River, turned out to be one of the richer gold deposits during those early heady days immediately after the discovery of gold. Among the most active miners during the early part of the era, Mormons are known to have brought several million dollars worth of gold out of California. Dr. Willard Richards of the Mormon Church at Great Salt Lake, also called the State of Deseret (deseret equals honey bee, a Mormon symbol of hard work), was responsible for weighing the gold dust and distributing it, which he general did in small paper packages which contained from \$1 to \$20 in value. By November 1848, coinage designs had been formulated. Each of the denominations was to depict the emblem of Mormon Priesthood, the three-pointed Phrygian crown or Bishop's Miter, with the all seeing eye of Jehovah below, with the legend HOLINESS TO THE LORD around the central design. The reverse was decreed to exhibit clasped hands, the date, and "pure gold." By the second week of December 1848 Mormons with gold dust were invited bring it forth for coinage. Will T. Follett made the first deposit, and received a credit of \$232 for 14-1/2 ounces at the rate of \$16 per ounce. John M. Kay, a Mormon who had previous minting experience in Birmingham England, minted 46 \$10 gold pieces thereafter. It is thought that the pieces struck in December 1848 were dated 1849. The \$10 coins were designed by Brigham Young, John Mobourn Kay, and John Taylor. These early issues were called "Valley Coin." Problems soon developed, however, and by December 22, 1848 the minting equipment was inoperable. Soon thereafter machinery and other items for coinage were ordered through a Mormon Church agent operating in St. Louis. Dies were prepared for \$2.50, \$5, and \$20 pieces in addition to the earlier prepared \$10 dies. The church mint commenced coinage on September 12, 1849, and from that point through early 1851 about \$75,000 face value in gold coins was minted. On the newer issues, "Pure Gold" was represented by the initials PG, and for Great Salt Lake City, the letters G.S.L.C. were added. In later years, all Mormon coins became highly prized.

Desirable 1849 Mormon Gold \$5



- 121 1849 Mormon \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. Net EF-45. Sharpness of AU or thereabout, but lightly brushed to an overall unnatural brilliance with some faint scruffiness noted in the fields. Design type and origins the same as for the Mormon gold \$2.50 offered in the preceding lot. The present coin is naturally retoning to a mellow olive-gold, and the few faint marks that are present are not worthy of individual mention. All things considered, one could do far worse than the present piece where the issue is concerned.

Lustrous Uncirculated 1860 Clark, Gruber \$5



(2x photo)

- 122 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-4. MS-60 (NGC). Highly lustrous yellow gold with deep orange-gold iridescence in the recessed areas. A pleasing example for the grade, devoid of serious contact marks and nicely struck for the issue as well. Similar in style to the federal half eagles of the era, though with Clark, Gruber & Co. on Miss Liberty's coronet. A popular territorial issue that proudly proclaims its origin, PIKES PEAK GOLD DENVER, on the reverse. A truly choice representative of both the design type and the assigned grade.

Popular 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10

"Pike's Peak Gold"



(2x photo)

- 123 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 gold. Kagin-3. Rarity-5. AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. A nicely struck specimen, with some faint even wear and a minimum of obvious contact marks. The ever-popular issue with the artist's somewhat silly representation of Pike's Peak; it is immediately obvious to anyone who has enjoyed the sights of Colorado Springs and its environs that the "peak" on this particular issue probably bears little resemblance to any real mountain on the face of the planet! Be that as it may, the popularity of this issue never wanes, and we suspect strong bidding will be the order of the day when this specimen crosses the auction block.



Pike's Peak, showing the Cog Road en route to the summit.
(From *Gems of Colorado Scenery*, Silverton Souvenir Edition, 1894)

Desirable 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10



(2x photo)

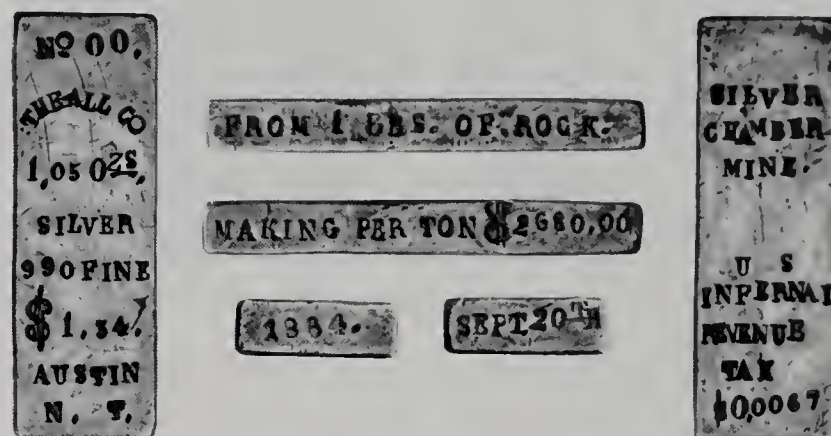
- 124 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 gold. K-7. Rarity-4. MS-62 (NGC). Satiny olive-gold with deep orange highlights in the protected areas. Lightly struck in places, as nearly always seen for the issue. A few stray marks are present, none of them draws an undue amount of attention. Produced in the second year of coinage by Clark, Gruber & Co., the present design replaces the 1860 design that featured a rendering of Pike's Peak; perhaps a change here to the Liberty Head eagle reverse style of the federal issues of the era was planned to make the company's product more palatable when found in circulation. Here, Miss Liberty's coronet reads PIKES PEAK, thus forging a link with the firm's coinage of the preceding year. A lovely coin that will see spirited bidding activity.

On the obverse, a faint crack connects the bottoms of the date numerals, while other cracks connect many of the peripheral stars to each other and to portions of the central motif. Additionally, the bottom of the first 1 in the date is broadly repunched.

INGOT

Fascinating Nevada Territory Presentation Ingot

Theall Co, Austin, N.T., 1864



- 125 Austin, Nevada Territory. Theall Co. silver ingot. September 20, 1864. 1.05 ounces. 503.5 grains (32.62 grams, or nearly precisely 1.05 troy ounces as marked). 42.4 x 14.5 x 5.4 mm. No. 00. A marvelous little presentation bar from the Nevada Territory, carefully marked on each face. The front reads, in single letter punches: No. 00 / (curved) THEALL CO / 1.05 Ozs / SILVER / 990 FINE / \$ 1.34 / AUSTIN / N.T. The back face reads: SILVER / CHAMBER / MINE. / US / INFERNAL (*sic!*) / REVENUE / TAX / \$0.0067 — a humorous reference to what Fred Holabird and Bob Evans refer to as “the dreaded bullion tax,” which first went into effect in September 1864. The left side face reads: MAKING PER TON \$ 2680.00 and the right side face reads: FROM 1 LBS. OF ROCK. The top face is dated: SEPT 20TH and the bottom face completes the date: 1864. The bar is deep silver gray with faint blue and gold toning, shows evidence of perhaps a light polishing long ago, shows a few lengthwise old scratches on the top face, and some light signs of handling.

The recent study on Western assay ingots by Fred Holabird and Bob Evans, published in an attempt to clear up the confusion between genuine products of the old West and modern forgeries, stated, “Presentation ingots were made for commemorating an event such as a first mill product or pour, or honoring an individual such as a mine superintendent or financier.” It appears that such is the case with this humorously inscribed diminutive silver bar, issued on a precise date to commemorate the goodly amount of silver derived from one pound of rock from the Silver Chamber Mine, a deposit near Austin in Lander County, Nevada — it was clearly an incredibly rich vein, as modern mines yield only several ounces of silver *per ton!* The timing was coincidental with the introduction of the bullion tax mandated by the Act of June 30, 1864, which is known to have taken affect in California on September 2 and “in a similar time period” in Nevada according to Holabird and Evans. At the rate of 1/20th of 1%, the tax on an ingot worth \$1.34 — a tiny amount in comparison to most large gold or silver ingots — was \$0.00067, the amount named on this ingot as the “infernal” revenue tax in a show of obvious jocularly.

The producer of this ingot was an experienced assayer who had first made a name in the California gold fields. Described in detail in Dan Owens' *California Coiners and Assayers*, H.W. Theall succeeded Justh & Hunter (who produced a number of the bars found in the

treasure of the *S.S. Central America*) in Marysville, California in 1859 and moved to Virginia City, Nevada in 1863. The same year the central Nevada town of Austin on the Reese River experienced a silver boom, and the Theall & Co. assay office is noted as having opened in Austin by April 1864. Theall died in 1869 and was succeeded by Van Wyck & Co., producers of an unparted ingot that realized \$11,000 in Stack's 2003 Americana sale.

The discovery of this unique presentation bar is an important event for students of Western Americana — we have records of no other ingots from H.W. Theall, an assayer mourned as “an estimable man” who left a wife and child when he died at the age of 42. With Theall's former firm of Justh & Hunter cast into the spotlight as part of the treasure of the *S.S. Central America*, a product of his later days following the mining boom to Nevada is an especially fascinating object and a potential centerpiece in an advanced collection of Western Americana.

Nevada became the 36th state on October 31, 1864 — a little over a month after the date on this ingot.

Long held by a family whose ancestor had settled in the early West, this piece made its first appearance in the numismatic marketplace at the September 2003 Cincinnati show.

CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

All photographs are twice actual size.

- 126 UNDATED (1853). Round 25¢. Liberty Head. BG-221. Rarity-3. MS-62. Reeded edge. Bright and lustrous yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. Among the most popular Period One issues.

Die state III, obverse die crack from rim to star nine.

- 127 UNDATED Round 25¢. Liberty Head. BG-222. Rarity-2. AU-58. Reeded edge. Lustrous olive-gold with prooflike fields and strong design motifs. Some deeper golden toning is seen at the top of the obverse.

Die state I, from perfect dies.

- 128 1852-DN Round 50¢. Liberty Head. BG-407. Rarity-4. AU-58. Reeded edge. Bright yellow gold with prooflike fields and lightly frosted motifs. Pale olive iridescence enhances the overall appeal. A small amount of clear adhesive material is seen on the reverse, as this attractive coin was once *glued* to a sheet of vinyl! We are certain that it can be readily removed without damage to this otherwise choice and attractive coin.

- 129 Trio of popular Liberty Head California Small denomination gold issues: ☆ 1853 Round 50¢. BG-428. Rarity-3. AU-58. Reeded edge. Lustrous ☆ 1866 Round 25¢. BG-804. Rarity-4. MS-60. Reeded edge. Lustrous ☆ 1871 Round 25¢. BG-717. Rarity-3. MS-64. Plain edge. A sharp and enticing prooflike specimen, with rich olive highlights on frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields. A pleasing specimen that inspires thoughts of a higher grade. (Total: 3 pieces)

Uncirculated 1853-N Octagonal Liberty Head \$1

BG-530



- 130 1853-N Octagonal \$1. Liberty Head. BG-530. Rarity-2. MS-61. Reeded edge. An attractive deep golden specimen with prooflike fields and strong mint lustre, with just a few faint marks noted for accuracy. The grade and visual equivalent of the recently auctioned Jay Roe specimen, itself a lovely coin that realized more than \$1,600 when it crossed the auction block. We suspect the present coin will produce much the same results.
- 131 1868 Octagonal 25¢. Liberty Head. BG-711. Rarity-4. MS-64. Plain edge. Deep yellow gold with a decided olive cast. The fields are reflective and lustrous, and the devices are lightly frosted. Definitely choice for the grade.



- 132 1868 Round quarter. Liberty Head. BG-806. Rarity-3. MS-66 (PCGS). Deep olive-gold with satiny fields and boldly struck devices. A satiny, mattelike gem that is easily worthy of the assigned grade.
- 133 Quartette of California small denomination gold grading MS-64 (PCGS): ☆ 1872/1 Round 25¢. Indian Head. BG-869. Rarity-4- ☆ 1872/1 Round 25¢. Indian Head. BG-870. Rarity-3 ☆ 1872 Octagonal 50¢. Liberty Head. BG-914. Rarity-4 ☆ 1874/3 Octagonal. Indian Head 50¢. BG-945. Rarity-4. All are lustrous and choice for the grade. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 134 1872 Octagonal 50¢. Liberty Head. BG-913. Rarity-4. MS-64. Plain edge. Deep yellow gold with a decided olive cast. The fields are reflective and lustrous, and the devices are lightly frosted. Definitely choice for the grade.



- 135 1871-G Octagonal 50¢. Liberty Head. BG-925. Rarity-4+. MS-63. Reeded edge. Bright yellow with a hint of olive. A highly lustrous and fully prooflike example of this moderately scarce variety. The fields are highly reflective and the motifs are modestly frosted, with an outstanding degree of cameo contrast for such a small coin.
- 136 1870 Round 50¢. Liberty Head. BG-1010. Rarity-3. MS-62. Reeded edge. Satiny olive-gold with some prooflike reflectivity and frosted motifs. A pleasing coin for the grade, a specimen many may call finer for overall quality.

SILVER DOLLARS

From a 1795 Flowing Hair dollar to a complete Mint State set of Morgan dollars to an intriguing 1999 Susan B. Anthony dollar struck on a Sacagawea dollar planchet, the present gathering of silver dollars is of high importance and equally high quality. Highlights among early dollars include a Mint State 1799 BB-167, while a choice Proof-64 1839 Gobrecht dollar will certainly entice dollar collectors and pattern specialists alike. Liberty Seated dollars include a choice Proof-only 1858 and several other dates in Proof and Mint State. Highlights (of which there are far too many to include here!) among the complete Mint State set of Morgan dollars include two MS-65 1879-CC coins, a choice MS-63 1884-S, a MS-64 DMPL 1889-CC, a MS-66 1892-S, an 1893-S in MS-60, and a MS-64 1901 for starters; indeed, as the old saying goes, there are more highlights here than you can “shake a stick at!” The Morgan dollars are immediately followed by a selection of choice Peace dollars and an array of trade dollars. We’re certain you’ll find something here to your liking!



- 137 1795 Bowers Borckardt-27, Bolender-5. Rarity-1. Net VG-10, sharpness of F-12, lightly cleaned. Medium gray centers blossom outward to deeper slate at the rims. Some hairlines present, otherwise not harshly treated.

Popular 1796 Draped Bust \$1

Small Date, Large Letters



- 138 1796 BB-61, B-4. Rarity-3. Small Date, Large Letters. F-12 (PCGS). Medium lilac-gray with lighter high points and deeper highlights in the recessed areas. Lightly cleaned long ago (very few Draped Bust dollars have NOT been cleaned in some manner in their lifetimes), long since naturally retoned and attractive as such. A few scattered marks are noted, as are some tiny obverse flecks. Overall, the coin is certainly a fine specimen of the assigned grade.

Popular 1798 Small Eagle \$1

15 Obverse Stars



- 139 1798 BB-81, B-2. Rarity-3. 15 Stars. F-15 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with some deeper slate highlights in the recessed areas. A few faint marks are present, as might be expected for the grade; they are easily forgiven when the overall attractive nature of the coin is taken into account.

Scarce 1798 Draped Bust \$1 Variety

Heraldic Eagle Reverse

BB-107, Rarity-5



- 140 1798 BB-107, B-21. Rarity-5. 10 Arrows. EF-40 (NGC). Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights. Some obverse planchet adjustment marks, as made at the mint, crisscross the obverse near the 1:00 position, as well as in Miss Liberty's tresses. Generally free of contact marks (save for the aforementioned adjustment marks), and pleasing to view as such. A scarce variety that should fare well in a numismatic marketplace that is “starved” for attractive, scarce Draped Bust coinage in all denominations.

Uncirculated 1799 Silver \$1

Richly Toned



(2x photo)

- 141 1799 BB-155, B-19. Rarity-5. MS-62 (ANACS). Lively underlying lustre heightens the appeal of the deep golden gray surfaces. A few faint marks are present, no doubt the reason for the MS-62 grade. Nicely struck on the obverse, though a touch of central reverse weakness is noted. An altogether pleasing example of a scarce Draped Bust dollar variety.

Lovely 1799 Draped Bust \$1



- 142 1799 BB-158, B-16. Rarity-2. EF-45. Medium silver gray centers give way to deepening gray and gold at the rims and among the protected design areas. A few stray marks are noted, none of them worthy, however, of individual mention. Choice Bust dollars in *any* grade have been among the recent darlings of the numismatic marketplace, and strong bidding response is a given whenever a nice specimen is offered at public auction.

Choice AU 1799 \$1



- 143 1799 BB-162, B-6. Rarity-4. AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous medium silver gray with splashes of warm golden toning on the high points and in the recessed design areas. A few scattered ticks are noted, none serious enough to warrant individual mention. A touch of striking weakness at the center of the reverse, as frequently seen for the variety. A scarce issue, one that should elicit strong bidding activity.

PHOTO: 2X+C

Lustrous Mint State 1799 Draped Bust \$1



(2x photo)

- 144 1799 BB-167, B-14. Rarity-3. MS-62 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous specimen with surfaces that are reminiscent of those of a 1916 Liberty Walking half dollar where texture is concerned. Subdued brilliance at the centers gives way to attractive golden iridescence at the rims. A sharp and appealing specimen, and a coin that is definitely worthy of the assigned grade; in fact, marks and distractions are so minimal here that the present specimen pushes the next highest grade with confidence. A beauty!

Choice AU 1801 Draped Bust \$1



- 145 1801 BB-211, B-1. Rarity-3. AU-53 (NGC).** Pale pewter gray with strong underlying lustre and splashes of iridescent golden toning. A pleasing coin for the grade with a minimum of marks. The design details are fairly bold for the assigned grade, as is the aesthetic appeal.

Choice EF 1801 Draped Bust \$1



- 146 1801 BB-213, B-3. Rarity-3. EF-45 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre remains on the satiny lilac-gray surfaces of this attractive specimen. Essentially devoid of any marks of consequence, and incredibly lovely as a result. We suspect a specimen such as the present coin will receive a serious degree of bidding, especially so in today's "hot" numismatic marketplace.

Classic 1839 Restrike Gobrecht \$1 Rarity

Judd-108, Rarity-8

Granberg, Brand, East Coast Specimen



147 1839 Gobrecht. J-108, P-121. Rarity-8. Restrike. Proof-64 (PCGS). Silver. Plain edge. Die alignment III, reverse eagle flies horizontally in field of 26 stars, pellet before ONE DOLLAR lower than the pellet that follows the denomination when the coin is turned on its *horizontal* axis. Rich and exciting slate gray with wisps of deep blue, rose, and gold, especially among the eagle's plumage on the reverse. A beautiful specimen, one that once belonged to H.O. Granberg, Virgil Brand, and lately was in the East Coast Pattern Dollar Collection, though not offered by us in September 2003 when the balance of that famous collection was sold at public auction. One of just two specimens of Judd-108 currently known, though there are certain indications that perhaps a third example exists. The present specimen is illustrated at uspatterns.com, that photo courtesy of Legend Numismatics, a fine firm of the highest order. At the above cited website, Saul Teichman called J-108 "the 1839 Gobrecht obverse muled with the reverse of 1836. This is a fantasy restrike in die alignment III. It was made sometime in the mid 1870s along with the unique copper example of Judd-109." The website further notes "all examples show die

cracks through NITED STATES O and OLLA of DOLLAR on the reverse as well as a raised die mark under the crossbar of the A in STATES." The present example reveals all of those diagnostics, as well as noticeable repunching at stars five and eight on the obverse, also known diagnostics. The present beauty, a coin that comes so close to a gem classification that viewers are apt to question why Proof-65 or finer was not assigned, will certainly see bidding activity. Its nearly unique status will no doubt prove to be a drawing card for serious pattern specialist. Alas, only one specialist will bring this impressive rarity home!

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

The present specimen was, at one time, housed in a NGC Proof-64 holder; the tag from that holder is included with this lot.

Again, with gracious thanks to the uspatterns.com website, we note (and quote) the following roster of known examples of Judd-108. According to Saul Teichman, "only two or three examples are known to exist today as follows:

1. H.O. Granberg; Virgil Brand (Bowers and Merena, 1983); the present specimen.

2. W.W.C. Wilson; Brand; Stack's; Opezzo sale (August 1941).

The Farouk example maybe a third or the same as number 2 above. An example, graded NGC-62 is in a prominent, New York Collection."

- 148 **Pair of PCGS-certified silver dollars:** ☆ 1842 EF-45. Rich lavender-gray surfaces ☆ 1871 AU-55. Lustrous golden gray surfaces with just a whisper of rose. (Total: 2 pieces)

Elusive Uncirculated 1849 Silver \$1



- 149 **1849 MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with a pale hint of champagne iridescence. The devices are frostier than the surrounding fields, imparting a modest cameo effect overall. A highly elusive date in Mint State, this despite a fairly sizable mintage for the design type of some 62,600 circulation strikes. Decidedly choice for the grade; the present writer has seen lesser coins than the present specimen in holders marked with finer grades.

Choice AU 1855 Silver \$1

An Unsung Rarity



- 150 **1855 AU-55 (PCGS).** Areas of pale sky blue and gold mingle nicely with bright mint silver on the obverse, while the reverse has toned to an even sheen of medium rose-gray. A choice coin for the assigned grade, devoid of marks of consequence, and appealing in all respects. From a small mintage of 26,000 pieces, yet its overall rarity is often overlooked by those who dabble in the Liberty Seated dollar series. For instance, the 1859-S issue is often given high accolades, though the 1855 Philadelphia issue offered here is considerably more rare than the 1859-S issue, at least in this writer's opinion.

Choice Proof-Only 1858 Silver \$1

NGC Proof-64 Cameo



(2x photo)

- 151 **1858 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC).** Bright, satiny silver gray motifs stand briskly out from deeper gray mirrors. A pleasing example of a rare Proof-only date, one of the most popular rarities within the series. For well over a century, the mintage of the 1858 Proof-only dollar was thought to be just 80 pieces, though research in the late 20th-century by specialists within the series has produced a current conventional wisdom that calls for about 300 or so Proofs all told for the production figure. One of just two examples assigned a "Cameo" designation by NGC; with no finer specimen graded within the designation. Always popular, always desirable, and always worthy of a strong and serious bid.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

- 152 **Quintette of silver dollars:** ☆ 1859-O AU-50. Soft silver gray surfaces with splashes of golden brown and gunmetal-blue ☆ 1878-CC MS-64. Lustrous with a whisper of toning at the rims ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 PL. Reflective with mottled reddish brown toning at the peripheries ☆ 1890-S MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1896-O AU-58. Mixture of lilac, blue, and orange mostly on the obverse just a splash of color on the reverse. (Total: 5 pieces)

Gem Cameo Proof 1860 Silver \$1



(2x photo)

- 153 **1860 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous cameo gem with rich champagne highlights on frosted motifs and reflective fields. From a sizable Proof production for the date of 1,330 pieces, though only 527 of those were eventually sold, the rest ending up in the Mint's melting pot. A completely enticing example of the date, and a coin that easily merits the assigned grade.

Choice Proof 1860 Silver \$1



- 154 **1860 Proof-63.** Satiny, frosted motifs and mirrored fields display deep lilac-gray and gold iridescence. A pleasing example of a date that is often chosen to represent the design type in the Proof format.

Gem Uncirculated 1860-O \$1

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 155 1860-O MS-66 (NGC).** A sparkling gem, a coin with satiny surfaces that are deeply and richly toned in even shades of iridescent pink, peach, gold, and pale blue. Indeed, the deeply ingrained pastel toning leads the present writer to believe that this is *not* one of the 1860-O Liberty Seated dollars that came to light in the Treasury releases of the early 1960s; those coins were typically fully brilliant or very delicately toned, with, in most cases, an inordinate amount of bag marks (no doubt caused by constant shuffling of the bags from venue to venue until their final distribution). The present beauty probably graced an early numismatic cabinet decades before the Treasury releases. One of just four examples of the date called MS-66 by NGC, with no specimens certified finer by that group. A lovely gem in all regards.

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

Gem Proof 1864 Silver \$1

Intensely Toned



(2x photo)

- 156 1864 Proof-66 (NGC).** Lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields are richly toned in deep, intense shades of electric blue, violet, heather, and gold. From a reported Proof mintage of 470 pieces, though the Bowers silver dollar *Encyclopedia* notes that three different obverse dies were prepared for this small production run. Bowers then surmised that perhaps some Proof 1864 dollars were restruck at a later date. Regardless, gem Proof examples of the date are always in fair demand, and those who enjoy richly toned 19th-century Proof coins will no doubt beat a path to the present lot when it crosses the auction block.

NGC Census: 6; 5 finer within the designation (Proof-68 finest).

Gem Proof 1868 Dollar



(2x photo)

- 157 **1868 Proof-65 (NGC).** A deeply toned gem, primarily a heavy charcoal gray but with attractive highlights of rich blue, silver gray and pale rose. A piece that will be seen as quite attractive by anyone who appreciates richly toned surfaces. All details are sharply executed on the obverse, while the reverse shows slight softness in areas as often seen on Proof Liberty Seated dollars. Struck from die pair 2, as described in Dave Bowers' silver dollar *Encyclopedia*, with repunching visible on the date. On the present piece, this double punching is clearly visible on the 1 and 8, suggesting an early impression from the dies, as Bowers notes that these artifacts fade on later strikes. Apparently the scarcer of the two described varieties; this was first identified in Stack's Anderson-Dupont Sale in 1954.

NGC Census: 19; 8 finer (Proof-67 finest).

- 158 **1869 AU-58 (NGC).** Nicely struck and brilliant with good lustre on both sides. A coin nice enough that it would likely have passed for Mint State had the surfaces not been brilliant.

Choice Mint State 1870 Silver \$1



- 159 **1870 MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with pale gold on both sides. As noted in Bowers' *Encyclopedia*, "although the 1870 dollar is relatively plentiful in circulated grades, true Mint State coins are elusive. Few were saved at the time of release by those who owned them, which probably began domestically after 1873 when silver dollars were no longer worth more in bullion value than in face value." A pleasing example despite a touch of striking weakness at Miss Liberty's head and at the eagle's dexter claw. Variety with IN GOD WE TRUST showing some repunching.

PCGS Population: 10; 4 finer (MS-66 finest).

Gem Proof 1871 Silver \$1



Gem Proof 1872 Silver \$1



(2x photo)



(2x photo)

160 1871 Proof-65 (NGC). A vividly toned gem with satiny motifs and mirrored fields. The obverse displays a range of vibrant electric colors from pale blue through deep fiery orange-red, while the reverse is chiefly deep golden gray with bright electric blue in the recessed areas; the eagle is particularly fine in appearance. One of 960 Proofs of the date struck, the second highest Proof production run of all With Motto dates in the series (1866-1873). The majority of those pieces struck were sold as part of minor and silver Proof sets. A pleasing gem, sharply struck and aesthetically appealing as well. You could do far worse than to add this impressive gem to your collection.

161 1872 Proof-65 (NGC). Largely brilliant central motifs exhibit a whisper of pale gold, while pale pastel shades of blue, rose, and violet gather at the rims. A sharp and appealing gem from a Proof mintage for the date of 950 examples. It is thought, however, that some small proportion of that mintage went unsold and was probably melted in 1873. A lovely gem with delicate toning and exquisite eye appeal.

NGC Census: 11; 9 finer within the designation (Proof-67 finest).



- 162 **1872-CC VG-10.** Deep golden gray with darker highlights around the devices. A pleasing example for the grade, with a few tiny obverse rim nicks noted for accuracy. Some other faint marks are seen, of course, but the coin is absolutely choice for the grade, and worthy of in-person examination. Just 3,150 silver dollars were struck in Carson City in 1872, and much of that mintage has long since been lost to the ravages of time. Probably just a couple of hundred examples of the date can be accounted for today in all grades, which is why any pleasing example, even the current VG-10, is heartily received in today's silver dollar collecting community.

Brilliant Proof 1873 Dollar



- 163 **1873 Close 3. Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS).** Brilliant silver on both sides with the satiny and highly lustrous devices contrasting nicely with the deeply reflective fields. Nicely struck save for typical light softness at the top edge of the eagle's left wing, all other details being well defined. A few light, scattered hairlines from handling account for the grade, but the eye appeal is quite sharp. Struck by the doubled reverse die discussed in Dave Bowers' two volume reference on United States silver dollars.



- 164 **1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-65 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with a touch of pale gold on Miss Liberty's cheek. A lovely gem with satiny fields that support frosty motifs, the end result a modest yet fulfilling cameo appearance. From the first year of George T. Morgan's design type, here with the first reverse type (which metamorphosed several times by the end of the year).

Gem Mint State 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers \$1



- 165 **1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Strong. MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with strong underlying lustre on mildly reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs. A pleasing coin that is devoid of all but the most trivial of marks. A popular "transitional" issue, made as a result of the Mint furor over whether the reverse eagle should display an even or an odd number of tailfeathers. While just over 100 examples of this date have been called MS-65 by PCGS, only four specimens have been graded finer, all MS-66. Your options are quite clear: either wait for one of those four specimens to come on the market, or place a serious bid for the present lovely gem.



- 166 **1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Weak. MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny, brilliant surfaces with intense lustre and a halo of rich gold at the right reverse rim. Just 10 examples of the issue have received finer grades from PCGS, none above MS-66.

On the "weak" reverse style as designated by PCGS, the underlying tailfeathers show weakly; conversely, on the "strong" reverse style as designated by PCGS, those underlying tailfeathers are prominent and easily seen.



- 167 **1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Strong. MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty and largely brilliant with rich peach, rose, and gunmetal-blue iridescence at the rims.

VAM-33, 7/4 TF variety.

Impressively Lustrous 1878 7 Tailfeathers \$1

Reverse of 1878
None Certified Finer by PCGS



168 1878 7 Tailfeathers. 2nd Reverse. MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny and highly lustrous gem with a strong strike and just a tiny hint of pale gold at the centers. A gorgeous representative example from the first year of Morgan dollar coinage. It is worth noting that not a single example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS than the present coin, making the acquisition of the present coin of paramount importance when one is assembling a “finest known” set of Morgan dollars.

PCGS Population: 17; none finer.

169 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant and lustrous gem, nicely struck and attractive.

170 Group of NGC-certified dollars: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers. 2nd Reverse. MS-63. Somewhat reflective with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1888 MS-63 PL. Reflective with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1890-O MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ 1891-O MS-62. Golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1897-S MS-64. Satiny with mottled golden and gray toning at the peripheries ☆ 1899 MS-64. Frosty lustre with delicate toning ☆ 1899 MS-62. Lustrous with pale golden orange toning ☆ 1903-O MS-64. Mottled pale gray and orange toning over both surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

Gem 1878 7 Tailfeathers Morgan \$1

Reverse of 1879



171 1878 7 Tailfeathers. 3rd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre and full silver brilliance bespeak a higher grade on this fine gem Morgan dollar. Reverse of 1879, slanted top arrow feather on reverse. Only a half dozen examples of this date have been certified finer by PCGS, all at the MS-66 level.

Gem 1878-CC Dollar



172 1878-CC MS-66 (PCGS). Bold cartwheel lustre highlights the brilliant and frosty silver surfaces. A gorgeous gem example. A number of unusual erratic die scratches are noted on the reverse near the mintmark.

Lustrous Gem Mint State 1878-CC Morgan \$1



173 1878-CC MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem. Frosty surfaces display intense lustre and a nuance of rich gold near the rims. Decidedly choice for the grade, a coin that must certainly rank both visually and physically at the “top of the class” for MS-66 Morgan dollars. In fact, PCGS has certified just four examples of this date at a finer grade, all of those called MS-67. Sharply struck and enchanting in its quality and beauty.



174 1878-CC MS-65 (NGC). Frosty, satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre. Rich pastel shades of violet and electric blue grace the rims. Sharp and attractive for the grade.

VAM-11. Wing lines. Top 100.

175 Pair of silver dollars grading MS-65 (ICG): ☆ 1878-CC ☆ 1887-O. Both with satiny lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 176 **1878-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre on superb gem surfaces. A whisper of pale gold enlivens Miss Liberty's portrait and tresses on the obverse, adding immensely to the overall appeal of the lovely coin. While fairly "common" at MS-66 it is worth noting that PCGS has certified just 18 examples finer than the present specimen, all called MS-67 by that firm.
- 177 **Quintette of NGC-certified dollars:** ☆ 1878-S MS-65. Lustrous with reverse spot noted ☆ 1881-CC MS-65 PL. Reflective with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1884 MS-65. Lustrous ☆ 1898 MS-66. Pale mottled orange and gray toning on the obverse. The reverse is lustrous with a splash of bright gold, orange, blue, and rose ☆ 1900 MS-66. Lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1879 \$1



- 178 **1879 MS-66 (PCGS).** A simply splendid gem in all regards. The strike is bold for the date, the lustre is as intense as it gets for a Morgan dollar of the date, and a nuance of pale gold at Liberty's portrait serves to highlight the overall quality. One of just three dozen examples of date called MS-66, with only two specimens graded finer by that organization, both MS-67. The present piece must rank high overall among those called MS-66 by PCGS; it is hard to imagine a finer specimen at this grade level.

PCGS Population: 36; 2 finer (MS-67 finest).

Gem Mint State 1879 Morgan \$1



- 179 **1879 MS-66 (NGC).** Warm golden gray with an abundance of rose and electric blue iridescent toning that blankets rolling cartwheel lustre. A satiny gem with toning that will excite and delight collectors who appreciate pleasing, original Morgan dollars. It is worth noting that NGC has certified just four 1879 Morgan dollars finer than the present coin in any designation.

NGC Census: 21; 4 finer within any designation (all MS-67).

Important Gem 1879-CC Morgan \$1

Large CC Over Small CC
None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 180 **1879-CC Large CC Over Small CC. MS-65 (PCGS).** The ever-popular variety formerly called the "Capped Die" variety. A satiny gem of extraordinary beauty, especially for the assigned grade. A whisper of faint gold serves to highlight the overall appeal of the present gem. Next to the 1889-CC Morgan dollar rarity, the 1879-CC issue is the most desirable from the Carson City Mint within the Morgan series. When gem Uncirculated specimens such as the present coin appear in the marketplace, Morgan dollar specialists tend to sit up and take notice. The fact that the present specimen is from the "Jack Lee 2" collection will probably add urgency to the serious bidding competition we expect when this beautiful and rare Morgan dollar crosses the auction block.

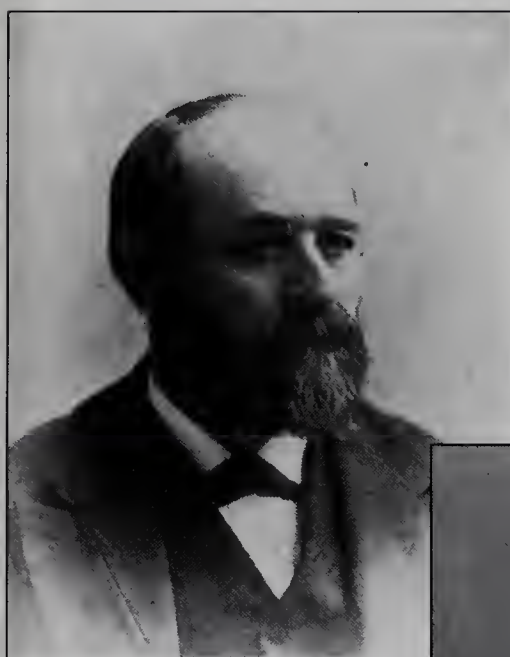
PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

From the Jack Lee 2 Collection.

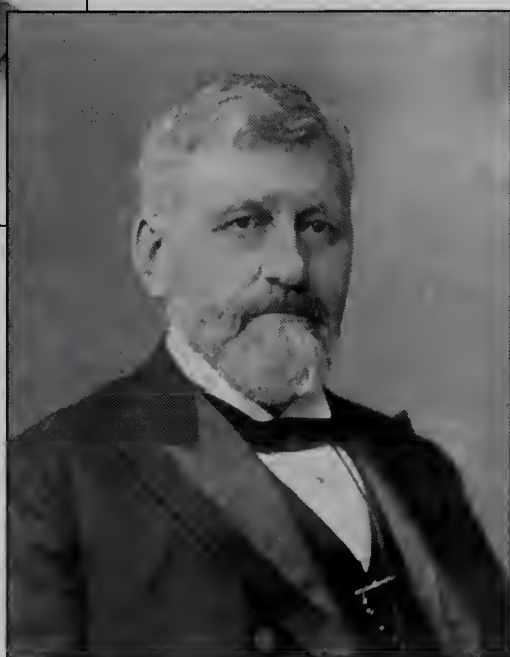
Mint State 1879-CC Dollar
“Capped Die” Reverse



- 181 1879-CC Large CC Over Small CC. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous silver surfaces with some pale gray overtones. Satiny texture, with minimal surface marks that account for the grade. Significantly scarcer in high grade than its normal mintmark counterpart, and probably underappreciated at this grade level. Just four examples have earned the numerical grade of MS-65 at PCGS, with none finer, which clearly illustrates the significance of the present example.



Richard P. Bland and William B. Allison, architects of the 1878 Coinage Act (known as the Bland/Allison act) that resulted in millions of silver dollars being struck at United States mints, despite there being no real demand for them.



Another Gem Uncirculated 1879-CC Morgan \$1
Normal Mintmark Variety



(2x photo)

- 182 1879-CC MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem of the highest order. A pale golden sheen graces the lightly reflective fields and mildly frosted motifs. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing by any standards. “Normal” mintmark variety, equally as desirable as its counterpart with repunched mintmark. You may never see a finer MS-65 example of this issue, and we suspect that bidding activity on the present lot will mirror our enthusiasm where the present gem is concerned. Indeed, just two examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS, both MS-66.

PCGS Population: 67, 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1879-O Morgan \$1



- 183 **1879-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A bright and satiny gem with just a whisper of pale golden iridescence that is limited chiefly to the obverse. Nicely struck for the date, with the hair detail above Miss Liberty's ear essentially full and crisp, with the same comments reserved for the reverse eagle's breast feathers. Reasonably available at the present grade level, but highly elusive in a finer grade; PCGS has certified just nine examples of the date finer than the present coin, all MS-66. Another grand opportunity for those whose main concern is quality and eye appeal.

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1879-S Morgan \$1

Reverse of 1878, Parallel Arrow Feather
None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 184 **1879-S 2nd Reverse. MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredible gorgeous gem with intense cartwheel lustre that circles in a highly fluid manner on the pale golden obverse; the reverse is essentially brilliant save for a touch of deep gold at LL in DOLLAR. A sharply struck gem specimen of the Reverse of 1878 variety, with a parallel top arrow feather on the reverse. The present example of this scarce issue is one of just two called MS-66 by PCGS, with none certified finer by that organization. A delightful gem, one that would enhance any Morgan silver dollar collection.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.



- 185 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-67 PL (PCGS).** A gorgeous gem with frosty motifs and reflective, satiny fields. Add a dash of pale gold here and there, and this beautiful prooflike gem springs immediately to life in the viewer's hand. Just one finer example of the date has received the PL designation from PCGS, that called MS-68 PL. Regarding that specimen, it must be one incredible coin to have exceeded the present piece in beauty and overall quality. In short, one could do far, far worse than to own the present coin!
- PCGS Population: 37; 1 finer within the designation (MS-68 PL).



- 186 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-67 (NGC).** A satiny gem of the highest order. Nearly full brilliance is tempered with pale violet and golden halos at the rims. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing, every bit the gem the holder proclaims it to be.

Gem Uncirculated 1880 Morgan \$1 None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 187 1880 MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny and highly lustrous silver surfaces with a nuance of pale champagne. A pleasing gem that is among the finest certified by PCGS; that group has not graded a finer specimen of the date. A relatively "common" issue that is anything but "common" at MS-66. A splendid opportunity that probably won't be repeated soon in any auction venue.
- PCGS Population: 34; none finer.

- 188 1880 MS-65 (PCGS).** Rich silver brilliance and boldly lustrous. A choice example of the grade.
- 189 1880 8/7 MS-65 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous gem with satiny silver surfaces that display just a pale nuance of gold on Miss Liberty's portrait. The scarce and popular variety with the second 8 over a 7; the remnants of the underlying 7 can be seen under low magnification. Not a single example of the date has been graded finer by PCGS, a situation that speaks highly of the quality the present coin affords.
- PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

Splendid Gem Mint State 1880/79-CC \$1 None Graded Finer Within Any Designation



- 190 1880/79-CC 2nd Reverse. MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny gem with a splash of pale champagne iridescences on Miss Liberty's portrait. Underlying date numerals plainly evident under low magnification. A splendid representative of the variety, a coin with just a handful of equals in the PCGS *Population Report*, with none certified finer within any designation by that organization. A certain candidate for inclusion in a Morgan dollar collection of "registry set" quality.
- PCGS Population: 29; none finer.

Satiny Gem Uncirculated 1880-CC Morgan \$1

Second 8 Over 7, Reverse of '78



- 191 1880-CC 8 Over 7. 2nd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem with intense underlying lustre on pale champagne surfaces. Sharply struck, aesthetically appealing, and every bit the gem Uncirculated dollar the holder proclaims it to be.

Important Gem 1880-CC Morgan \$1

PCGS MS-66 DMPL

Second 8 Over High 7

Finest Certified by PCGS



- 192 1880-CC 8 Over High 7. 3rd Reverse. MS-66 DMPL (PCGS). Pale champagne iridescence graces the frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields of this scarce and popular Carson City Mint issue. A sharply struck gem with eye appeal that readily matches the assigned grade. Speaking of the assigned grade, the present coin is the *only* example of the date called MS-66 DMPL by PCGS, with no examples of the date certified finer within the DMPL designation. The present specimen is a no-holds-barred gem specimen, a coin that certainly has many justifiable claims to "finest known" honors for the date. We suspect that bidding activity among Morgan dollar enthusiasts will be "hot and heavy" when the present specimen crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.



- 193 1880-CC 8 Over High 7. 3rd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty, matte-like specimen with strong lustre and a crescent of rich sunset gold on the obverse; the reverse is about half toned in pale red-gold. An attractive coin for the grade, especially for those who enjoy rich toning (probably imparted by the canvas of an old Carson City Mint silver dollar bag).



- 194 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7. 3rd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). Somewhat reflective fields and frosted motifs exhibit pale golden toning highlights. One of the popular overdates from the Carson City Mint in 1880, the present variety displays a strong underlying 7 beneath the second 8 in the date. While nearly seven dozen examples of the date have been graded MS-65 by PCGS, just nine examples have received finer grades from that firm.

Extraordinarily Beautiful 1880-CC Morgan \$1**MS-67, None Certified Finer by PCGS**

- 195 **1880-CC 3rd Reverse. MS-67 (PCGS).** A truly gorgeous gem Mint State example of the date, a coin that is as near to flawless as can currently be found in a PCGS holder. The satiny, lustrous surfaces exhibit just a whisper of pale gold on Miss Liberty's portrait and in her tresses, otherwise the coin is without toning highlights. Further, the present gem is one of fewer than two dozen examples of the date called MS-67 by PCGS, with no specimens certified finer by that organization. Looking for top quality within the date? Search no further!

PCGS Population: 21; none finer in any designation.

- 196 **Group of ICG-certified dollars:** ☆ 1880-CC MS-65. Satiny lustre ☆ 1884 MS-66. Satiny lustre with gold toning at the reverse rim ☆ 1886-S/S MS-64. VAM 2. Lustrous ☆ 1890-CC MS-62 DMPL. Reflective with lightly frosted devices, a small reverse spot is noted ☆ 1896 MS-66. Satiny lustre ☆ 1900 MS-66. Satiny ☆ 1904-O MS-65. Satiny. (Total: 7 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1880/79-O Morgan \$1**Among Finest Certified by PCGS**

- 197 **1880/79-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny and highly lustrous specimen that approaches gem quality in many respects. A nuance of pale gold enhances the central motifs. Sharp and attractive, and among the finest examples of the variety certified by PCGS; just one example of the date has been graded finer, that at the MS-65 level. You'll wish all your MS-64 Morgan dollars were as fine as the present specimen.

PCGS Population: 12; 1 finer within the designation (MS-65).

Gem Uncirculated 1880-O Morgan \$1**Important Condition Rarity****None Graded Finer by PCGS**

(2x photo)

- 198 **1880-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous gem of the highest order. Strong cartwheel lustre and a whisper of pale gold add immeasurably to the overall appeal of this pleasing gem. A great and desirable rarity in MS-65, with a somewhat lofty mintage for the date of just over 5.3 million coins. Of those, the vast majority went immediately into the coffers of commerce in New Orleans, with the end result being that even advanced and specialized Morgan dollar collections often lack this date at the MS-65 level. To bolster that statement, a peek at the PCGS *Population Report* (online version) shows just 15 examples of the date at MS-65, with *none certified finer!* Specialists in this series such as Dave Bowers, Maurice Rosen, and Wayne Miller all espouse the virtues of this date in gem grade. We expect a healthy round of bidding activity

when the present gem crosses the auction block, with all bidders fully aware that just one lucky person will take this impressive gem home!

PCGS Population: 15; none within any designation.

Superlative Gem Mint State 1880-S Overdate \$1

Second 8 Over 7

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 199 1880-S 8 Over 7. MS-67 (PCGS). An intensely brilliant and incredibly lustrous gem example of a rare and popular overdate. The fields are somewhat reflective and the devices are lightly frosted, with the overall final appearance somewhat prooflike in nature. Sharply struck and devoid of serious marks. One of just five examples of the dated called MS-67 by PCGS, with none graded finer within *any* designation. Simply superb!

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

Impressive Cameo Gem Uncirculated 1880-S \$1

PCGS MS-67 DMPL



- 200 1880-S MS-67 DMPL (PCGS). A frosty pale golden portrait of Liberty stands boldly out from the deeply reflective obverse field, while the reverse devices, here with slightly less golden iridescence, also form a stark contrast with the reflective reverse field. Sharply struck and essentially as fine as can be found for the date, at least in a PCGS holder; only two DMPL examples of the date have been graded finer by that service.

PCGS Population: 27; 2 finer (both MS-68 DMPL).

- 201 1880/9-S MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous and fully brilliant with a sharp strike and exquisite eye appeal. Choice for the grade.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1881 \$1

Scarce so Fine



- 202 1881 MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem with intense lustre and whispers of pale rose and gold on either side. A fairly scarce date above MS-65, this despite a circulation strike mintage for the date of more than 9.1 million pieces. As if to support that statement, the PCGS *Population Report* reveals just two examples of the date finer than the specimen presented here. A truly lovely gem example of a little known "sleeper" (at least where gem quality is concerned) is about to cross the auction block, and we have the feeling many specialists will be waiting.

PCGS Population: 34; 2 finer (both MS-67).

- 203 Trio of Mint State silver dollars: ☆ 1881 MS-65. Frosty with sunset orange and sea green iridescence ☆ 1889-S MS-64. Lustrous with rose, gold, and sea green at the peripheries ☆ 1922-S MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of faint brownish orange. (Total: 3 pieces)

Exquisite Gem Uncirculated 1881-CC \$1



- 204 1881-CC MS-67 (PCGS). A satiny beauty, sharply struck and heavily endowed with lustre. Perhaps a hint of pale gold adorns the surfaces, adding even more aesthetic appeal. An ever-popular low-mintage issue, about which Dave Bowers wrote "unlike the higher mintage 1879-CC and 1889-CC dollars, large quantities of 1881-CC were stored by the Treasury, to be released 80 years later to delight a generation of numismatists unborn when the coins were made." The present coin is among the finest survivors of the date, at least as far as PCGS is concerned; that firm has certified just three examples of the date at a finer level than the present gem. Undeniably worthy of the assigned grade.

- 205 Quartette of Mint State silver dollars: ☆ 1881-CC MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1882-O MS-64. Satiny surfaces with just a hint of rose ☆ 1890-O MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of rich rose and gunmetal-blue at the peripheries ☆ 1891-S MS-64. Lustrous with rich rose toning at the obverse periphery, the reverse with rich rose and golden toning at the rim. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 206 **1881-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A fully brilliant Morgan dollar, one that displays intense cartwheel lustre and strong eye appeal for the assigned grade. A sharply struck example of the date, with strong hair detail above Liberty's ear, and with equally strong feather details on the eagle's breast; this date is just as apt to be found with flatness in those areas, and a sharp strike such as on the present coin is a definite "plus" for anyone seeking a gem specimen. Though a fairly available date in MS-65, it is surprising to note that PCGS has certified just eight examples of the date at a finer grade than that represented here, all of those MS-66. Eight finer specimens may already be in advance Morgan dollar collections, making consideration of the present lustrous and attractive gem a worthy application of your time.



- 207 **1881-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharp and lustrous gem. The obverse is richly and deeply toned in evanescent splashes of gold, pale sky blue, rich orange, and bright sea green, while the reverse is fully brilliant. A date that becomes quite scarce at the gem level.
- 208 **1881-O MS-64 DMPL (PCGS).** A beautiful DMPL dollar with well frosted devices that stand out sharply against the deeply mirrored fields. Excellent cameo contrast and eye appeal.
- 209 **Quartette of ANACS-certified dollars:** ☆ 1881-O MS-64 DMPL. Reflective golden surfaces ☆ 1889-S MS-62. Lustrous with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1891 MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1902 MS-63. Lustrous lavender-gray. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 210 **1881-S MS-67 (PCGS).** Pale champagne iridescence graces intensely lustrous surfaces. A modicum of prooflike reflectivity is noted on the obverse, and the devices are sharply presented.

Impressive Gem Mint State 1882 Morgan \$1 None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 211 **1882 MS-67 (PCGS).** A pale halo of faint rose encroaches upon the frosty, satiny gem surfaces of this impressive Morgan dollar. The present specimen represents a perfect example of "condition rarity," a situation where relatively common dates are anything but "common" at the high end of the grading spectrum. Some 11.1 million examples of the date were struck, yet among surviving specimens from that mintage, only a half dozen pieces were awarded the MS-67 grade by PCGS; none have been certified finer by that firm. This lovely, satiny gem is from the Jack Lee 2 Collection, as noted on the holder. A serious example of the date, one that will please virtually any Morgan dollar specialist.

PCGS Population: 6; none finer within any designation.

From the Jack Lee 2 Collection.

Gem Mint State 1882 \$1**PCGS MS-65 DMPL**

- 212 **1882 MS-65 DMPL (PCGS).** A brilliant gem with highly reflective fields and moderately frosted motifs. Pale rose iridescence can be found on both sides, blending nicely with the overall appearance. Not a rare date unto itself, but one that is particularly difficult to locate with DMPL cameo contrast; indeed PCGS has certified just one DMPL example of the date at a finer grade. One for the DMPL aficionados!

PCGS Population: 14; 1 finer within the designation (MS-66 DMPL).

Important Gem Mint State 1882-CC Morgan \$1**Finest Certified by PCGS****Jack Lee 2**

- 213 **1882-CC MS-68 (PCGS).** A frosty, sharp, and broadly lustrous gem with a faint blush of rose at the centers. A truly splendid gem; even intense scrutiny fails to reveal any reason why the present specimen should not be called MS-68. Indeed, PCGS must have felt much the same way, as this was the only example called MS-68 by that group, with none certified finer! It is entirely possible that another MS-68 1882-CC Morgan may never come "down the pike," and that the present coin may very well remain high at the top of any "registry set" currently being assembled.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

From the Jack Lee 2 Collection.



- 214 **1882-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredible array of deep rainbow toning graces the intensely lustrous obverse, while just a trace of rich gold enlivens the bottom portion of the reverse. Gem Carson City Morgan dollars are always in vogue, and brightly toned pieces have a strong following. We suspect bidders will be drawn to this specimen.

Satiny Gem Uncirculated 1882-O \$1

- 215 **1882-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny, frosty gem with rolling cartwheel lustre. The reverse is moderately prooflike, which highlights the frosty motifs. A date that is fairly scarce in gem grades, despite its mintage of nearly 6.1 million circulation strikes. Regarding this date, Dave Bowers wrote: "The typically encountered 1882-O dollar is lightly struck, particularly on the eagle's breast feathers. However, the cherrypicker can occasionally locate a sharply defined coin." Congratulations, cherrypickers, you have just been rewarded! The present specimen is sharp and appealing, with the hair strands above Liberty's ear sharp and crisp, as are the eagle's breast feathers. Definitely a pleasing gem in all regards.

PCGS Population: 14; 3 finer within the designation (MS-68 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1882-O/S Morgan \$1**None Graded Finer by PCGS**

- 216 **1882-O/S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, highly lustrous example of this popular and undeniably scarce overmintmark variety. Some

faint champagne toning graces both sides, which enhances the strong effect of the underlying lustre. Amazingly enough, while scores of examples of this date have been called MS-64 by PCGS, not a single specimen has received a finer grade. If you are currently seeking the finest quality specimen of this popular overmintmark variety in the numismatic marketplace, the present coin answers that description.

PCGS Population: 139; none finer.



- 217 **1882-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A satiny, lustrous gem that is easily worthy of the assigned grade. The surfaces are essentially blemish-free, and the eye appeal is extraordinary.



- 218 **1883 Proof-62.** Brilliant silver toward the centers, while the rims are deeply toned in golden brown with blue highlights. Scattered hairlines in the fields account for the grade.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1883 Morgan \$1



- 219 **1883 MS-67 (PCGS).** A fully brilliant and intensely lustrous gem with frosty surfaces and eye appeal that falls just this side of amazing. Nicely struck as well, with strong details at the centers on both sides. Despite a mintage of just under 12.3 million circulation strikes, the "population" for the date diminishes rapidly at the MS-67 grade level, and is nearly nonexistent above that grade; PCGS has only certified two specimens finer than the present gem.

PCGS Population: 41; 2 finer (MS-68 finest).

Impressively Lustrous Gem 1883-CC Morgan \$1



- 220 **1883-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** An impressive degree of heavy cartwheel lustre radiates broadly on satiny surfaces. A nicely struck coin with eye appeal that takes a back seat to very few Morgan dollars. A moderately plentiful date at MS-67, but incredibly difficult to locate above that grade; PCGS has certified just three examples of the date finer than the present gem. One would probably have to search long and hard among the other MS-67 PCGS-certified examples of the date to find a coin of equal beauty and overall quality, but why bother when the present coin is here for your bidding.

PCGS Population: 73; 3 finer (MS-68 finest).

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1883-O Morgan \$1

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 221 **1883-O MS-67 (PCGS).** A splendid, satiny gem with intense lustre and a faint glow of pale gold. An extraordinary coin for the grade, one that is blessed with raw eye appeal. Evidently PCGS felt the same, as they gave it the highest grade yet attained by an example of the date from that certification service. Bid heartily here, for the present coin is head and shoulders above the typically seen 1883-O Morgan dollar!

PCGS Population: 27; none finer.

Elusive 1883-S Morgan Dollar Gem Mint State



(2x photo)

- 222 **1883-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Amazingly lustrous cartwheel highlights roll intensely around the surfaces of this gorgeous gem dollar. Areas of rich golden toning at the rims blend with lighter shades of gold towards the centers, imparting colorful sunset hues to this satiny delight. At the MS-65 level or finer, the 1883-S Morgan dollar becomes a greatly respected rarity. Though more than 6.2 million circulation strikes of the date were produced, and though bag quantities of the date in Mint State were available off and on through the 1950s, indeed, even into the early 1960s, the vast majority of those coins have been absorbed into collections. And, of those coins, the vast majority were of MS-63 or lower quality overall, as records attest. Just how rare is this date in eyes of PCGS? That firm has certified fewer than a dozen examples of the date MS-65, with just three other examples above that level! We pre-

dict the present coin, a real "looker" where quality and eye appeal are concerned, will see spirited bidding activity and a price realization at the high end of the bidding scale for the date.

PCGS Population: 11; 3 finer (MS-67 finest).

Choice Mint State 1883-S Morgan \$1



- 223 **1883-S MS-63.** Splashes of dusky gold and pale sky blue mingle excitedly on highly lustrous surfaces. The satiny devices are in light cameo contrast to the somewhat reflective fields. A nicely struck example of a date that is readily available in grades up to AU, with the vast majority of known specimens well below that grade. When MS-60 is reached, this date becomes genuinely scarce, and at MS-63, as here, its elusive nature multiplies. Take a look at this 1883-S Morgan dollar; we think you will find it to be choice for the grade as well as worthy of your bid.



- 224 **1883-S MS-63 (ANACS).** The reverse is predominately bright silver with just a trace of rose toning, while the obverse is mostly heavy blue-green in the fields with the head of Liberty being bright silver and virtually laying upon the field. Very lustrous and pleasing for the grade.

Exemplary Gem Uncirculated 1884 \$1



- 225 **1884 MS-67 (PCGS).** A frosty silver gray specimen with a faint blush of pale gold on Miss Liberty's cheek. Nicely struck for the date, with essentially complete hair details at Liberty's ear, and with strong central definition on the reverse as well. A truly splendid example of an otherwise readily available date, the present specimen is exceeded in the PCGS *Population Report* by just one specimen.

PCGS Population: 26; 1 finer (MS-68).



- 226 **1884 MS-66 (PCGS).** A bright and frosty gem of the highest order. Strong cartwheel lustre and a strong strike make for a pleasing Morgan dollar.

Gorgeous Gem 1884-CC Morgan \$1

PCGS MS-67 DMPL

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 227 **1884-CC MS-67 DMPL (PCGS).** Simply gorgeous! Miss Liberty and her all-American familiar, the reverse eagle, are nicely frosted with pale champagne highlights. The fields are deeply mirrored with a modest hint of satin, but the cameo details are extraordinary in their quality. One of three examples of the date called MS-67 DMPL by PCGS, with no specimens finer! Whether you specialize in Morgan dollars or in Carson City Mint coinage in general, the present specimen is, literally, among finest known examples of the date currently extant. A truly super opportunity.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Impressive Gem Mint State 1884-CC Morgan \$1



- 228 **1884-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** A frosty, silky smooth gem of exquisite visual appeal and physically near perfection. Pale champagne highlights roll easily with the languid lustre, while the depth of strike adds contrast to the overall visual effect. Only five examples of this date have been certified finer by PCGS, with the present specimen certainly ranking near the top of the MS-67 specimens graded by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 51; 5 finer (MS-68 finest).

Gem Mint State 1884-O \$1



- 229 **1884-O MS-67 (PCGS).** A frosty and incredibly lustrous gem with a hint of pale gold that is more a suggestion than an entity. A relatively common date in most Mint State grades, though the population drops dramatically at MS-67; only one example of the date has been graded finer than the present coin by PCGS. That fact alone makes pursuit of the present coin almost inevitable by aficionados who are in active pursuit of near perfection.

PCGS Population: 44; 1 finer (MS-68).

Choice Uncirculated 1884-S Morgan \$1 Rarity

1884-S—Where Have All The Dollars Gone?



(2x photo)

- 230 1884-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous silver gray with warm pale golden highlights. The fields are somewhat satiny, though some prooflike reflectivity is noted around the icons. A greatly prized rarity in all Uncirculated grades, especially so at MS-63 or finer (which seldom occurs, by the way). Evidently much of the mintage of the 1884-S Morgan dollar went into circulation in San Francisco and the surrounding environs, unlike many other dates from that mint which simply sat in bags and were eventually distributed over the years, culminating in the Treasury releases of the early 1960s. Although well into the 1950s an occasional roll or two of Uncirculated 1884-S Morgan dollar surfaced, the typical grade there was average Uncirculated, say MS-60 to 62 or so. For those without the benefit of large numismatic budgets, Choice AU examples of the date can always be found in the numismatic marketplace, and at a very reasonable price at that. For those who

desire choice Mint State examples such as the present coin, the competition becomes much broader and under auction circumstances, the bidding becomes more furious. For the record, fewer than three dozen exist in MS-63 PCGS holders, and only a baker's dozen have received finer grades from that organization. Bid as though you mean it when this Choice Uncirculated 1884-S Morgan dollar crosses the auction block.

Uncirculated 1884-S Morgan \$1



- 231 1884-S MS-60.** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and pale golden iridescence add a depth of quality that far exceeds the assigned grade. A date that is fairly available in all circulated grades, but once Mint State is reached, the appellation "rare" applies.



- 232 1885 MS-67 (PCGS).** An incredible display of bright, rolling lustre explodes on the satiny silver surfaces of this impressive gem. The reverse exhibits a warm pale champagne glow, and the strike is impressive as well. An extraordinarily lovely example of the date, a coin that is exceeded in quality in the eye of PCGS by just one other specimen where grade is concerned.

PCGS Population: 51; 1 finer (MS-68).



- 233 1885 MS-66 DMPL (PCGS).** Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display bold and deep golden highlights at the rims. A pleasing gem DMPL example of the date, and among the finest 1885 Morgan dollars certified by PCGS within the DMPL designation; just one example of the date has been certified finer within that designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 47; 1 finer (MS-67 DMPL).

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1885-CC Morgan \$1



- 234 1885-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Intense cartwheel lustre radiates briskly on frosty, nearly flawless surfaces. The strike is bold and forceful, as is the overall aesthetic appeal. Truly a dynamic example of this low-mintage Carson City Mint product, one of just 228,000 circulation strikes produced there in 1885. A lovely coin of extraordinary quality, the present piece is exceeded in grade by just one specimen currently in a PCGS holder. We suspect the bidding for the present lot will be as exciting as the visual impact it possesses!

PCGS Population: 34; 1 finer (MS-68).

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1885-O \$1

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 235 1885-O MS-67 (PCGS).** Take a frosty, highly lustrous 1885-O Morgan dollar, add a nuance of pale champagne iridescence and a fairly bold strike for the date, and the end result is the splendid gem specimen offered here. Just shy of 100 examples of the date have been certified MS-67 by PCGS, but try to find an example of the date in a PCGS holder that is finer than the present coin. Currently, you simply cannot do so! A beautiful coin that deserves serious bidding attention.

PCGS Population: 99; none finer.



- 236 1885-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Silky smooth surfaces display a high degree of mint bloom and splashes of attractive golden iridescence in Miss Liberty's tresses. A pleasing gem example of a popular San Francisco Mint issue. There is a limited number of 1885-S Morgan dollars that have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, just 20 in fact, which makes acquisition of a sparkling gem MS-65 specimen such as the present coin an attractive proposition.



- 237 1886 MS-67 (PCGS).** A sparkling gem of the highest order. Intense cartwheel lustrous fairly leaps from the blazingly brilliant surfaces. With the present specimen, the boldness of strike is just as apt to catch your eye as is the glowing lustre. Just three examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS, which should give you an idea as to just how lovely the present MS-67 specimen actually is. To view this coin will be to love it, and we are certain that bidding activity on the present lot will reflect that sentiment.

Choice Mint State 1886-O \$1

A Classic Condition Rarity Date



- 238 1886-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre and with a splash of pale golden iridescence at the obverse center. Another date that is readily available in grades up to and including AU, but once that threshold is crossed, the upward mobility of the price of the date in Mint State becomes readily apparent. Even at "just" MS-60, an example of this date would draw intense bidding competition. At MS-64, as represented here, there is no telling just how fierce the bidding competition will be. Sure,

some collectors may want to hold out for a finer example of this elusive New Orleans Mint issue, but if they hope to have that "finer" in their collection, they must come across one of three examples certified finer than the present coin by PCGS. Your options are quite clear, either wait for one of those three finer specimens, or be content with the absolutely choice specimen we offer here.

Choice Uncirculated 1886-O Morgan \$1



- 239 **1886-O MS-63 (PCGS).** A bright and satiny specimen with intense cartwheel lustre and a faint hint of pale champagne toning. Nicely struck for the date, with just a modicum of weakness at Miss Liberty's ear. A date that is readily available in grades up to MS-60, but there the "readily available" status ends. At MS-63 or finer, the date takes a step forward into the realm of "rare" Morgan dollars.

Richly Toned Gem 1886-S \$1



- 240 **1886-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with evenly distributed splashes of gold, peach, and lively pale violet on lightly frosted motifs and slightly reflective fields. The bold underlying lustre makes the pale yet fiery toning highlights spring to life. Nicely struck, thoroughly appealing, and fairly scarce at the assigned grade level; the date is rarer yet finer than MS-66, as PCGS has certified just four examples of the date at a higher grade than the present coin. Whether you appreciate quality, attractive and original toning, or a fine blend of both, the present coin should suit your collecting purposes to a "T."

PCGS Population: 26; 4 finer (MS-67 finest).

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1887 Morgan \$1



- 241 **1887 MS-67 (PCGS).** Satiny gem surfaces display impressive cartwheel lustre and a faint whisper of pale golden iridescence. A date whose mintage (in this case just under 20.3 million pieces) suggests that superb gems such as the present specimen should be plentiful, but the truth of the matter is quite contrary to that supposition. Only three dozen 1887 Morgan dollars have obtained the MS-67 from PCGS, and only one example of the date has been certified finer by that group. Bid boldly here, for no other bidding strategy will take this gem prize home.

PCGS Population: 36; 1 finer (MS-68).

Gem Uncirculated 1887/6 Overdate \$1 Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 242 **1887/6 MS-65 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous gem with intense cartwheel brilliance. Nicely struck in all areas. Just shy of 50 examples of this date have been called MS-65 by PCGS, but no specimen of the date has been certified finer by that group!

PCGS Population: 49; none finer within the designation.

Choice Uncirculated 1887/6-O Morgan \$1



- 243 **1887/6-O MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous specimen with a whisper of pale gold on the obverse; the reverse is fully brilliant. A popular overdate, the first in the series since the issues of 1880,

and the last overdate in the entire dollar series up to and including the current Sacagawea issues. An outstanding example of this rare and popular overdate, especially so when the grade level is considered; the present coin is decidedly choice. For the record, PCGS has not certified an example of this desirable overdate above MS-64, making the present choice Uncirculated specimen offered here all the more exciting.

Amazing Gem Uncirculated 1887-O Morgan \$1
None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 244 1887-O MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredibly beautiful example of the date and grade combination, here with satiny surfaces that display a bold degree of cartwheel lustre and just a nuance of pale golden toning at Liberty's portrait. Another date with a fairly large mintage (11.5 million pieces), that is surprisingly rare above MS-65. How rare? PCGS has certified just *six* examples of the date at MS-

66, with none finer! Condition rarity and exquisite eye appeal blend here in a forceful manner, the overall result a truly splendid gem.

PCGS Population: 6; none finer.

Exciting Gem Uncirculated 1887-S Morgan \$1
None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 245 1887-S MS-66 (PCGS).** An amazingly lustrous and satiny gem possessing quality and eye appeal that suggest an even finer grade designation. Not a single example of this date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS! A wisp of pale gold enhances Miss Liberty's tresses, otherwise this lovely gem is fully brilliant. An extraordinarily attractive Morgan dollar.

PCGS Population: 18; none finer.

Lustrous 1887-S Morgan \$1
PCGS MS-64 DMPL



- 246 1887-S MS-64 DMPL (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields display an even golden sheen. The devices are sharp and appealing, and the cameo contrast is easily what you would expect from the assigned grade. Just one example of the date has received a finer DMPL designation from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 31; 1 finer within the designation.

Important Gem Uncirculated 1888 \$1
None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 247 **1888 MS-67 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with a blush of pale champagne on both sides. The lustre is strong as is the eye appeal and the physical quality of the present gem. It is difficult to imagine a finer specimen than the present coin in a PCGS holder, which is just as well—there simply are none! A bold and lovely gem that is certain to draw intense bidding competition when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer.

Satiny Gem Uncirculated 1888-O Morgan \$1
Tied For Finest Certified by PCGS



- 248 **1888-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A hint of pale champagne graces the highly lustrous, satiny surfaces of this delightful gem Morgan dollar. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is exquisite, with the present coin being a textbook example of the grade. Speaking of the grade, PCGS has not certified an 1888-O Morgan dollar finer than the present coin, which will certainly be a major factor as you plan your bidding strategy.

PCGS Population: 73; none finer.

Gorgeous Prooflike Gem 1888-S Morgan \$1
Finest Certified by PCGS
Jack Lee 2 Collection



- 249 **1888-S MS-66 PL (PCGS).** If you will graciously allow us to slip into today's numismatic vernacular, please allow us to say that this coin is simply a "monster!" The fields are deeply reflective with a touch of satiny texture, and the devices are lightly frosted. Miss Liberty's portrait glows with a faint blush of pale golden rose, while the reverse is fully brilliant. As Dave Bowers noted regarding this date, "in the context of the series, it is not stretching things to call an MS-65 rare, with perhaps 400 to 700 believed to survive." What about the survival rate above MS-65? The total population of all PCGS-certified 1888-S Morgan dollars is spread among those called MS, MS PL (as here), and DMPL. Of those three designations, the present specimen is the *only* example of the date called MS-66 PL by PCGS, with no examples receiving a higher PL designation from that firm. Here it is, the only MS-66 PL 1888-S dollar currently in a PCGS holder, and we suspect that bidding for the present lot will reflect the absolute rarity of this lovely gem.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

From the Jack Lee 2 Collection.

Lustrous Gem 1888-S Morgan \$1



250 1888-S MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty and highly lustrous gem. A crescent of deep golden red adorns the top of the obverse, while the reverse bears an even sheen of attractive deep rose that deepens towards the rims. An attractive gem by all accounts.

251 Group of PCGS-certified dollars: ☆ 1888-S MS-64. Lustrous golden rose and gray surfaces ☆ 1890-S MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1890-S MS-63 DMPL. Reflective with delicate golden toning ☆ 1891 MS-64. Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1891-O MS-63. Lustrous golden orange and gray toning on the obverse. The reverse is lustrous with just a hint of toning at the rims ☆ 1898-O MS-65. Satiny lustre ☆ 1900-S MS-63. Mixture of rich golden olive with hints of sea green ☆ 1921-S MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of pale gold on the obverse. (Total: 8 pieces)

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1889 Morgan \$1



252 1889 MS-66 (PCGS). An incredibly lustrous and equally attractive gem Uncirculated 1889 Morgan dollar. A crescent of pale violet iridescence adorns the top of the obverse, while the reverse rim exhibits a whisper of gold and violet in the dentils. A splendid gem survivor from a circulation strike mintage of more than 21.7 million coins. The present coin is so lovely overall, that PCGS has seen fit to certify only three other examples of the date at a grade finer than that represented here. Truly choice overall and a lovely Morgan dollar that would do justice to virtually any collection currently being assembled.

Gem DMPL 1889 Morgan \$1



253 1889 MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Frosty motifs and mirror fields exhibit soft, muted champagne highlights. A difficult date to locate at the gem DMPL level, as the PCGS *Population Report* illustrates; just three examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin, all at the MS-66 DMPL level. A great opportunity for DMPL specialist.

PCGS Population: 26; 3 finer within the designation (all MS-66 DMPL).

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Important DMPL 1889-CC Morgan \$1 Rarity

PCGS MS-64 DMPL

None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

254 1889-CC MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). The central motifs, Liberty, and the reverse eagle are heavily frosted and blessed with a smidgen of pale golden toning, while the fields are deeply mirrored and highly reflective. The most highly prized of the Carson City Morgan dollar issues, and indeed, a date that takes a back seat to just the 1895 Proof-only and 1893-S Morgan dollar issues where rarity is concerned. As Dave Bowers noted in his 1993 *Encyclopedia*: "the 1889-CC in Mint State is far and away the rarest Carson City Morgan dollar and handily out distances its closes rivals the elusive 1879-CC and 1893-CC. As such, it has acquired an aura of fame in recent years. Offerings of coins in higher grades are apt to be one at time (instead of by the roll or bag). A Mint State coin is a candidate for a picture and effusive description in an auction catalogue." This desirable rarity is nearly always encountered in well-circulated grades of VG-8 up to VF-30 or so, with lesser appear-

ances made at the EF-40 to AU-58 level. In MS-60 or finer, the date becomes a formidable challenge. When the "DMPL" factor is added to the mix, the elusive nature of the date becomes even more apparent. While the prooflike specimens are about on an even keel with non-prooflike specimens where the date is concerned, the vast majority of the prooflike 1889-CC dollars are heavily marked in the fields, the end result being a large amount of MS-60 to 62 coins available. The present coin is one of fewer than two dozen 1889-CC Morgan dollars certified MS-64 DMPL by PCGS, with no DMPL specimens obtaining a finer grade from that firm. All things considered, we are presented here with the virtual epitome of DMPL quality where this date is concerned. Only a serious bidder of the most tenacious order can take this coin home, and we sincerely hope that bidder is you!

PCGS Population: 20; none finer within the designation.

A Second Choice Uncirculated 1889-CC \$1



(2x photo)

- 255 1889-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** Another splendid choice Mint State example of the date, this the ready equal in overall quality and appeal to the previous lot, but the extreme opposite of that lot where surfaces are concerned. Here the coin is frosty and lustrous, with nary a trace of prooflike reflectivity. A nicely struck example of the date, and one that is surprisingly free of contact marks and other blemishes for the grade. For the record, just two examples of this date have been accorded finer grades than the present piece, which should add to the excitement when this choice Uncirculated example crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 19; 2 finer (MS-68 finest).

Choice AU 1889-CC \$1



- 256 1889-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous with a nuance of pale golden toning. A pleasing example for the grade, devoid of major marks and thoroughly appealing in all regards. A rarity in all grades, we expect the present AU specimen to receive more than its share of bidding activity.

Desirable 1889-CC Dollar



- 257 1889-CC EF-40 (PCGS).** A very desirable grade for this date. Darker steel gray surfaces with somewhat lighter high points. Minor spotting and surface abrasions are noted, but none are too serious for the assigned grade.

Delicately Toned Gem 1889-O \$1



- 258 1889-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous pale golden gem. The golden toning deepens at the rims, which serves to highlight the overall fineness of the central design motifs. Nicely struck for the date, with nearly full hair details above Miss Liberty's ear. Just half a dozen examples of this date have been certified finer by PCGS, and those specimens are probably already safely ensconced within advance Morgan dollar collections. We suggest that the present gem MS-65 coin will make a splendid addition to your collection, particularly if you enjoy lightly toned Morgan dollars.

Outstanding Gem Uncirculated 1889-S \$1



- 259 **1889-S MS-66 (PCGS).** An outstanding degree of robust cart-wheel lustre fairly explodes on the satiny, brilliant surfaces of this impressive gem. A nicely struck specimen with virtually full hair details above Miss Liberty's ear. Within the context of the date, MS-66 specimens are quite rare. Indeed, PCGS has certified just a solitary example of the date finer than the present specimen, and not much finer at that; it is graded MS-67. Another delightful gem from a collection that is fraught with specimens of equal importance and quality.

PCGS Population: 34; 1 finer (MS-67).

Lovely Choice Cameo Proof 1890 \$1

PCGS Proof-64 DCAM



- 260 **1890 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** Pale champagne highlights grace the heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields of this attractive Proof dollar. The cameo contrast is exquisite, with Morgan's representation of Liberty seemingly afloat in a sea of deep silver. One of just 590 Proofs of the date struck, with just two other dates in the series (1878 8 Tailfeathers and 1878 7 Tailfeathers) having lower Proof mintages than the 1890 Morgan dollar.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-66 DCAM finest).

Dynamic Gem PL 1890 Morgan \$1

Finest Certified by PCGS in Any Designation



(2x photo)

- 261 **1890 MS-66 PL (PCGS).** An impressive prooflike gem of extraordinary quality and eye appeal. The heavily frosted motifs stand out nicely from the partly reflective, partly satiny fields. Sharply struck at the centers, which always adds to the quality of any Morgan dollar. The present specimen is a gem that truly stands alone; PCGS has not certified a comparable specimen in any designation (MS, PL, or DMPL). This is one that should sit grandly atop the "registry set" heap for some time to come.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Gem Mint State 1890 Morgan \$1

None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 262 1890 MS-65 (PCGS). An incredibly lustrous and glorious example of the date, with full mint brilliance and sharp strike. Though more than 150 examples of the date have been called MS-65 by PCGS, no 1890 Morgan dollar has received a finer grade from that organization. We suspect the present coin may indeed be among the finest examples of the date called MS-65 by PCGS, but you, of course, are the final judge.

PCGS Population: 151; none finer within the designation.



- 263 1890 MS-65 (NGC). A richly toned gem with vibrant cartwheel lustre that whirls strongly beneath rich gold and electric blue iridescence. A fairly scarce date at the gem Mint State level.

Lightly Toned Gem 1890-CC Morgan \$1

None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 264 1890-CC MS-66 (PCGS). Brisk cartwheel lustre rotates warmly beneath pale peach and rose iridescence on the obverse, while the reverse displays a considerable amount more of bright mint brilliance. Though the 1890-CC Morgan dollar has the largest mintage of any Morgan dollar from that facility, it is nonetheless highly desirable in the eyes of today's collectors. Indeed, as a date, the 1890-CC is much rarer than several of the lower mintage issues from the 1880s. All told, the present coin is one of just eight ex-

amples of the date called MS-66 by PCGS, with none certified finer in *any* designation by that firm. A lovely and colorful gem that is among the finest certified for the date; this one will see spirited bidding activity.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer.

- 265 Pair of silver dollars grading MS-63 DMPL (PCGS): ☆ 1890-CC ☆ 1892-CC. Both are brilliant and reflective with lightly frosted devices. (Total: 2 pieces)

Boldly Brilliant Gem 1890-O Morgan \$1

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 266 1890-O MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny and incredibly lustrous gem, a sharply struck coin that readily defines the MS-66 grade. The exciting lustre spins smoothly in broad bands across the gem surfaces of this attractive New Orleans Mint dollar, affording overall eye appeal that readily explains why no example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS; in short, it is difficult to improve upon near perfection!

PCGS Population: 19; none finer.

Prooflike Gem 1890-O \$1



- 267 1890-O MS-65 PL (PCGS). Satiny, chiefly reflective fields and frosty motifs display a dashing array of pale gold. Definitely choice for the grade, with many claims to a much more outstanding grade.



- 268 1890-O MS-65. A frosty gem with strong underlying lustre and attractive splashes of rich rainbow toning. Slightly weak at the center, a notable trademark of the date.



- 269 1890-O MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). A nuance of pale champagne graces frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields.

Lustrous Gem 1890-S Morgan Dollar



- 270 1890-S MS-66 (PCGS). A bright and satiny gem with incredible cartwheel lustre that seems to float above the frosty, nearly blemish-free surfaces. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing in all ways. Fewer than half a dozen examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS, and a glance at the present coin should explain why.

Gem Proof 1891 Morgan \$1

NGC Proof-66 Ultra Cameo



- 271 1891 Proof-66 Ultra Cameo (NGC). Frosted silver motifs and deeply mirrored fields enjoy a nuance of pale champagne, especially at the rims. Nicely struck at the centers; this date is often found lacking where sharpness of strike is concerned. From a Proof mintage for the date of 650 pieces, tied with the 1904 Proof Morgan dollar for the fourth lowest Proof production figure in the series. NGC has certified just one example of the present date at finer grade within the Ultra Cameo designation, not a surprising fact when the quality of the present specimen is taken into consideration!

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68).

Beautiful Gem 1891 Morgan Dollar

PCGS MS-65



- 272 1891 MS-65 (PCGS). An incredible gem Morgan dollar, especially so when considered within the confines of the assigned grade. Intense cartwheel lustre and a nuance of pale gold enhances the frosty surfaces. Nicely struck and every bit the gem the holder proudly proclaims it to be. For the record, just two examples have obtained finer grades from PCGS.

Pale Golden Gem 1891-CC \$1



- 273 1891-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny pale golden gem with highlights that deepen in Miss Liberty's tresses. Sharp and appealing, easily a coin that pushes the upper limits of the assigned grade. Despite having a slightly higher mintage than several of the Carson City Morgan dollar issues of the 1880s, the 1891-CC issue is considerably rarer across the board, especially so in high grades such as offered here. In fact, the present coin is surpassed by just one specimen of the date where PCGS graders are concerned. You'll find it hard to top this one!

PCGS Population: 32; 1 finer (MS-67).

Highly Lustrous Gem 1891-O \$1

Tied For Finest Certified by PCGS



- 274 1891-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A fresh and fully brilliant specimen with intense cartwheel lustre (also called "blast" lustre in today's numismatic jargon). A sharply struck specimen with nearly complete hair details at Miss Liberty's ear; the eagle's breast feathers are all sharp and individually delineated. Regarding the sharpness for the typical 1891-O Morgan dollar, Dave Bowers commented: "The striking quality of 1891-O dollars is, on the average, very poor, indeed the worst in the series. Many are nearly as flat as the proverbial pancake. Only a few are sharp. Cherry-picking is advised, but don't expect quick results." Lo and behold, the present beautiful gem is certain to afford "quick results" for an attentive bidder. Further, the present coin is among the finest examples of the date certified by PCGS within any designation; no 1891-O Morgan dollar has been graded finer by that organization.

PCGS Population: 41; none finer within any designation.

- 275 1891-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny and highly lustrous specimen. The fields are somewhat reflective, especially so on the obverse.

Delightfully Lustrous Gem 1891-S Morgan \$1



- 276 1891-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A thoroughly appealing gem example of the date with strong cartwheel lustre that rolls gracefully over brilliant, satiny surfaces. Dave Bowers noted that "most Mint State 1891-S dollars are well struck and have excellent lustre;" he may well have been admiring the present specimen when he made that statement! Essentially as nice as this date can be found in a PCGS holder, although that firm has certified seven examples at a finer grade, all MS-67. The present coin is certainly choice within the parameters of the assigned grade, and should see spirited bidding activity from Morgan dollar enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 33; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

- 277 1892 MS-64 (PCGS).** Pale champagne iridescence graces frosty, lustrous surfaces. A popular Philadelphia Mint issue that starts a brief parade of low-mintage Morgan dollar issues, including virtually all of the dates from 1892 through 1895. Just over 1 million examples of the date were coined, and pleasing examples as offered here are always heartily welcomed into quality Morgan dollar cabinets.

Satiny Gem Uncirculated 1892-CC \$1



(2x photo)

- 278 **1892-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with eye appeal that borders on exquisite. The motifs are frosty and fields are mildly reflective, while broad bands of rich cartwheel lustre radiate through warm shades of deep gold that form halos at the rims. A sharp and appealing strike is certain to draw your attention, adding as it does to your overall enjoyment of this gem. Regarding the scarcity of this perhaps underrated Carson City Mint issue, Dave Bowers noted: "Historically, the 1892-CC, like the 1890-CC and 1891-CC before it, was never considered to be a rare date. Enough were dispersed at or near the time of mintage that examples have been readily available on the market. However, in comparison to some of the 1878-1885 Carson City dollars sold by the G.S.A. in the 1970s, the 1892-CC is relatively elusive today." The present specimen is among fewer than 20 examples of the date called MS-66 by PCGS, with just two examples of the date certified higher by that service. Superb gem 1892-CC Morgan dollars such as the

present coin, come few and far between in today's numismatic marketplace, and we strongly suggest you give serious consideration to the present gem for, indeed, it certainly is a worthwhile specimen.

PCGS Population: 15; 2 finer (MS-67 finest).

Frosty 1892-O Morgan \$1



- 279 **1892-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny gem with considerably finer than average lustre for the date. Traces of pale golden iridescence grace the surfaces. The present gem specimen enjoys the same quality of strike as the vast majority of 1892-O Morgan dollars, to wit, the hair at Miss Liberty's ear is not fully defined, and the reverse eagle's breast feathers are somewhat shallow in relief. The present specimen, however, is not completely flat in those regions, and a modicum of design details shows there. While nearly 100 examples of this date have obtained the MS-65 grade from PCGS, only five examples of the date have received a finer grade from that service.
- 280 **1892-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Beautifully satiny surfaces display rich lustre and brilliance. Some original planchet texture is visible on both sides, appearing as fine parallel lines across the surface. Surface marks are minimal, and all are rather trivial making this a premium quality example of the grade, in this cataloguer's opinion. As such this piece offers excellent value considering the price increase for a gem quality coin.

Lustrous Gem Mint 1892-S \$1
An Ignored Rarity



281 **1892-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny, silken smooth gem that easily reflects the quality of a finer grade. The surfaces glow with cart-wheel lustre that imbues certain liveliness to the attractive champagne iridescence. Some flatness of strike is seen at the centers, a typical occurrence for this scarce and somewhat unheralded San Francisco Mint issue. Of the 1.2 million examples of the date struck, many were placed in the channels of commerce at or near the time of striking, the end result today is that the date is plentiful from EF-40 upward to AU-58 or so. Today the date is an impor-

tant rarity in gem Mint State such as offered here; for the record, PCGS has only certified four examples of the date at MS-66, with only a half dozen specimens graded finer by that group. As Dave Bowers once remarked in print "It is almost as if a cloud is hanging over each 1892-S," reflecting on the fact that the date's rarity is frequently overlooked (except, of course, by knowing aficionados who devote their collecting interests to the Morgan dollar series).
PCGS Population: 4; 6 finer (MS-68 finest).

AU 1892-S Morgan \$1



- 282 **1892-S AU-53.** Satiny silver gray with plenty of lustre and some pale golden toning in the recessed areas. A tiny reverse fleck is noted in the eagle's lower right wing, but this is probably easily removed with the end of a moistened toothpick. Another San Francisco Mint issue that is extraordinarily rare in Mint State; as with many dates from that mint during the era, the entire mintage tended to leave the mint's coffers immediately and find its way into local commerce.

Gem Proof 1893 Morgan \$1

Vivid Golden Toning



- 283 **1893 Proof-65 (NGC).** Vivid golden toning graces the frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields of this gem Proof Morgan dollar. One of 742 Proofs of date struck. A hint of weakness is seen in the hair details at Miss Liberty's ear, a situation that began during the Proof coinage for Morgan dollars in 1888 and continued on into the series well into the 1890s. If you enjoy vividly toned coins, the present specimen may just suit your collecting needs!

Frosty Gem 1893 Morgan \$1



- 284 **1893 MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty gem with strong cartwheel lustre and grand overall eye appeal for the grade. A dusting of faint gold iridescence enhances the design motifs. A scarce and desirable

Philadelphia Mint issue, one of 378,000 such circulation strikes of the date produced. A great numismatic prize awaits the buyer of this gem 1893 Morgan dollar, for only three examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS. The strike is sharp and bold, as no doubt will be the bidding on this lively, lovely gem as it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 103; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).

Another Gem 1893 Morgan \$1



- 285 **1893 MS-65 (PCGS).** A second splendid gem specimen, this with satiny fields that display strong lustre and a nuance of pale gold. Nicely struck for the date, with strong central details present. The ready equal to the preceding lot; if you missed that one, you will find the present coin easily as choice.



- 286 **1893 MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny and lustrous surfaces that are mostly brilliant silver with just light traces of toning toward the rims. A very choice and attractive example.
- 287 **1893 MS-63 (PCI).** Generous amounts of mint brilliance mingle with warm, rich shades of violet and electric blue on the obverse, while heather and pale rose dominate the reverse. Fully lustrous.

Choice Mint State 1893-CC \$1



- 288 **1893-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous specimen with satiny fields and frosty motifs, and with a pale sheen of attractive golden iridescence on both sides. A scarce and popular issue from the final year of Carson City Mint coinage operations, and a date that is extremely rare in gem condition; only seven examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, and all of those are MS-65. The 1893-CC Morgan dollar has long been a favorite with collectors owing to its status as the final Morgan dollar issue from the Carson City Mint. As far as its availability in Mint State, probably just the 1889-CC and 1879-CC issues are rarer than the present date. A splendid coin for the grade, a piece that would fit nicely with any Morgan dollar collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1893-O \$1



(2x photo)

- 289 **1893-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A bold display of cartwheel lustre graces the pale champagne obverse and fully brilliant reverse. The fields are somewhat reflective (particularly so on the reverse), and afford a pleasing if somewhat modest cameo contrast. A nicely struck example of the date as well, not fully struck, but close enough that few collectors would notice any shortcomings. One of 300,000 examples of the date struck, the lowest mintage figure of any date in the Morgan dollar series from the New Orleans Mint. Another date that is extremely rare in gem Mint State, at least as far as PCGS is concerned; while that firm has certified just under five dozen examples of the date at the MS-64 level, just nine have been graded finer, all of those MS-65.
- 290 **Quartette of certified silver dollars:** ☆ 1893-O AU-53 (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1894-O AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous golden gray surfaces ☆ 1894-S AU-50 (PCGS). Rich golden gray surfaces ☆ 1897-O AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

Mint State 1893-S Morgan Dollar

A Classic American Rarity



(2x photo)

- 291 **1893-S MS-60 (PCGS).** A lustrous medium gold specimen with somewhat reflective fields and satiny devices. Much finer overall in appearance than the assigned grade suggests, and definitely choice overall where strike and eye appeal are concerned. From a relatively scant mintage for the date of 100,000 pieces, the lowest circulation strike mintage in the entire Morgan dollar series (supposedly 12,000 1895 Morgan dollars were struck in circulation format, but no genuine specimen has surfaced during the ensuing 108 years). Much of the mintage of this date was released into circulation over time, and it is possible that some proportion of the mintage was melted under the provisions of the 1918 Pittman Act. As for rarity, there are probably more Proof 1895 Morgan dollars available to today's collecting community than there are Uncirculated examples of the 1893-S rarity. As Dave Bowers noted "the

1893-S is not an impossible rarity because of thousands of worn specimens survive." While the title "King Morgan dollars" is claimed and reserved for the 1895 Proof-only rarity, the 1893-S Morgan in Uncirculated must surely be the "Crown Prince" of the series. The arrival of an 1893-S Morgan dollar at EF or finer is always an event of note, and when the occasional Mint State example of the date, such as offered here, comes to market, Morgan dollar specialists sit up and take note. Another gauge of this date's rarity is the fact that during 17 consecutive years of certifying American coins, only 26 examples of this date have been called Mint State by PCGS; for all we know, a few of those may represent resubmissions. Rare is rare, and the present Morgan dollar defines what true rarity is.

PCGS Population: 2; 24 finer (MS-67 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1894 Morgan \$1



- 292 **1894 MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny specimen with strong lustre and a dash or two of pale champagne iridescence. Choice for the grade, what many today would call "high-end." The strike is sharp and the eye appeal is of equal prominence. From a small mintage of just 110,000 circulation strikes for the date, a mintage figure that takes a back seat to just the 1893-S rarity and the Proof-only 1895 issue, of course. You may find a finer example of the date where grade is concerned, but you may never find a finer example than offered here, something worth considering when you plan your bidding strategy.

Prized Gem Uncirculated 1894-O Morgan \$1
None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 293 1894-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous and satiny gem with a central strike that, while not what one might call sharp, is still somewhat finer than that typically seen for the date. A great and desirable rarity in gem Mint State, indeed, in *any* Mint State grade. In the early 1990s when PCGS assembled a high-grade collection of Morgan dollars from various contributors to display around the country, just three dates were included that were graded lower than MS-65. Those three dates were the 1894-O, represented in "just" MS-64 grade, and two popular varieties, the 1882-O/S over mintmark variety, and the 1887/6-O Overdate rarity. The present gem is one of just eight examples of the date called MS-65 by PCGS, with no examples certified finer by that organization. An undisputed prize is about to cross the auction block, and we expect the bidding will be extraordinary, certainly as extraordinary as the present gem specimen!

PCGS Population: 8; none finer.

Scarce 1894-O Dollar
Choice Mint State



- 294 1894-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with excellent lustre and eye appeal. A tiny planchet flaw is noted near the eagle's right wing tip, but it is not particularly distracting. Though choice Mint State examples of the date can be found with some regularity, the number of pieces available in higher grades drops off remarkably above choice Mint State. PCGS has graded only eight coins as MS-65, and none finer. Considering that over 1.7 million pieces were struck, the present coin is certainly near the top of the class.



- 295 1894-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous coin with all the eye appeal of a finer grade; just a few stray obverse marks keep this lustrous coin from a finer grade level. A hint of warm gold toning is noted at the reverse center, it serves to enhance the frosty eagle as it "perches" on the somewhat reflective reverse field. Definitely a lovely example of this popular San Francisco Mint issue.

Choice Uncirculated 1895-O Morgan Dollar
Rarest New Orleans Mint Morgan \$1



(2x photo)

- 296 **1895-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Robust cartwheel lustre whirls vividly beneath bright champagne on the obverse, while the reverse shows a slightly diminished degree of champagne iridescence. A nicely struck coin for the date; not fully struck, for that may not actually exist for this date, but with enough hair and other central details on both sides to warrant at least a modicum of admiration. "The rarity and importance of the 1895-O in Mint State cannot be over emphasized," noted Dave Bowers in his 1993 *Encyclopedia* and not much has changed in the ensuing 10 years since that reference saw publi-

cation. In support of this statement, let us point out that PCGS has certified just eight examples of the date at MS-64, as offered here, with but a half dozen examples of the date certified finer. Many "major" collections of Morgans offered over the years have come and gone in the marketplace which included specimens of the 1895-O rarity considerably lesser in quality than the present coin. A simply superlative coin that will set Morgan dollar specialists abuzz with bidding activity when it takes its place at the auction block.

PCGS Population: 8; 6 finer (MS-67 finest).

Lustrous Mint State 1895-O \$1

A Second Specimen



(2x photo)

- 297 **1895-O MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with a nuance of pale gold in Miss Liberty's tresses. While not the choice Mint State example that was offered in the preceding lot, the present coin is still choice within its own grade parameters. Some faint marks are present, none overbearing or particularly annoying. In short, the present piece affords a grand opportunity to underbidders on the preceding lot, as well as to Morgan dollar enthusiasts who simply can't stretch the budget to accommodate a finer grade. Regardless of your reason for bidding on this coin, we are certain you will be extremely happy with the outcome, particularly if you are successful.

Lustrous Choice AU 1895-O \$1



- 298 **1895-O AU-58 (NGC).** A frosty, brilliant, and lustrous example of the date, a coin that probably spent just a few days in circulation before being put aside and further denied the ravages of time and commerce. A few faint marks are noted, mainly tiny blemishes that are not deep or disturbing to the coin's surface or the viewer's eye. Sharp and appealing, and a date that explodes upward in value once the Mint State threshold is crossed. Worthy of your bidding consideration.

Desirable 1895-O Dollar



- 299 **1895-O AU-58 (ANACS).** Lightly worn on the highest points, but with only minor surface marks. Nice steel gray, with good lustre remaining and nice visual appeal for the grade.

Choice Mint State 1895-S \$1



- 300 **1895-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous specimen with somewhat reflective fields and moderately frosted motifs. Hints of pale gold iridescence engage the eye on both sides. Nicely struck, with just a hint of weakness above Miss Liberty's ear; the reverse eagle's breast feathers are all "present and accounted for." As Dave Bowers once noted regarding this date, "an attractive 1895-S dol-

lar with a minimum of bag marks is an object of intense numismatic desire, and competition is strong whenever such a piece appears on the market." The present choice Mint State example of the date is *precisely* the sort of coin that Bowers was describing, and we would not be surprised to find the present specimen "an object of intense numismatic desire."

Splendid Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1896 \$1

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 301 **1896 MS-67 (PCGS).** A satiny and thoroughly delightful gem with intense cartwheel lustre on brilliant surfaces. The strike is sharp and the appeal is as impressive as one would expect for the grade. A rare date at the MS-67 grade level, for despite a mintage of more than 9.9 million pieces, just 14 examples of the date have attained the MS-67 grade from PCGS. An exemplary gem Mint State coin in all regards.

PCGS Population: 14; none finer.

Elusive 1896-O Morgan Dollar



- 302 **1896-O MS-62 (PCGS).** Strong cartwheel lustre and satiny surfaces with some warm golden highlights in the recessed areas. A pleasing coin for the grade, no more yet no less than the assigned grade indicates. Despite a sizable mintage for the date of 4.9 million pieces, it is presumed that much of that mintage was placed into circulation at or near the time of production. While not known for sharpness of strike, the present 1896-O dollar shows fairly strong detail at the centers. Above MS-62, as offered here, the population drops precipitously, and choice MS-62 specimens such as offered here make attractive additions to virtually any Morgan dollar collection.

Vividly Toned 1896-S \$1

PCGS MS-65



- 303 **1896-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous and vividly toned example of a scarce and elusive San Francisco Mint dollar. The obverse is toned in a splendid array of fiery orange, violet, sea green, and gold, while the reverse is essentially evenly toned in shades of iridescent peach and rose. A date that is more than elusive, indeed, quite rare at the gem level. In the 17 years since PCGS first hung out its business shingle, only 35 examples of the date have been called MS-65 by that group, with just three specimens receiving finer grades. Some lightness of strike is noted at the hair above Miss Liberty's ear, essentially commonplace for the issue; the reverse is nicely struck at the center. An incredible gem that will draw aficionados of rich toning to the present lot like ants to honey, for this is truly a "sweet" Morgan dollar.

PCGS Population: 35; 3 finer (MS-69 finest).



- 304 **1896-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Full mint brilliance complemented by bright silver lustre. A single nick on the cheek accounts for the grade, as the coin is otherwise a gem.

Choice Mint State 1896-S \$1



- 305 1896-S MS-64 (PCGS). Highly lustrous, satiny surfaces display some warm golden toning in Miss Liberty's tresses. A pleasing coin, a few scattered marks on the obverse account for the grade; the reverse would probably warrant a MS-65 designation if graded on its own.
- 306 1897 MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny smooth gem with strong cartwheel lustre and a pleasingly sharp strike.

Visually Impressive 1897-S \$1



- 309 1897-S MS-67 (PCGS). A satiny gem of extraordinary visual quality. Intense cartwheel lustre glides smoothly on the brilliant obverse, while the pale golden reverse is greatly enhanced by a dash of pale champagne iridescence. Far finer than the usually seen example of the date where strike is concerned; here the central details are all bold and crisp. A truly splendid gem in all regards.
PCGS Population: 20; 2 finer (MS-68 finest).

Lustrous Choice Uncirculated 1897-O \$1



- 307 1897-O MS-63 (PCGS). A bright and lustrous satiny specimen, one that is choice for the grade and literally just a few tiny marks from a much finer grade. Despite the sizable mintage for the date of more than four million pieces, the 1897-O Morgan dollar turns out to be quite a rarity above MS-63; just three dozen examples of the date have received finer grades from PCGS, the finest MS-67. Even at MS-63, as offered here, the date is quite scarce, as the bidding will no doubt reflect.



- 310 1898 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and fully lustrous with nice eye appeal. A few trivial marks are noted.
- 311 1898 MS-66 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous with a sharp and nuance of pale golden toning. Despite the availability of this date in most Mint State grades, it is refreshing to note that PCGS has certified just a dozen examples finer than the present coin.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1898-O \$1
None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 308 1897-O MS-62 (NGC). Deep golden gray with subtle lustre and gunmetal-blue highlights on the obverse; the reverse is highly lustrous with rich sunburst tones of gold, and orange, and with violet and electric blue at the rims. A popular semi-key issue. A pleasing coin for the grade.



- 312 1898-O MS-67 (PCGS). A sparkling gem of the highest order. The strike is sharp, the lustre is unbeatable, and the overall quality easily defines the assigned grade. Further, not a solitary specimen of this date has received finer grade from PCGS within the designation. Truly splendid.
PCGS Population: 72; none finer within the designation.

Lovely 1898-O DMPL \$1



- 313 1898-O MS-66 DMPL (PCGS). Brilliant silver on both sides with boldly lustrous devices and reflective fields.
- 314 1898-O MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). A pleasing example of the date and grade combination, with frosted motifs that sit serenely against faintly satiny mirror fields. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is ideal, essentially everything one could want at the MS-65 DMPL level.

Attractive Gem Uncirculated 1898-S \$1



- 315 1898-S MS-66 (PCGS). A bright and sparkling gem with radiant cartwheel lustre and spectacular eye appeal that never seems to quit. A hint of striking weakness is noted at the hair above Miss Liberty's ear, an occurrence that is found more often than not where this date is concerned. For the record, fewer than three dozen examples of the date have been certified at the MS-66 level by PCGS, and only two examples have received a finer grade from that group. Simply gorgeous.

PCGS Population: 34; 2 finer (MS-68 finest).

Lovely Gem Mint State 1899 \$1

From the Jack Lee 2 Collection
None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 316 1899 MS-67 (PCGS). A wealth of impressive cartwheel lustre spins broadly across the bright, satiny surfaces of this sharply struck gem. Not a particularly rare date in Mint State, in spite of its fairly low mintage of just 330,000 circulation strikes. Lovely examples of this date are plentiful enough for today's appreciative numismatic audience, and even those on the tiniest of numismatic budgets can afford an attractive and pleasing Mint State example. Once you concern yourself with an MS-67 specimen, as here, your options are extremely limited. PCGS has certified just 16 examples of the date at MS-67, with none graded finer (we suspect some of those 16 pieces may represent resubmissions). As for quality, it would be difficult to convince us that any of the other MS-67 PCGS certified examples of the date are finer than the present coin!

PCGS Population: 16; none finer.

From the Jack Lee 2 Collection.

Sensational Gem Mint State 1899-O Morgan \$1



- 317 1899-O MS-67 (PCGS). A truly sensational specimen, both physically and visually. The silky smooth surfaces are ablaze with intense cartwheel lustre, while halos of deep sunset gold are sequestered at the rims. The strike is bold and crisp, the eye appeal is outstanding, and best of all, just one example of the date has received a finer grade from PCGS than the present specimen. If anything, the present coin is even more beautiful than the picture we paint, and anyone who views this coin in person will have viewed one of the finest Morgan dollars in this world-class collection.

PCGS Population: 53; 1 finer (MS-68).

Gem Uncirculated 1899-S \$1

- 318 1899-S MS-66 (PCGS). A sparkling beauty with intense lustre, a bold strike, and nuance of pale champagne iridescence.

Lustrous Gem Uncirculated 1899-S \$1**Scarce VAM-7 Doubled 1 And 99 in Date**

- 319 1899-S MS-65 (PCGS). A highly lustrous and delightfully satiny gem with a fairly sharp strike and delightful eye appeal for the grade. Bottom of upper serif of 1 and both 9s in date broadly repunched, with strong remnants in the field to the right of those numerals. A scarce "VAM variety, one that will surely heighten the enjoyment of this lovely gem for its new owner.
- 320 1899-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous and remarkably clean for the assigned grade. Worth a close look.



- 321 1900 MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and highly lustrous with a nice strike and an abundance of outright eye appeal.

Popular 1900-O/CC Morgan \$1**PCGS MS-66**

- 322 1900-O/CC MS-66 (PCGS). A superlative degree of intense lustre graces the satiny brilliant surfaces of this lovely gem Morgan dollar. Struck in 1900 using discarded dies from the then recently defunct Carson City Mint; the underlying CC mintmark is quite bold and obvious on the present specimen (as is always the case). Slightly more than four dozen examples of this popular overmintmark variety have been graded MS-66 by PCGS, but just two specimens have received a finer grade from that group, both MS-67. The present gem is literally one of the finest examples of the variety currently available, and we suspect that animated bidding will be the order of the day when this beauty crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 52; 2 finer (MS-67 finest).

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1900-O \$1**Tied For Finest Certified by PCGS**

- 323 1900-O MS-67 (PCGS). Glowing cartwheel lustre and a whisper of pale champagne enhance the overall visual appeal of this sparkling gem. Despite the lofty mintage for the date of more than 12.5 million pieces, fewer than 20 examples of the date have been called MS-67 by PCGS, with not a solitary specimen of the date obtaining a finer grade from that organization. A "common" date that is seldom encountered in such an "uncommon" state of preservation.

PCGS Population: 18; none finer.

Gem Uncirculated 1900-S Morgan \$1



- 324 1900-S MS-66 (PCGS). Pale champagne highlights and intense cartwheel lustre are but two endearing characteristics of the present

gem. The devices are modestly frosted, and the fields take a comfortable stance somewhere between reflective and satiny. About six dozen examples of the date have been called MS-66 by PCGS, but just one specimen has received a finer grade from that group. Essentially as nice as they come for the date, and we expect bidding response commensurate with the overall quality of the present coin.

PCGS Population: 66; 1 finer (MS-67).

VAM-8, repunched 190 in date.

Choice Uncirculated 1901 Morgan \$1 Rarity



(2x photo)

- 325 1901 MS-64 (PCGS). A bright and satiny example of this rare date, a coin that pushes the gem category in many respects. Intense cartwheel lustre graces the silver surfaces, while a hint of pale rose enhances the design high points. One of the most highly prized rarities in the series when Mint State, despite a lofty mintage of more than 6.9 million pieces. Excluding the popular and rare 1895 Proof-only issue, the 1901 Morgan dollar is far and away the rarest circulation strike date to emanate from the Mother Mint. It is thought that much of the mintage went immediately into cir-

ulation at the time of issue, with perhaps much more of the mintage melted under the provision of the 1918 Pittman Act. As Dave Bowers noted "Morgan dollars began to be studied in detail in the 1960s, the 1901 Philadelphia Mint issue was soon recognized as a major league rarity." Fewer than 20 examples of the date have been accorded the MS-64 grade by PCGS, with just three examples certified finer, all MS-65. A superb representative example of this important date.

PCGS Population: 17; 3 finer (MS-65 finest).



- 326 1901-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny delight. Bold cartwheel lustre and pale champagne highlights vie for visual dominance on the surfaces of this attractive gem Morgan. It is worth noting here that only three examples have been certified finer by PCGS, and those three specimens are probably already at home in advanced Morgan dollar collections. We suggest that the present sharply struck gem is more than adequate for inclusion in a world-class Morgan dollar collection; after all, it was certainly fine enough for our present consignor!

PCGS Population: 187; 3 finer (MS-67 finest).

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1901-S \$1 Jack Lee 2 Collection



- 327 1901-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the highest order. The strike is sharp, the fields are somewhat reflective, and a warm pale golden glow graces Miss Liberty's portrait. A splendid gem example of the date, one that was eminently suitable for inclusion in the Jack Lee 2 Collection, as well as the present world-class collection. It is appropriate to mention here that only one example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS. Simply superb, and worthy of strong bidding support.

PCGS Population: 20; 1 finer (MS-67).

From the Jack Lee 2 Collection.

Satiny Gem Uncirculated 1902 \$1 Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 328 1902 MS-67 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with smooth, rolling lustre and a nuance of pale champagne. Not especially rare as a date, but certainly extremely scarce and highly desirable at the present grade; PCGS has not certified a finer example, which speaks volumes about the quality of the present specimen. Sharp and attractive, and certain to cause a bidding stir when it enters the auction arena.

PCGS Population: 16; none finer.

- 329 1902-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem, a silky smooth coin with explosive mint lustre and the faintest nuance of pale champagne. A plentiful date in all gem grades, up to and including MS-66 as represented here, yet only five examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS. Literally as nice as one could hope for at the assigned grade level.

Lovely Gem Uncirculated 1902-S \$1



- 330 1902-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense lustre and equally strong visual appeal. Nicely struck for the date, with just a modicum of weakness at the obverse center. For the record, fewer than 20 examples of the date have achieved the MS-66 grade, as offered here, while just four example have received a finer grade from PCGS. Definitely a stunning coin, especially so within the parameters of the grade.

PCGS Population: 17; 4 finer (MS-67 finest).

Superb Gem Uncirculated 1903 Morgan \$1
Tied For Finest Certified by PCGS



- 331 **1903 MS-67 (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous gem with a hint of gold at the rims on both sides. The strike is fairly sharp, and the eye appeal is virtually unbeatable. In fact, no examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, a circumstance that is worth noting here. Remarkable for both its quality and its beauty, and certain to draw strong bidding activity.

PCGS Population: 42; none finer.

Attractive Gem Uncirculated 1903-O \$1
None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 332 **1903-O MS-67 (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous gem from the penultimate year of New Orleans Mint coinage in the Morgan dollar series. Until the autumn of 1962, the 1903-O Morgan dollar was considered the "King" of the series, with just a small number of examples of the date known to the collecting public, the vast majority in well-circulated grades. In fact, probably fewer than a dozen examples of the date were known in Uncirculated up to that time. Enter the U.S. Treasury releases of that era. In October 1962, a number of *bags*, each containing 1,000 Mint State 1903-O dollars came to light, "setting off the numismatic equivalent of the California Gold Rush" according to Dave Bowers. Incredibly enough, the 1903-O Morgan dollar is one of the rarest dates in the series when found in well-worn grades. These specimens served as "fillers" until the Treasury release, which theoretically allowed anyone desiring a brilliant Uncirculated example of the date access to the same. Were we to come up with a pat phrase for this issue, we would simply state "my, how the mighty have fallen!" Still, attractive gems such as the present specimen are always in great demand. Indeed, you won't find a finer gem than the present coin, at least not in a PCGS holder; that group has certified exactly *zero* specimens of the date finer than the present coin. Had the present gem been offered 50 years ago rather than today, your checkbook balance would have been severely affected had you been

the fortunate winner of the present lot. The good news is, however, this beautiful gem is being offered *today* and your expenditure for such gem quality will be considerably less than it would have been 50 years ago.

PCGS Population: 44; none finer.

Attractively Toned Gem 1903-S \$1



- 333 **1903-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A vivid halo of deep rose and peach surrounds the central obverse details, while the reverse is nearly fully brilliant. Strong cartwheel lustre enhances the overall appearance of this attractive gem. A date that is quite plentiful in circulated grades, but becomes increasingly scarcer the closer to Mint State the coin in question is. A visually exciting coin in all regards.

Highly Elusive Gem 1904 \$1
None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 334 **1904 MS-66 (PCGS).** The lustrous pale champagne obverse is enhanced by a faint halo of deep golden violet at the rim, while the reverse is lightly and evenly toned in sparkling shades of peach, rose, and sea green toward the rim. Considerably more rare in gem Mint State than its mintage of nearly 2.8 million pieces implies, and on the whole, this date is among the rarest of all Philadelphia Morgan dollar issues when found so fine. It is worth noting that just nine examples of the date have achieved the MS-66 rating from PCGS, with no specimens of the date certified finer by that group. As redundant as it no doubt sounds by now, the present gem presents a splendid opportunity to Morgan dollar enthusiasts on our bidding roster.

PCGS Population: 9; none finer.

- 335 **1904-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A delightful gem impression of this popular New Orleans Mint issue the strike is bold for the date, with virtually complete central details on both sides. The lustre just won't quit, and the eye appeal is on the same order.

Sparkling Gem 1904-S Morgan \$1



- 336 **1904-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A sparkling gem that must certainly be “high-end” among others of the date and grade combination. The lustre is intense, the surfaces are bright and satiny, and the strike is nearly complete at the centers. Of further interest is the fact that PCGS has certified only a half dozen examples of the date finer than the present specimen, which should draw special attention to this lot; after all, who knows when one of those half dozen finer coins will enter the numismatic marketplace.

- 337 **1921 Morgan. MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with strong lustre and pale champagne highlights. A nuance of rich violet can be seen in the reverse wreath, which adds a touch of charm all its own. Fairly scarce at the assigned grade, and fairly well appreciated for that fact. For the record, PCGS has certified just a half dozen examples of the date at a finer grade, all MS-67. Why settle for a “run of the mill” example of this date, when a gorgeous gem specimen such as the present coin is available for your bidding pleasure.



- 338 **1921-D MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous specimen with attractive areas of peach and pale violet iridescence on the obverse. A lovely example of the only Morgan date struck at the Denver Mint, and always desirable as such. Only five examples of the date have received finer grades than the present coin from PCGS, another reason to pay special attention to this lot when it crosses the auction block.

Lovely Gem 1921-S Morgan \$1

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 339 **1921-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A faint sheen of pale champagne glows warmly above the intense cartwheel lustre of this lovely gem. From the final year of Morgan dollar coinage, and also the final offering from this spectacular world-class Morgan dollar collection. A highly elusive date in gem grades, with the current MS-66 example essentially as fine as can be found in a PCGS holder; none have been graded finer by that organization. Every bit the MS-66 coin that the holder proudly proclaims, and worthy of strong bidding support as a result.

PCGS Population: 19; none finer.

Gem 1921-S Morgan Dollar



- 340 **1921-S MS-66 (NGC).** While 1921 is probably the most well represented date among all silver dollars, true gem examples from the San Francisco Mint are quite scarce. Predominately brilliant with faint golden accents on both sides. The surfaces are lustrous and free of any major marks. Close examination will reveal some minor nicks and marks, but much of what is seen is from the original texture of the planchet not being completely struck out. About as well struck as seen for the issue, and quite pleasing as such.

Extremely Rare 1921-S Zerbe Proof \$1 Only Two Specimens Certified



(2x photo)

341 1921-S Branch Mint Proof. Proof-64 (PCGS). An extremely rare Branch Mint Proof Morgan dollar issue. Brilliant silver gray with just a trace of toning at lower reverse. Evenly reflective, not deeply mirrored but showing distinctive Proof surfaces of unique quality. The strike and die preparation is far different from that seen on other 1921-S dollars, with sharp squared denticles around both sides and shelflike stars that stand out from the fields rather than the rounded relief seen on even high-quality specimens of normal circulation mintage. The lettering likewise stands out boldly, and raised die polish lines are seen in great number around the peripheries — Walter Breen correctly noted in his *Proof Encyclopedia* that they are most notable above TES of STATES, including two diagonal lines that run parallel to the top of the upright in E and another diagonal at a lower angle that connects the dentils to the outside of the upper curve of S. Other heavy lines are present at the wing tips, joining C of AMERICA to dentils, and below LL of DOLLAR, and a notable one from the left top of the final 1 in the date. The cheek shows similar flatness to circulation strikes, with many of the minute contact marks on the planchet still present. A tiny planchet depression outside star 4 will identify this specimen, some light hairlines should not be confused with the raised die finish lines.

The 1921 Branch Mint Proof Morgan dollars are the original Zerbe Proofs, struck at the behest of the politically well-connected Farran Zerbe. Zerbe, a San Francisco resident, was a driving force in the ANA and was the original proponent of a "Peace" dollar at

that organization's 1920 convention. Following through on his ambition to see such a coin created, Zerbe waited anxiously for the arrival of the dies for the first Peace dollar issue at the San Francisco Mint in 1921. According to Stuart Mosher, the curator of numismatics at the Smithsonian who authored a 1955 article in *The Numismatist* that discussed the 1921 Branch Mint Proof issue, "the mint phoned [Zerbe] that the dies had arrived ... but they turned out to be dies for the old Morgan design." Mosher continued: "Mr. Zerbe told me that he suggested to the chagrined mint officials that they could assuage his disappointment somewhat if they would strike off a few Morgan dollars from the new 1921 dies in Proof condition. They were happy to oblige" and produced about two dozen pieces according to Mosher's conversation with Zerbe. Today, fewer than a half a dozen are thought to exist, with Mike Carter's monograph on the 1921 Morgan dollar stating a total population of five and the Van Allen-Mallis book suggesting fewer than six. Only two have been certified, both as Proof-64 by PCGS. The dollar coinage at the San Francisco Mint is known to have begun on May 9, 1921, which is probably the day this coin was made. Philadelphia had begun coining 1921 Morgans in February, and Denver's coinage had preceded San Francisco's by at least a week, making this coin a stand-out as the first struck of the last Morgan dollar issue coined. One of the rarest and most fascinating of all Morgan dollar issues, a prize that will undoubtedly be appreciated by an advanced dollar specialist.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

342 1921 Peace. MS-64 (NGC). Frosty silver gray with a touch of pale champagne toning. Central obverse strike finer than typically seen, though not quite "sharp" by any standards (this date is notoriously weak in the design details at the center of Liberty's portrait, the major shortcoming of the High Relief design). Still, a lovely Peace dollar from the first year of the series, and a pleasing example of the only date in the series to be struck in High Relief format.

343 Group of Mint State Peace dollars: ☆ 1921 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous lavender-gray ☆ 1923-D MS-63 (ICG). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1926-D MS-65 (ICG). Frosty lustre ☆ 1926-D MS-65 (NGC). Silver gray with splashes of mottled rich brown toning on both surfaces ☆ 1927 MS-65 (ICG). Satiny lustre with delicate toning ☆ 1934-D MS-64 (SEGS). Lustrous. ☆ 1935-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)

344 Complete set of Peace dollars 1921 through 1935-S, average grade EF-40 and finer, though most are AU or thereabouts. The 1921 High Relief is choice EF, and the 1934-S is EF-40 or slightly finer. We suggest in-person examination. Housed in a customer Whitman Bookshelf folder. (Total: 24 pieces)

Satiny Gem 1923 \$1

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



345 1923 MS-67 (PCGS). A satiny, brilliant gem with intense cartwheel lustre and delightful eye appeal where this demanding grade is concerned. A splendid gem Peace dollar, one that will graciously highlight your dollar collection.

PCGS Population: 43; none finer.

Gem Mint State 1923-S Peace \$1



346 1923-S MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem of the highest order. Intense cartwheel lustre and splashes of rich golden iridescence grace both sides, adding greatly to the overall visual appeal. Only three examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS. We expect strong bidding support for this attractive coin.

Brightly Toned Gem 1923-S \$1



347 1923-S MS-65 (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre spins vividly beneath an amalgam of bright electric blue, gold, and deep rose iridescence on the obverse, while the reverse is nearly fully brilliant save for a deep golden halo at the rim. A popular date at the gem level, and a coin that will no doubt see spirited bidding as it crosses the auction block.

348 1928 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny and lustrous with the faintest nuance of pale gold on both sides. A popular date in the Peace dollar series.



349 1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous, frosty, and richly toned with deep gold on the obverse rim, with fainter toning on reverse. An attractive coin for the grade.

Extremely Rare 1999 SBA on Sac \$1 Planchet
An Important Transitional Error



(2x photo)

- 350 1999-P Susan B. Anthony dollar struck on Sacagawea planchet. MS-65 (PCGS).** Fully lustrous golden color with bold cartwheel and a nice bold strike. Scattered bagmarks are present, none individually serious, and the eye appeal is easily that of a gem or finer. The strike on this piece is different from that encountered on other specimens of this rare error we have seen, with no weakness of strike in LIBERTY and the date shown on this example like the ones we catalogued in the Bowers and Merena sales of July 2002 and January 2003. A rare and important transitional type, struck in the final month or so of 1999 when 2000-dated Sacagawea dollar production had already begun in expectation of the massive initial demand for the new coin type. At the time of the January 2003 offering, we estimated that no more than eight exist, an estimate which still holds weight today. Transitional errors are perhaps the most historically important division of mint error collecting, occurring necessarily in a small window of opportunity that amplifies their rarity. This example is without question the finest SBA on Sacagawea planchet we have seen and is deserving of strong bidder support.

- 351 A group of four U.S. Mint silver dollar bags.** An interesting lot of U.S. Mint bags for silver dollars: ☆ Carson City Mint (2). Both of these bags are marked U.S. MINT / CARSON CITY / NEVADA in black stencil, boldly rendered near the center of the bag on one and near the bottom on the other. Each shows the outlined arcs of the silver dollars once inside in black outside (the product of not having been washed since they left the Treasury vaults in the 1960s) and an inked notation on the back of the bag. Both are attractive and would look nice displayed in a frame ☆ generic U.S. Treasury dollar bag with a circular stamp reading: U.S. TREASURY / Dollars / \$1000 / WASHINGTON inside an oval frame in black stencil. Torn near top of stamp, black outlines of dollars near base of bag ☆ 1921-dated bag marked U.S. / M in huge letters and 1921 below. A large bag of stiff canvas, black outlines of dollars on base of bag, later ink inscription on back of bag, a rarer bag than the Carson City and Treasury hoard bags and a fascinating collectible from the final year of the Morgan dollar. (Total: 4 pieces) (Estimate: \$1,000-2,000)

TRADE DOLLARS

Choice Uncirculated 1873-CC Trade \$1

Among Finest Certified by PCGS
"Heavyweight Contender"



(2x photo)

- 352 **1873-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous specimen with pale golden gray surfaces and eye appeal that easily meets the requirements of the assigned grade. Rare in Mint State, and a date about which Dave Bowers noted "in Mint State levels of 63, 64, and 65 the 1873-CC trade dollar, indeed, is a heavyweight contender, a coin whose time seems due." A nicely struck example of the date, here with sharpness and crispness in all the design elements. Among the finest examples of this rarity certified by PCGS; just one example has received a finer grade from that organization. Trade dollar specialist take heed, for you may spend a considerable amount

of time engaged in pursuit of an example of this date at the same quality level as offered here. In short, bid now or be extremely patient in your search.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-65).

Choice Uncirculated 1873-CC Trade \$1



(2x photo)

- 353 **1873-CC MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny golden gray specimen with strong underlying lustre. A popular Carson City Mint rarity from the first year of trade dollar coinage, a date that is considerably rarer than its mintage of 124,500 pieces indicates. Indeed, nearly the entire production of 1873-CC trade dollars went to China for trade and commerce purposes, which no doubt accounts for the rarity of the date at MS-60 or finer. For the record, just three examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 6, 3 finer (MS-65 finest).

Frosty Uncirculated 1873-CC Trade Dollar



(2x photo)

- 354 1873-CC MS-62 (NGC). A satiny smooth pale golden trade dollar with lively lustre and an overall appearance that borders on a much finer grade. A numismatic prize from the first year of trade dollar coinage, this Carson City Mint date is typically "in low grades and/or chopmarked" according to Breen. While 124,500 examples of the date were struck, the trade dollar section of the Bowers *Encyclopedia* notes: "So far as is known, not a single numismatist in 1873 was interested in collecting trade dollars by mintmark varieties. Nearly all coins were shipped to the Orient, although a few apparently saw domestic use. Many of the exported pieces saw heavy use and were chopmarked." Out of 28 Mint State examples of the date certified by NGC, only a dozen specimens have been graded finer than the present coin, none of those being above MS-65. We don't often see this date in *any* grade (although the present sale offers *three* Uncirculated specimens), and we expect strong competition when this rarity crosses the auction block.



- 355 1874 Proof-62 Cameo (PCGS). Fully brilliant white surfaces with boldly frosted devices and nicely mirrored fields. Some moderate hairlines in the obverse fields account for the grade, while the reverse is at least one grade point finer if not more.

Lustrous Choice Mint State 1875 Trade \$1 Vivid Pastel Toning



- 356 1875 Type I/II. MS-64 (NGC). Vivid, fiery shades of peach, rose, blue, and gold spring to life courtesy of the exciting underlying lustre on this gorgeous trade dollar. Nicely struck for the date with virtually all the design elements crisp and clear. Once considered one of the rarest dates in the series in Mint State, enough specimens have come to light in the past decade or so that the date is obtainable in choice or gem Mint State. However, don't misconstrue the previous sentence, as you can't "pave the streets" with Uncirculated examples of this date as of yet; it's still quite scarce when found so fine. If you are a fan of beautifully toned 19th-century silver coins, it will do you well to take a look at this choice 1875 trade dollar—we think you'll love it!

Choice 1875-S Trade Dollar



- 357 1875-S Type I/I. MS-64 (PCGS). Deep steel gray with accents of golden brown and green around the devices and at the rims. Though somewhat subdued by the toning, mint lustre radiates from the surfaces. Some striking weakness is noted on the higher points, and original planchet texture is noted at the center.

Lustrous Choice 1876 Trade Dollar



- 358 **1876 Type I/I. MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous example of the date, a coin that is just a few faint marks from a much finer designation. Pale champagne toning graces both sides.



- 359 **1876 Type I/I. MS-63.** A richly toned example of the issue. The centers are bright golden gray with concentric halos of deep violet and active sea green towards the rims. The fields are somewhat prooflike, and the strike is fairly decent for the date; Just a hint of weakness is noted at Miss Liberty's head area and at the eagle's left leg on the reverse.



- 360 **1876-S Type I/I. MS-62.** A highly lustrous and delightfully frosty specimen with a pale nuance of gold on both sides. Choice for the grade; the eye appeal far outdistances the assigned grade.



- 361 **1877 MS-63 (PCGS).** Deep golden surfaces with spiraling lustre. Lightly struck at the top of the obverse, though the reverse strike fared much better.

Gem Cameo Proof 1878 Trade \$1



- 362 **1878 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Deep and sultry gold, electric blue, and rose toning on frosty motifs and mirrored fields. A sharp and pleasing gem Proof of the date, one of just 960 Proofs struck, without attendant business strikes at Philadelphia. As the *Bowers Encyclopedia* (1993) relates, "on February 22, 1878, Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman, a foe of the trade dollar denomination, mandated that coinage cease. By this time Philadelphia had produced no business strikes, and made none later, only Proofs. Carson City had made some, production was halted there, and many extant coins were melted. San Francisco ended its coinage, but not immediately, as it wanted to take care of pending business and deposits." The quotations from the Bowers reference serves to underscore the rarity of the 1878-CC issue referring as it does to the melting of "many extant coins," and also serves to underscore the more "common" status of the San Francisco trade dollar of 1878, which saw an eventual mintage of more than 4.1 million pieces, mostly coined "to take care of pending business and deposits." A superb specimen for the assigned grade, a coin that would do justice to any trade dollar collection.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-67 CAM finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1878-S Trade \$1



- 363 **1878-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty silver gray gem with intense cartwheel lustre and rich smoky golden toning. Nicely struck for the date with plenty of eye appeal and strong physical quality that defines the assigned grade. A plentiful date in the series, though, truth be known, gem specimens such as the present coin are extremely elusive.



- 364 **1878-S MS-63.** Lustrous silver surfaces with traces of pale gray and golden brown toning on both sides. The Large Clear S mint-mark variety as discussed by Dave Bowers in his two volume silver dollar *Encyclopedia*, also with the extra point on star ten, which is visible on some specimens of the variety.

Gem Proof 1879 Trade Dollar



- 365 **1879 Proof-66 (NGC).** A blush of original mint brilliance at the obverse center gives way to rich and deep shades of gold, gun-metal-blue, and rose, while the reverse displays the same toning highlights with bright gold and electric blue in the eagle's plumage. A pleasing gem example of the first date in the series to appear without circulation strikes or branch mint issues (the last of which were seen in 1878 from Carson City and San Francisco).

Proof-Only 1879 Trade \$1



- 366 **1879 Proof-63.** A sharply struck deep gunmetal-blue specimen with a burst of violet and electric blue near the date, and with some golden brightness in the eagle's feathers on the reverse. From the second year of Proof-only trade dollar coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, and the first year that saw no other trade dollar coinage at the branch mints; if you want an 1879 trade dollar, it's Proof or nothing!

Gem Proof-Only 1880 Trade Dollar



- 367 **1880 Proof-66 (NGC).** A touch of silver brightness at the centers blossoms outward into deepening silver gray and electric blue halos. Sharply struck and cameo in appearance, though such is not noted on the holder. One of 1,987 Proofs of the date struck, the most prolific outpouring of Proof trade dollars in the series; this date is frequently selected for inclusion in high-grade type sets. Fewer than 20 examples of the date have been graded finer within the designation by NGC, making the present richly toned gem a trade dollar worth investigating.

The first of two obverse dies noted in the Bowers reference, here with 1 in date immediately below G of GOD in the motto above. The crossbar of the 4 in 420 on the reverse is rough and somewhat incomplete.

Brilliant Proof 1883 Trade \$1



- 368 **1883 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS).** A brilliant Proof with sharp satiny devices contrasting nicely against the smooth reflective mirrored fields. Very nice eye appeal for the grade, and a wholly satisfying example of the last collectible date in the popular trade dollar series. Slight doubling of the reverse die is noted, a characteristic of this reverse which is also known to have been used to strike trade dollars of 1882.

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

The present sale offers a veritable cornucopia of golden rarities in the \$1, \$2.50, \$3, \$5, \$10, and \$20 denominations, with a fine mix of rarities and collectable dates offered across the board. Among gold dollars can be found Mint State specimens of the 1849-D and 1852-C issues, four Uncirculated Type II pieces, and an array of other dates in gem Proof and gem Mint State that will have you at the edge of your seat when the bidding action begins! Our offering of quarter eagles is broad and deep, beginning as it does with one of the classic rarities in the entire U.S. gold series, a 1796 With Stars in a highly collectable circulated grade. Other highlights include a choice Mint State 1834 Classic Head, a gem Mint State 1835, and an equally nice 1836. The Liberty series is represented by many Mint State and lightly circulated rarities from Philadelphia as well as the branch mints at Charlotte, New Orleans, and San Francisco are represented here, and we'd be remiss not to mention several Proof Liberty quarter eagles as well. Three Uncirculated 1911-D Indian quarter eagles are offered, as are some nice Matte Proof examples of the design type.

Among the \$3 discipline are many nice examples of various dates, with a gem Proof-67 Cameo (NGC) 1881 rarity the focal point of the offerings within the denomination. A unique 1795 Heraldic Eagle die pairing (Breen 6-W) starts off the parade of half eagles in grand style—its grade is MS-62 (PCGS)! Other early date classics are offered, including a gem MS-65 1834 Classic Head \$5. Other great coins from Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson City are here as well, including the *finest known* 1865-S \$5, MS-64 from the S.S. *Brother Jonathan* treasure, and several Proof Liberty half eagles are worthy of note.

Eagles begin with 1795 and work their way through the Liberty and Indian series in grand style, with rare dates and Proofs available for your bidding enjoyment. Our double eagle offering begins with an AU-50 (PCGS) 1870-CC, one of the finest known examples of one of the greatest rarities in the double eagle (or any other denomination) series, and what would a sale be without an MCMVII High Relief \$20? A complete 1836 Proof set, half cent through \$5, including a Steam Coinage medal, is noted here, as is a four-piece 1912 matte Proof Indian gold set. If rare date gold is your desire, you need look no farther than the present offering!

GOLD DOLLARS

All photos are twice actual size.

Choice Uncirculated 1849-D Gold \$1 Condition Census Quality



- 369 1849-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous honey gold with rich orange highlights. A sharply struck example of this rare and popular date, a coin with every tiny design detail full and crisp in its presentation. From a mintage for the date of 21,588 coins, all issued, of course, from Dahlonega during the first year of the gold dollar denomination. Regarding the rarity of the date, author Douglas Winter noted in *Gold Coins of the Dahlonega Mint* that this date is "extremely rare in accurately graded Mint State-63." Incredibly enough, coins such as the present rarity were not numismatically desirable in their own time, and not even the U.S. Mint Cabinet saved specimens. As a class, Dahlonega gold dollars are exceedingly rare in Mint State, and of all the mints active in America during the 19th-century, fewer pieces were struck at the Dahlonega facility (gold dollars, quarter eagles, and half eagles) than anywhere else. The present specimen is easily the aesthetic and physical equal to Lot 29 in Part II of Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (October 1999), and should see substantial bidding activity as a result.

PCGS Population: 9; 4 finer (MS-64 finest).

Struck from a lightly shattered state of the reverse die, with tiny cracks that wind their way throughout the legends and design motifs.



- 370 1851-O MS-62 (NGC).** Lustrous deep honey gold with warm orange highlights. Some striking weakness at the date.



- 371 1852 MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with warm rose and pale sky blue iridescence. Highly lustrous, especially so on the satiny reverse.

Mint State 1852-C Gold \$1



- 372 **1852-C MS-63 (PCGS).** Pleasantly lustrous, rich green-gold surfaces with just enough orange-gold toning blended across the fields to add to the visual appeal. Rather well struck for the issue, which Doug Winter notes as being one of the poorer struck issues among the Charlotte Mint gold dollars. With the exception of the very lowest curls, the hair details are bold, and the beads of the coronet are sharp. Some weakness is noted in the lower stars, but less than often seen. Slightly rough patches are noted in the fields on both sides associated with slight depressions. However, these are all mint-made artifacts from the time of striking which are found on over half of the pieces seen according to Winter. Though these areas do give the surfaces a somewhat less than pristine character, close inspection will reveal that the surfaces are quite clean and free of defects. In fact, the piece should be carefully examined by all prospective bidders as in the opinion of the present cataloguer the piece is quite conservatively graded. A very attractive and rarely seen *original* example of the date that has not been subjected to any abuses over the years. Suitable as such for the finest of collections.

PCGS Population: 7; 7 finer (MS-64 finest).

Choice Mint State 1853 Gold \$1



- 373 **1853 MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep and frosty honey gold surfaces with strong lustre and some rich orange highlights. A pleasing and sharp coin for the grade.
- 374 **Pair of Type I gold dollars grading MS-62:** ☆ 1853. Lustrous with splashes of rich rose and sky blue iridescence ☆ 1854. Lustrous honey gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Frosty Mint State 1854 Type I Gold \$1



- 375 **1854 Type I. MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty honey gold with strong lustre and great eye appeal. The final year of Longacre's Type I gold dollar design type.

Gem 1854 Gold Dollar
Type II

- 376 **1854 Type II. MS-65 (NGC).** A lovely gem example of this transitional date that saw the change from the smaller diameter first style gold dollars introduced in 1849 to the short-lived style offered here. Superb lustre joins the vibrant orange-gold toning to create sharp visual appeal. Well struck with good definition of the design details, including the top portion of what appears to be an erroneously placed L in LIBERTY, just to the left of the correct position in the headband. The reverse die was well worn when this coin was struck, leaving extensive flowlines and crumbling around many of the devices and at the rim near 3:00. Regardless, even the central design features are well struck. A beautiful gem which would well represent the type in any high-grade collection, as fewer than one dozen examples are graded higher by NGC.

Choice Mint State 1854 Gold Dollar

Type II



- 377 **1854 Type II. MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm yellow gold lustre with traces of pale rose visible upon close inspection. Nicely struck with good central definition as well as sharp legends and mostly full dentils save for those from 9:00 to 1:00 on the obverse. A few light surface marks account for the grade, but none other than a few mint-made clash marks catch the eye upon first inspection. A wholly satisfying example of the type.

- 378 **Pair of Type II gold dollars grading AU-58:** ☆ 1854. Lustrous golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1855. Subdued surfaces with hints of rose and olive. (Total: 2 pieces)

Sharp and Attractive 1855 Gold Dollar



- 379 **1855 MS-66 (PCGS).** Deep yellow gold with distinctive olive and pale orange highlights. A lustrous specimen, a coin that is absolutely Mint State. Just 9,434 examples of the date were struck, of which relatively few can be accounted for today in Uncirculated. A minor planchet flaw, as struck, encompasses the LA in DOLLAR, and is explained in the Winter reference with the notation that: "a number of examples show weakness from the base of LA in DOLLAR up to the base of 1. This was caused by the adherence of some foreign matter to the dies at the time of striking. As this was mint-induced and is frequently seen on surviving examples, this imperfection should not adversely affect the value of the coin." A sharp and attractive Mint State example of the date—how many times in a career does a numismatic writer get to utter those words?

PCGS Population: 7; 7 finer (all MS-64).

Base of 1 and 8 in date noticeably repunched; this later fades rapidly from the die

Lustrous Gem 1855 Gold \$1



- 380 **1855 MS-65 (NGC).** Bright and satiny yellow gold surfaces offering superb lustre and excellent aesthetic quality. Sharp detail on the obverse, both at the central curls and at the periphery though slight softness is noted at TED of UNITED, as often seen. The wreath and denomination markers are sharp and though typical softness is seen on the digits of the date, they are completely defined except for the top left arc of the 8. A beautiful gem specimen, exceeded by fewer than 10 graded finer by NGC.
- 381 **Pair of gold dollars:** ☆ 1855 AU-53 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of pale red ☆ 1870 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous orange-gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Sparkling 1859-D Gold \$1



- 382 **1859-D AU-58 (NGC).** Bright and attractive yellow gold with strong lustre and a dash of honey toning. One of just 4,952 examples of the date struck at the Georgia mint, a relatively low mintage by any standards. This date is notorious for its weakness of strike, being perhaps the uniformly weakest gold dollar from Dahlonega. The present specimen however, while not what one might call "bold and sharp," is still nicer than many of the extant specimens we have seen in recent times. A definite "looker" that would be a suitable addition to practically any gold dollar or specialized Dahlonega Mint gold coin collection.

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1864 Gold Dollar



- 383 1864 MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty golden gem with pale olive highlights and satiny, nearly prooflike fields. Sharply struck from lightly clashed dies; just a touch of weakness is spotted at the 18 of the date, an area that is weak more often than not on specimens of this scarce Civil War issue. Just 5,950 circulation strikes of the date were produced, though not much of that mintage was ever paid out at par. More than likely the mintage was stored, with perhaps an occasional single piece or small group being sold to collectors or others during the era (perhaps we owe the existence of the present gem to one such person). It is even thought that much of the mintage was melted after 1889 when the denomination was terminated. Of the Mint State 1864 gold dollars certified by PCGS, just a dozen specimens have been called MS-66 or finer, including the present coin. The golden gem offered here will hold its own against any gold dollar of the same calibre, and hold it proudly! Simply beautiful.

PCGS Population: 3; 9 finer (MS-69 finest).

From a late state of the obverse die, here with a prominent crack that runs from the rim at 11:00, across the dentil below, then passing between the AT in STATES and crossing the field to join the top of the first feather in the head-dress. Breen-6077. "Rarely cracked from rim between AT to top feather."

Incredible Gem Uncirculated 1866 Gold \$1 Finest Certified by PCGS



- 384 1866 MS-68 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with explosive lustre and grand prooflike reflectivity in the fields. A nuance of pale rose and faint sky blue adorns both sides, adding to the overall visual quality. Struck from heavily clashed dies with evidence plainly noted on both sides to a degree that is not often encountered; strong reverse-image devices are seen on both sides. From a mintage for the date of just 7,100 circulation strikes, although much of the surviving examples from that mintage maintain their Mint State dignity. The present coin is the finest example of the date certified in Mint State by PCGS, and is easily worthy of that crown.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Gem Cameo Proof 1868 Gold \$1

PCGS Proof-65 DCAM

Mintage: 25 Pieces



- 385 1868 Proof-65 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** Rich orange-gold iridescence on frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields. A sparkingly beautiful gem from a Proof production run for the date of just 25 pieces, of which perhaps 18 to 20 or so can be accounted for today. Further, the presently offered specimen is the only example of the date called Proof-65 DCAM by PCGS, with no other Proof specimen of the date certified finer in any designation by that firm. A superb little golden beauty that will certainly be met with more than casual bidding interest.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.



- 386 1870 MS-63.** Highly lustrous and delightfully satiny honey gold with bright yellow iridescence in the recessed areas. Choice for the grade and desirable as such.

Gem Uncirculated 1871 Gold \$1



- 387 **1871 MS-66 (PCGS).** A spectacular gem in all regards. The frosty motifs and somewhat prooflike fields display an array of warm sky blue and rose iridescence. The design motifs are well struck in the extreme, with each tiny detail plainly evident. Just five examples of the date have been called MS-66 by PCGS, with eight specimens graded finer. Definitely choice for the assigned grade, and worthy of serious bidder consideration.

PCGS Population: 5; 8 finer (MS-68 finest).

Gem Cameo Proof 1877 Gold \$1

None Graded Finer by NGC



- 388 **1877 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** A rich orange-gold gem with frosty motifs and briskly mirrored fields. From a reported Proof mintage for the date of just 20 pieces, although others suspect a mintage of 30 or so is more in line; approximately 15 to 20 Proofs of the date survive today. In his 1997 offering of the Pittman Collection David Akers noted that perhaps just 10 to 12 examples of the date exist in Proof. While the total number of survivors certainly is of interest, it is worth noting here that the present specimen is one of just three examples of the date called Proof-66 Cameo by NGC, with none finer within the designation.

NGC Census: 3; none finer within the designation.

Superb Mint State 1877 Gold \$1

Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



- 389 **1877 MS-68 (NGC).** Bright and satiny yellow gold with deeper golden highlights. The fields are somewhat reflective, though satiny texture dominates, while the devices are heavily frosted. One

of just 3,900 circulation strikes of the date produced, and what a coin it is! Just four other examples have been graded as fine as the present coin by NGC, and a glance at the present beauty should satisfy viewers who might wonder why no finer specimens have been graded. Simply put, a beautiful gem gold dollar.

NGC Census: 5; none finer.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1879 Gold \$1

Mintage: 3,000

Among Finest Certified by NGC



- 390 **1879 MS-67 (NGC).** A sparkingly beautiful gem gold dollar, a coin that undergoes careful scrutiny and still comes up saying "MS-67." The satiny honey gold surfaces are virtually alive with bursts of brilliant mint bloom, and the strike is sharp enough to display even the tiniest detail (although some weakness is noted at LIBERTY on the obverse headdress, as frequently seen). A beautiful coin that is exceeded in the NGC Census by just one specimen, that coin called MS-67 with the coveted star designation attached to the grade. A splendid gem in all respects.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer (MS-67☆).

Gem Uncirculated 1882 Gold Dollar

None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 391 **1882 MS-68 (PCGS).** An incredible blazing gem gold dollar with satiny honey gold fields and frosty motifs that practically define the near-perfect parameters of the MS-68 grade. Essentially as sharp and bold as any example of Longacre's design is ever found; each tiny detail appears as though it were the only detail struck by the dies! No 1882 gold dollar has been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS, and it's easy to see why. Could an example of the date surface that exceeds the beauty and quality of the present coin? Perhaps, but we can unequivocally say that it would definitely have to be one special coin!

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

Gem Mint State 1882 Gold \$1



- 392 **1882 MS-67 (PCGS).** A satiny deep golden gem with rampant rose and sky blue iridescence. A boldly struck gem that reveals all the fine points of the design, and very pleasing as such.

PCGS Population: 24; 6 finer (all MS-68).

Splendid Gem Cameo Proof 1885 Gold \$1

The Finest Cameo Proof Certified by PCGS



- 393 **1885 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS).** Bright honey gold. Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display a nuance of pale rose. A sharp and appealing gem, one of 1,105 Proofs of the date struck. Of that number it is uncertain how many specimens survive today, but we are certain of one thing; you won't find a finer Cameo Proof example of this date in PCGS holder!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

In Part III of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection catalogue, writer Q. David Bowers had the following to say about the large Proof mintage figures in the gold dollar series circa 1883 to 1889: "Although these figures are generous, in no instance does even a larger percentage of such Proofs survive today. Either the mintage figures are in gross error, or the pieces were sold outside of numismatics (such as to jewelers) and did not survive. In fact, for the most 'common' of all Proofs, the 1889 with a mintage of 1,779, the situation is particularly incorrect—as today the 1889 is one of the rarest issues of the decade, with far fewer than 10% of the so-called Proof mintage known to exist!"

Superb Gem Proof 1886 Gold Dollar

Finest Certified by PCGS



- 394 **1886 Proof-67 (PCGS).** An imposing gem Proof by any standards. The frosted motifs display pale yellow gold and sky blue iridescence, while the fields are deep orange mirrors. Cameo contrast is present, though such is not mentioned on the holder. It is worth noting that the present coin, one of 1,016 Proofs of the date struck, is a high Condition Census example of the date, and has a clear shot at "finest known" honors for Proofs of the date. Certainly, PCGS felt that way; this is the only specimen certified by that group as Proof-67, with no examples of the date certified finer in any Proof designation.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.



- 395 **1889 MS-65 (NGC).** A gorgeous gem Mint State gold dollar from the final year of the denomination, a tiny coin that explodes with enormous lustre and eye appeal. The strike is sharp and bold, with each tiny detail crisp and full.

QUARTER EAGLES

Extremely Rare 1796 With Stars \$2.50

Mintage: 432 Pieces

An American Numismatic Classic



(2x photo)

- 396 **1796 Breen-2. Rarity-5. With Stars. EF-40;** overall sharpness of AU-50, but lightly polished some time ago. Bright and lustrous yellow gold with definite olive and pale orange highlights. Brushed and lightly polished some time ago, as noted, but now naturally retoning in an admirable manner. A great rarity, one of only 432 examples of the date struck, a figure that is considerably less than half that for this date's more famous counterpart, the 1796 quarter eagle Without Obverse Stars rarity. In the writer's professional numismatic experience (which includes more than 16 years of numismatic cataloging), probably 10 or more 1796 Without Stars have crossed the writer's desk for every single specimen that has appeared there with stars. The 10 to one ratio may not reflect the true population of the two types, but it is accurate where this writer's experiences are concerned. As with its No Stars counterpart of the date, we imagine that perhaps just 10% or so of this date's mintage still exists, which translates to perhaps just somewhere between 40 and 50 specimens in all grades. We expect that the present coin, pleasing in spite of some minor drawbacks, will account for an excited bout of bidding activity. Although overshadowed by its more famous counterpart, those "in the know" are aware of the true rarity of the variety represented here and realize it may be some time before another example of this variety is offered by us (or any other auction firm, for that matter), so please plan your bidding activity accordingly.

Lustrous 1802/1 Quarter Eagle

So-Called Overdate



(2x photo)

- 397 **1802/1 B-1. Rarity-4. AU-58 (NGC).** A lustrous bright yellow specimen with a trace of deeper gold and some olive iridescence. The fields are somewhat reflective and the devices lightly frosted, which makes for a modest cameo contrast. A few faint marks are scattered here and there, none of which beckon immediately to the viewer's eye. Some central striking weakness is seen on the reverse, not an unusual occurrence for the date or design type. Just 3,035 quarter eagles dated 1802 were struck, with probably fewer than 10% of that number still in existence today. Of the three 1802 quarter eagle die marriages, B-1, as offered here, is perhaps the most "common" variety. Common is, of course, a relative term, and any of the three varieties can be considered extremely scarce. A fine representative example of the date and grade.

Historically, all 1802 quarter eagles have been catalogued as 1802/1 Overdates. As recently as the October 1999 catalogue for the Bass Collection, numismatist Q. David Bowers wrote that he was "of the opinion that minor damage to the die or punch caused the artifacts that lead past numismatists to attribute these as overdates."

Choice Uncirculated 1834 Classic Head \$2.50

Remarkably Prooflike



(2x photo)

- 398 **1834 B-6138. Classic Head, No Motto, Small Head Style. MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold with distinctive olive iridescence. The motifs are frosty and the fields are essentially prooflike, though the reverse is somewhat more satiny than the obverse. A delightful example of the date and grade combination and a "classic" example of Classic Head quarter eagle coinage. A few stray marks are present, none of them heavy or causing a noticeable disturbance on the surface. While nearly two score examples of this issue have been certified MS-64 by PCGS, it is not certain how many represent B-6138, the Small Head style, or how many, represent B-6140 the Large or Booby Head style. Regardless, any Classic Head quarter eagle in MS-64 is a true early American treasure.

PCGS Population: 38; 8 finer (MS-66 finest).

Gem Mint State 1835 Quarter Eagle

None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 399 1835 B-6141. Tall Head. MS-65 (PCGS). Incredible cartwheel lustre makes its fiery presence felt beneath rich shades of orange and pale violet iridescence. A satiny gem with a few faint marks that are chiefly inconsequential in the scheme of things. Some central striking weakness is noted, not an unusual occurrence for the type or date. A lovely example of the date, one of just two called MS-65 by PCGS, with none graded finer by that organization. A super gem that would make a fine addition to any collection, and a scarce variety as well.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

In the October 1999 Bass Collection catalogue, Q. David Bowers made note of three separate reverse varieties that have been combined with the obverse used here to strike B-6141. The present specimen answers to number 3 in the Bowers description, and is described as follows: "AM" close and eagle does not have a tongue. Olive branch does not have a berry. First used in 1835." Of the other two reverses, both were first used for coin production in 1834.

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1836 \$2.50

Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 400 1836 B-6143. Head of 1835. Script or Fancy 8. MS-65 (NGC). A frosty, delightful gem with intense lustre and a wealth of pale orange iridescence on frosty butterscotch surfaces. Some striking weakness is noted at the center, not an usual occurrence for this date or design type. Struck from a shattered obverse die, which was mated with several different reverse dies during 1836 (see below). The present variety, with widely spaced A and M in AMERICA is considered fairly rare. A beautiful coin for the date and grade, one that has no equals and none better in the eyes of NGC! What more could a collector desire?

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Referring again to the October 1999 Bass Collection catalogue (and what a wealth of information that particular catalogue is!), we note that Q. David Bowers enumerated (actually *alphabetized*) fully eight varieties for the date, including those that Breen called Head of 1834, 1835, and 1837. The present coin answers to description G, which Bowers called "Fancy 8. With berry. Head of 1835. AM in AMERICA widely spaced. Rare."



- 401 1845 MS-61 (NGC). Bright and lustrous honey gold with satiny motifs and lightly reflective fields. Only a few scattered marks are seen; the overall appearance is quite fine for the assigned grade. Add this attractive early Liberty quarter eagle to your type collection.

High date, with the top of the 1 virtually touching the neck truncation above. Further, the reverse is struck from a shattered die. Heavy noticeable cracks extend from the rim at 5:00, 6:00, and 8:00 all of them terminating in the central design elements. Additional small cracks can be seen in other places as well.



- 402 1847-O AU-50. Lightly cleaned long ago, now medium yellow gold; a tiny rim ding is noted below the 1 in the date, otherwise marks are insignificant. The dies are aligned at 360° or "medal" turn (as opposed to the normal mint alignment of 180° or "coin" turn), an unusual occurrence in the quarter eagle denomination. Moderately scarce as a date in this grade, and probably quite rare from the misaligned die pair used to strike the present coin.

Uncirculated 1851-O Quarter Eagle

Broadly Repunched Date



(2x photo)

- 403 **1851-O MS-61 (NGC).** Deep yellow gold with solid, unbroken lustre and faint olive highlights. As a date, the 1851-O quarter eagle is "rare and undervalued in AU, and Mint State pieces are extremely rare," according to Douglas Winter in *New Orleans Mint Gold Coins, 1838-1909*. From the earliest die state of this scarce variety, here with *all four date numerals* showing broad repunching, apparently an earlier state than ever seen by Winter or Walter Breen (see below for Breen's "earlier" die state and comments by Winter). A coin that is choice for the grade, and an early die state of a scarce variety as well.

Breen-6214. "Date first punched slanting down to right, then corrected level. Price for earlier die states with parts of extra 51 plain in field."

The Winter reference reads much the same as Breen's comments, noting "The bottoms of the initial 51 can still be seen in the field to the left of the second 51."



- 404 **1853 MS-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous with rich orange-gold surfaces. A sharply struck example and very appealing.

Elusive 1854-C \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 405 **1854-C AU-50.** Medium honey gold with deeper highlights. Some faint hairlines from an old brushing are noted for accuracy though, truth be told, they do little to diminish the appeal of the piece. This date is "extremely rare in EF," according to the Breen *Encyclopedia*, while the Winter Charlotte Mint reference notes similarly that the date is "mostly found in VF and EF grades." One of 7,295 quarter eagles of the date struck in Charlotte, most of which were well worn before being saved from circulation by collectors or other interested parties. The present specimen is nicer than it sounds, and definitely worthy of in-person examination before bidding judgment is passed.

- 406 **Quintette of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1855 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1878 AU-55. Lustrous with hints of red-gold at the peripheries ☆ 1907 (2). MS-63. Brilliant lustrous yellow gold; AU-50. Yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1915 AU-50. Lustrous golden yellow surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Uncirculated 1856-S \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 407 **1856-S MS-60 (NGC).** Frosty deep honey gold with satiny lustre and deep rose highlights. Nicely struck for the type, with nearly full eagle details on the reverse.

Just two years in the quarter eagle series, 1854 and 1856, saw coinage production at all five active mints (Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, and San Francisco).

Choice AU 1860-C \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 408 **1860-C AU-58 (PCGS).** Sparkling yellow gold with some deeper golden iridescence. Plenty of lustre remains on lightly textured devices and slightly prooflike fields. Nicely struck for the date. A few faint marks are present, none of them severe enough to draw a viewer's individual attention. A rare and popular date, and the last quarter eagle issue from the Charlotte Mint. Just 7,469 examples were struck, with the typical survivor from that mintage just VF or so. At AU and finer, the coin is a fairly notable rarity. Indeed, the present specimen is among the top 10 examples of the date certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 6; 4 finer (MS-61 finest).

Scarce 1862/1 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

- 409 **1862/1 AU-58 (NGC).** Pleasing honey gold surfaces with a few scattered surface marks and light wear on the higher points. Nicely struck with the overdate clearly visible with magnification. The variety was first discovered by collector Aubrey Bebee, and published in the January 1963 issue of *Numismatic Scrapbook*.

Important 1868-S Quarter Eagle Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 410 **1868-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with attractive rose highlights. A sharply struck and highly lustrous specimen that readily approaches gem quality in many respects. One of 34,000 examples of the date struck, with much of that mintage finding its way almost immediately into local commerce. The typically seen survivor from that modest mintage is VF or so, though a small population of Mint State examples of the date is known. Regarding Mint State examples, the present coin is just one of two called MS-64 by PCGS, with no specimens certified finer by that group. Rarity, quality, and beauty all blend here in an exciting and impressive display.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

- 411 **Trio of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1875-S Net AU-55; sharpness of MS-60, pitted. Lustrous golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1914-D (2). MS-61; MS-60. Both are lustrous with just a hint of rose highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 412 **1877-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold with traces of soft rose toning toward the rims. Lustrous and nicely struck.



- 413 **1886 MS-61 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold surfaces, offering much eye appeal. From a low mintage of just 4,000 circulation strike examples.

Stunning Cameo Proof 1898 \$2.50

NGC Proof-66 Ultra Cameo



(2x photo)

- 414 **1898 Proof-66 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** An impressive gem! Warm orange-gold iridescence graces heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields, making for an impressive cameo that gives the appearance of having been chiseled from a block of fine gold the way an ancient master would have made a cameo brooch. The devices are sharp and crisp, and the eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. Indeed, careful examination fails to disclose a reason why the present coin should not have been graded even finer! From a recorded Proof mintage for the date of 165 coins, although some feel that probably far fewer than that number were actually distributed. Perhaps 50% of that number is known to exist today, with the present coin high among the rankings for Proofs of the date. A superlative gem in every respect.

NGC Census: 5; 7 finer within the designation (Proof-68 Ultra Cameo finest).

Proof 1899 Quarter Eagle



- 415 **1899 Proof-62.** A bright yellow Proof of the date with frosty motifs and mirrored fields. The fields display some "hay marks" and other minor disturbances, hence the assigned grade. One of 150 Proofs of the date produced, though somewhat less than half that amount are available to today's collectors. A nice entry-level Proof Liberty quarter eagle for a collector who is showing a budding interest in the series.

Lovely Gem Proof 1903 \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 416 **1903 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A thoroughly reflective gem of the highest order with bright golden orange highlights on briskly reflective yellow gold surfaces. The reverse eagle is very finely textured, offering a faint glimpse of cameo contrast in a date that is seldom seen with such; in this year, a person finishing Proof dies in Philadelphia lightly polished the portraits on the dies, removing the cameo contrast that was a constant up to 1901. Of the 197 Proofs of the date produced, perhaps just 50 or 60 examples can be accounted for today with any accuracy. Of those, the present coin is certainly one of the nicest in a PCGS holder; that firm has certified only one Proof example of date at a finer grade.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (Proof-67).

Gem Mint State 1903 \$2.50

None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 417 **1903 MS-67 (PCGS).** An amazingly lustrous gem! The bright honey gold surfaces are alive with fiery deep orange toning, especially so on the reverse. A sharply struck gem, a specimen that has no "betters" on the PCGS *Population Report*.

PCGS Population: 47; none finer.

- 418 **Trio of Mint State quarter eagles:** ☆ 1903 MS-62. Lustrous with hints of olive at the peripheries ☆ 1908 MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1911 MS-63. Lustrous yellow surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 419 **Pair of Mint State quarter eagles:** ☆ 1904 MS-62. Lustrous golden orange surfaces ☆ 1908 Indian. MS-63. Lustrous reddish gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Proof 1905 \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 420 **1905 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A lovely gem Proof with nicely reflective fields accenting the devices which exhibit some satiny frost. A single lint mark is noted in the left obverse field, an artifact often seen on dies that are well cared for such as those used to strike the Proofs. A beautiful example housed in an earlier green label PCGS holder, and worth careful consideration.

- 421 **Quartette of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1905 (2). MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. MS-63 (NGC). Subdued yellow surfaces ☆ 1907 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1915 MS-63 (ICG). Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 422 **1906 MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty yellow gold with deeper honey highlights. A lustrous and appealing gem, sharply struck and approaching a finer grade in many respects.



- 423 **1907 MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm honey gold with delightful cartwheel lustre and a hint of rich rose iridescence.

- 424 **Octette of quarter eagles grading MS-62 (PCGS):** ☆ 1908 (2). Both with golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1925-D (2). Both with reddish gold highlights ☆ 1926 (2). Both are lustrous with rose toning ☆ 1927. Lustrous rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1928. Lustrous with rose toning. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 425 **Trio of quarter eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1908 ☆ 1913 ☆ 1914-D. Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice Proof 1909 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

- 426 **1909 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Satiny yellow gold with some deeper yellow highlights. A pleasing specimen that pushes the gem category in many respects. One of 139 Proofs of the date produced, though somewhat less than that number is available to today's collecting community. A sharp and pleasing coin, one that has just one specimen listed as finer in the PCGS *Population Report*. Decidedly choice for the grade.
PCGS Population: 12; 1 finer (Proof-65).

- 427 **Pair of quarter eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1909 ☆ 1911. Both are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 428 **Pair of quarter eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1911 ☆ 1913. Both are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1911-D \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 429 **1911-D MS-63 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous honey gold with some deeper highlights in the recessed areas. A truly pleasing example of the key date in the Indian quarter eagle series. The present coin is absolutely choice for the assigned grade, the sort of coin that leaves you wondering, "Why not a higher grade?" The present MS-63 specimen is easily among the finest examples certified at the assigned grade; in our opinion it is easily as lovely as many specimens of the date that have attained higher grades from NGC. Don't take our word for it; give this one a good look and bid accordingly!

Mint State 1911-D \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 430 **1911-D MS-62 (PCGS).** A sharp example of this popular key date among Indian quarter eagles. Lustrous and nicely struck, with a boldly defined mintmark. Light surface marks from handling account for the grade, but none are serious.

Mint State 1911-D \$2.50



- 431 **1911-D MS-61 (NGC).** Pleasing honey gold lustre with a few minor surface marks. A bold mintmark adds to the appeal.

Gem Proof 1912 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

- 432 **1912 Matte Proof-66 (NGC).** A scintillating honey gold gem with some pale olive iridescence in the protected areas. A lovely matte beauty, a coin whose lustre seems to emanate from within rather than cascade brightly upon the surfaces. One of 197 Proofs of the date produced, with a plentiful proportion of that mintage still available for today's discerning collectors. Indeed, this date is often selected by advanced U.S. gold type collectors to represent the Matte Proof format in the Indian quarter eagle series.

Choice Uncirculated 1912 \$2.50



- 433 **1912 MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny and lustrous with distinctive rose highlights on both sides. A frosty specimen that bespeaks a finer grade when first viewed.

- 434 **Trio of Mint State quarter eagles:** ☆ 1912 MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1913 MS-60. Lustrous with a touch of rose at the devices ☆ 1914-D MS-61. Lustrous golden yellow. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1913 Quarter Eagle



- 435 **1913 MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty honey gold with strong lustre and sharp design motifs. A few reverse flecks are noted for accuracy.

- 436 **Trio of quarter eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1913 ☆ 1914-D ☆ 1915. Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 3 pieces)

Superb Gem Matte Proof 1914 \$2.50

Classically Beautiful



(2x photo)

- 437 **1914 Matte Proof-67 (NGC).** A satiny gem matte Proof Indian quarter eagle of the highest order. The finely textured pale honey gold surfaces dazzle the viewer with countless scintillating tiny points of light, as should a gem of the present stature. From a Proof mintage for the date of 117 pieces, of which probably 50% or so can still be accounted for today. Of the accountable population, very few specimens equal or surpass the beauty or quality of the present coin. Definitely an Indian quarter eagle for the ages.

NGC Census: 8; 1 finer (Proof-68).



- 438 **1914 MS-62.** Brilliant and lustrous light yellow gold, with just a few light marks in the fields. One of the tougher dates in the series in choice Mint State and above.

Choice Mint State 1914-D \$2.50



- 439 **1914-D MS-63 (NGC).** Sparkling honey gold with intense lustre and severe mint brilliance in the recessed areas. A pleasing coin that easily warrants the assigned grade.

Lustrous Uncirculated 1915 \$2.50



- 440 **1915 MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre on satiny honey gold surfaces. Some pale orange iridescence is noted, which only serves to heighten the overall appeal of this attractive piece.



- 441 **1925-D MS-64 (NGC).** A sharp example with frosty gold surfaces and nice lustre.



- 442 **1929 MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny honey gold specimen with strong lustre. From the final year of the quarter eagle denomination.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD



- 443 **1856-S Small S. EF-40 (ANACS).** Lightly worn and with a few minor hairlines noted, quite acceptable for the grade. The small mintmark variety, noted by Breen to be very scarce, though a brief survey of those coins included in the Harry Bass Collection sales reveals that three of the eight 1856-S three-dollar pieces offered were the Small Mintmark variety.



- 444 **1874 Net EF-40 (ANACS);** sharpness of AU-50, lightly cleaned. Much original lustre remains in the protected areas.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1878 \$3



(2x photo)

- 445 **1878 MS-65 (PCGS).** Incredibly frosty surfaces display intense mint bloom and a rich display of rose, peach, and bright yellow gold iridescence. A visually stunning example of the date and denomination. Further, the present date is often available to the collecting community at the MS-65 grade level, as offered here, and numerous gold type collectors as well as \$3 specialists find MS-65 examples of the date to be highly affordable in today's marketplace.

Mint State 1878 \$3



- 446 **1878 MS-62 (PCGS).** Frosty deep honey gold with nice lustre and eye appeal. A date that is often chosen for inclusion in advanced gold type sets.

Mint State 1878 \$3



- 447 **1878 MS-62.** An incredible degree of lustre graces the satiny, honey gold surfaces of this pleasing specimen, a coin that projects an overall quality that is much finer than the assigned grade implies.

Choice Uncirculated 1880 \$3

NGC MS-64 PL

Just 1,000 Struck



(2x photo)

- 448 **1880 MS-64 PL (NGC).** Bright orange gold with frosty motifs and mirror fields, a coin that falls awfully close to cameo Proof in appearance. One of only 1,000 examples of the date struck for intended circulation, making this one of the lowest mintage gold issues in any denomination. The PL designation for the present date is not listed in the NGC Census as of November 2003; perhaps the present coin represents the *only* such PL specimen of the date certified.

NGC Census: unlisted.

Superlative Cameo Proof 1881 \$3

A Classic American Rarity

Mintage: 54

The Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 449 1881 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** An incredibly deep cameo. Frosty honey gold motifs and deeply mirrored fields offer extremely pleasing contrast. A great rarity in any format; just 500 circulation strikes were produced with an attendant Proof mintage of only 54 pieces. Perhaps fewer than 100 examples of the date can be accounted for today, a figure that includes both circulation strikes and Proofs. Undoubtedly fewer than half of the Proofs are currently known, and of those specimens, no other NGC-certified piece matches or exceeds the grade of the present gem. For the better part of a century, the 1881 \$3 has been a "Holy Grail" of sorts to specialists within the series. Over the years most collectors have had to be content with such grades as EF or AU, or sometimes even a low-grade Proof. The present gem cameo Proof will entice bidders, and one specialist will leave our sale content in the knowledge that this prized rarity will now adorn his or her cabinet.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

Choice Cameo Proof 1885 \$3

PCGS Proof-64 DCAM

Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 450 1885 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** An impressive Proof of the date, one that comes oh-so-close to a gem designation. The motifs are lightly frosted and the fields highly reflective, and all enjoy faint orange iridescence on bright yellow gold surfaces. One of 109 Proofs of the date struck, with just 800 *circulation strikes* of the date produced as well, that production run being a scanty figure in any estimation, and also serving to place an undue amount of acquisition pressure on the Proofs of the date. Perhaps 50% or so of the actual Proof mintage for the date still exists, and the present specimen is high among the survivors where quality is concerned. Indeed, this is the only specimen called Proof-64 DCAM by PCGS, with none certified finer within the designation. Yet another splendid opportunity for collectors of Proof 19th-century U.S. gold.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

Choice 1887 \$3 Gold

(2x photo)

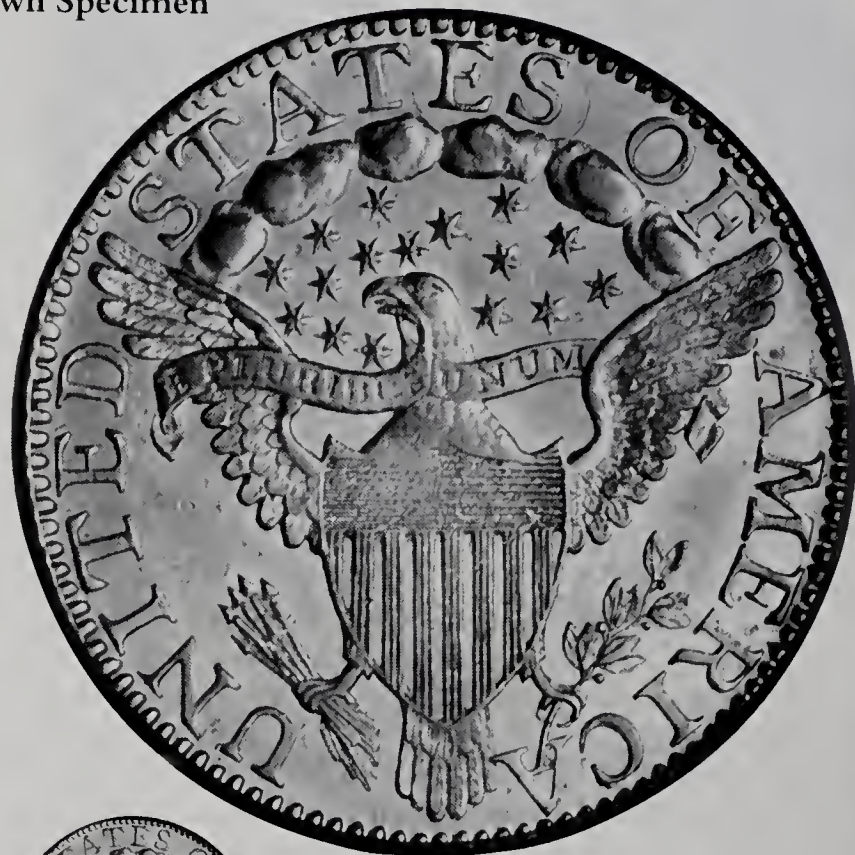
- 451 1887 MS-63 (PCGS).** A very choice example with sharp satiny devices and somewhat prooflike fields, especially on the reverse. Soft orange-gold toning adds to the aesthetic appeal. A very attractive example housed in one of the earliest stacking PCGS holders.

HALF EAGLES

Unique 1795 Breen 6-W Half Eagle

Heraldic Eagle Reverse

The Only Known Specimen



452 **1795 Breen 6-W. Unique. Heraldic Eagle reverse. MS-62 (PCGS).** Few coins in American numismatics can be called unique after careful study, not even the famed 1933 double eagle. The present example is an exception, a unique coin, an early half eagle die variety that evaded even Harry W. Bass's grasp—indeed, the only other early gold die varieties not represented in that amazing assemblage were the unique 1797 16 stars Heraldic Eagle reverse half eagle (which resides in the Smithsonian Institution) and the 1822 half eagle, which is unique in private hands. Although rare as a die variety, the 1795 half eagle with Heraldic Eagle reverse is also very rare as a type, with perhaps 50 specimens known in all grades, most of which are of the Breen 7-X variety. This example boasts reflective light yellow gold surfaces, splendid and attractive with only the most minor scattered marks and a few hairlines. A few parallel adjustment marks descend diagonally at central obverse, boldly struck with only a minor area of weakness at the eagle's throat and the centers of all stars well delineated, a tiny curved lintmark present above Liberty's hat band. A scarcely noticeable copper spot within the denticles outside star 14 identifies this as the F.C.C. Boyd specimen, sold by Abe Kosoff in 1946. Kosoff called this piece "a splendid Uncirculated specimen with considerable lustre." Other identifiers include a curved lintmark after STATES and a spot left of the crossbar of the first A in AMERICA. The coin was also offered in Bowers and Merena's sale of September

2001, misattributed as the very rare (about 10 known) Breen 5-W, but Breen's obverse 5 shows star 10 oriented with two points to cap, whereas obverse 6 shows only one point to cap. The misattribution led the author of the half eagle section of the Harry W. Bass museum sylloge to conclude "Walter Breen recorded a third variety labeled 6-W, although it is now believed that such a variety does not exist."

The appearance of this variety, represented by a single coin, is a landmark opportunity for an advanced specialist in early American gold coins. Ted Naftzger never owned a Breen 6-W, nor did Louis Eliasberg Sr., nor did the estimable and indefatigable Harry W. Bass, Jr. None is in the National Numismatic Collection or American Numismatic Society. Whoever becomes the next steward of this historic coin, once owned by the renowned Frederick C.C. Boyd, takes on a large responsibility and may be credited with a remarkable achievement.

The anachronistic use of the Heraldic Eagle reverse with the 1795 obverse may be attributed to the fact that this variety was actually coined in 1798.

F.C.C. Boyd Collection; Abe Kosoff's "World Greatest Collection" sale (Boyd Collection), January 1946, Lot 318; Stack's sale of the Dr. Conway Bolt Collection, April 1966, Lot 893; Bowers and Merena's sale of September 2001, Lot 253; Stack's sale of June 2002, Lot 65. Cited in Walter Breen's Early United States Half Eagles 1795-1838 as "apparently unique; no whisper of a rumor of another one."

Rare 1806 Pointed 6 \$5 Variety
Breen-4E, Rarity-7



- 453 **1806 Breen 4-E. Rarity-7. Pointed 6, 8X5 Stars. EF-40 (PCGS).** Sparkling yellow gold with strong olive highlights in the fields and with pale orange highlights on the design motifs. Somewhat prooflike in the fields, and attractive as such. Lightly struck at the centers, as virtually always seen for this variety. Additionally, some faint vertical planchet adjustment marks, as struck, can be seen in the reverse eagle details. A nice coin overall. Devoid of serious marks and all the more desirable as such.

Choice AU 1807 Bust Right \$5
Breen-2C, High Rarity-5



(2x photo)

- 454 **1807 Breen 2-C. Rarity-5+. Bust Right. AU-55 (PCGS).** Lustrous yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. Nicely struck in all places save for the eagle's head and neck details on the reverse, as often seen for the design type. A moderately scarce variety in an excellent state of preservation, and a coin that will no doubt see alert bidding activity.

1808 Capped Bust Left \$5



- 455 **1808 Breen 4-B. Rarity-4. VF-35.** sharpness of AU-50, harshly cleaned long ago, now retoning in deeper shades of gold in the protected areas. Neither beautiful nor, for that matter, something we can "crow" about where physical quality is concerned, but still an important design type that is often missing from gold type collections; the present coin offers an opportunity for a collector with a limited budget to obtain a Capped Bust Left half eagle in a collectable state.

Choice Mint State 1813 \$5



(2x photo)

- 456 **1813 Breen 1-A. Rarity-3. MS-63 (PCGS).** Greenish-yellow gold surfaces with bright lustre over satiny surfaces. Well struck as usually seen, with the devices being in bold relief and all star centers complete. Both sides exhibit very slight clash marks, visible on the obverse within the letters of LIBERTY, and on the reverse amidst the vertical shield stripes. From the more common die marriage for the date, the present obverse being used on both of the known die combinations, while the reverse was used only in this marriage. An easily identified reverse as the 5D of the denomination is widely spaced with the 5 placed sharply higher than the D.

Gem Uncirculated 1834 Classic Head \$5

No Motto, Plain 4

Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 457 **1834 Breen-6502. Classic Head. Plain 4. MS-65 (NGC).** A sparkling olive-gold specimen with satiny surfaces and brisk, unyielding lustre. Sharply struck in all areas, with just a smidgen of weakness at the highest obverse point. A definitely choice example of the date and grade. It is worthy of note that NGC has not certified an example of the Plain 4 variety, as offered here, in a finer grade than the present coin. This beautiful specimen would be a highlight in virtually any U.S. gold coin cabinet.

NGC Census: 7; none finer.

Breen-6502, McCloskey-2A. Block 8, plain 4, top of triple cut 4 distant from hair curl above. Reverse without berry in olive branch, eagle with tongue, lowest arrow feather above center of 5 in the denomination.

Outstanding Choice Uncirculated 1839 \$5

First Liberty Head \$5 Issue

The Harry W. Bass, Jr Specimen



(2x photo)

- 458 **1839 MS-63 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous honey gold specimen with rich yellow gold highlights on the frosty surfaces. Sharply struck and decidedly choice for the grade. Side by side comparison between the present coin and the photo in the Harry Bass catalogue (Part II, May 2000, Lot 342) reveals the present coin to be none other than the Bass specimen, though such is not noted on the PCGS holder (perhaps this was submitted since that time in an effort to obtain a finer grade). An interested specialist or collector can count on both hands the number of MS-63 or finer examples of the date certified by PCGS, and still have digits left over to turn the pages of that *Population Report*. We suggest here that the present choice Mint State 1839 half eagle will undoubtedly bring as much pleasure and satisfaction to its new owner as it did to Harry W. Bass, Jr.!

PCGS Population: 7; 1 finer (MS-64).

Two prominent raised rust marks or die chips are visible on Miss Liberty's neck area. From an early die state, with the curve and knob of the digit 9 connected by a light die line. Many fine die polish lines are visible among the letters of LIBERTY. The vertical crossbar of the F of OF and in FIVE are lightly doubled along the vertical edge of the serif. Additionally, a wealth of die polish lines can be seen around the reverse eagle.

From Bowers and Merena Galleries' sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection Part III, May 2000, Lot 342; purchased by Harry W. Bass, Jr. from Abner Kreisberg, September 1, 1975.



- 459 **1840-O AU-50 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous and attractive honey gold with warmer highlights in the recessed areas from the first year of half eagle coinage at the New Orleans Mint. A pleasing coin for the grade.



- 460 **1844-O AU-55 (ANACS).** Deep honey gold with bright yellow iridescence in the protected areas. The fields are somewhat prooflike and the devices are satiny, making for a grand example of this popular early New Orleans Liberty half eagle issue.

Struck from lightly rusted dies, giving the portrait of Miss Liberty a faintly granular appearance when viewed under low magnification.

Important 1845 Half Eagle

PCGS MS-64

None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 461 **1845 MS-64 (PCGS).** A lovely yellow gold specimen with distinctive olive highlights. The devices are frosted and the fields have a satiny reflectivity, the end result an engaging if somewhat modest cameo contrast. Sharply struck in all areas, and decidedly choice as such. A few faint marks are present, as one might expect for the assigned grade; none of them are worthy of individual mention. An unquestionable rarity in Mint State despite a lofty mintage of 417,099 examples. Very few (if any) examples of this date would have been intentionally put aside in the year of mintage, making surviving specimens such as the present coin the fruit of chance rather than intention. The lovely overall quality of this attractive coin is supported by the fact that PCGS has not certified a finer example of the date!

PCGS Population: 6; none finer.

From an undoubtedly early state of the dies, with plenty of evidence of such present, particularly on the obverse. The obverse field displays enumerable faint, tiny raised die polish lines that tend to run from 1:00 diagonally to 7:00, uniformly and encompassing the entire field. A careful look at Miss Liberty's portrait reveals numerous raised die lines, some of them heavy in their appearance; three of the heaviest lines run through Miss Liberty's eye, while a fourth serves to underline the eye and others adorn the cheek.

Impressive Choice Uncirculated 1847 \$5

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 462 **1847 MS-64 (NGC).** Incredible "blast" lustre on rich honey gold surfaces. The fields are somewhat prooflike, and the motifs are frosty and appealing. Nicely struck in all places as well. A fairly rare issue in grades approaching gem, as here, this despite a sizable mintage of nearly 916,000 examples. For the record, NGC has not certified a specimen of this date above MS-64, and the present coin is just one of four to have obtained that grade from that group. A definite "sleeper," and a splendid opportunity for those who do their numismatic homework in the half eagle series.

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

High date, top of 1 and upper right serif of seven touch Miss Liberty's portrait. An obverse die crack runs upward from the dentils between the 4 and 7 in the date, grazing the upper left side of the 7, and continuing upward across Miss Liberty's neck, hair, and tiara, where the crack terminates at the TY of LIBERTY.

- 463 **Pair of NGC-certified half eagles:** ☆ 1847-C F-15. ☆ 1850-D VF-30. Both have golden yellow surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Elusive 1847-O Half Eagle



- 464 **1847-O VF-30 (PCGS).** Dusky olive-gold with a touch of lustre in the recessed areas. Weak O mintmark variety, with the bottom of the O on the reverse barely visible. Just 12,000 examples of the date were struck, and the typical survivor from the mintage is as presented here, VF or so.

Elusive 1847-O Half Eagle



- 465 **1847-O VF-20 (ANACS).** Warm honey gold with rich orange-gold highlights in the recessed areas. A scarce low-mintage issue, one of just 12,000 examples of the date struck in New Orleans. Breen simply called this issue "Rare," a fact that many half eagle specialists have known all along regarding this date. Pleasing for the assigned grade.

Choice AU 1850-D \$5

Weak D Mintmark



(2x photo)

- 466 **1850-D AU-58 (NGC).** Bright honey gold with strong yellow iridescence and pale peach highlights. Plenty of lustre remains in the recessed areas. A few faint marks are present, the most serious of these being a faint crescent-like mark near the eagle's beak on the reverse. From a mintage for the date of 43,984 pieces, and quite scarce at AU and finer; the majority of survivors from that mintage tend to be VF to EF. It is worthwhile to note that NGC has certified just one example of the date finer than the present coin, and that at MS-61. Another important opportunity for half eagle specialists and Dahlonga Mint aficionados alike.

NGC Census: 19; 1 finer (MS-61). These figures include those called 1850-D and 1850-D, Weak D.

- 467 **Pair of half eagles grading AU-58:** ☆ 1851. Bright yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1853. Lustrous golden rose. (Total: 2 pieces)

Uncirculated 1851-C \$5



- 468 **1851-C Repunched 85. MS-60 (PCI).** Satiny, nearly matte-like olive-gold surfaces with a fine degree of lustre on both sides. Nicely struck for the date, with virtually full detail present in all areas save for the hair just above Miss Liberty's ear on the obverse. The popular (and most commonly seen) variety with a "pierced" ear; probably just an interesting center mark. The 1851-C half eagle is typically encountered in grades of just Fine to VF or so, and occasionally at EF or AU. A Mint State specimen such as the present coin should see spirited bidding from those who appreciate the coinage of the southern branch mints.

Uncirculated 1854 Half Eagle



- 469 **1854 MS-61.** Bright and lustrous honey gold with strong eye appeal for the grade; if not for a few faint scratches near the date, a higher grade would apply here. A pleasing early Liberty half eagle, a coin that is certain to be at home in an advanced gold type set.

Impressive 1857-D Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 470 **1857-D AU-58 (NGC).** Warm yellow gold with hints of deeper orange toning and strong lustre on both sides. Though some light surface marks are noted from handling, this coin deserves every bit of the assigned grade. The devices are sharp and offer a pleasing satiny appearance, while the fields have areas of light prooflike reflectivity. A nicely struck example of the issue, though some softness is noted at the usual places such as the eagle's talons, and the arrow feathers. The planchet appears to have been better prepared than many, with good surface quality and a nice overall appearance. According to Doug Winter, this issue is very rarely found in higher AU grades or above, and pieces with nice eye appeal are equally unusual. The present specimen offers both nice grade and good aesthetic quality, thus standing as an important example of this issue.

Scarcely Seen 1857-O \$5



(2x photo)

Choice AU 1858-S \$5 Rarity

Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 471 **1857-O AU-58 (NGC).** Pleasing greenish yellow gold, with attractive orange gold overtones. Excellent lustre remains, with some traces of light prooflike reflectivity in the most well protected recesses around the stars and date. Nicely struck as many examples of the date are. Noted by Winter as being extremely rare in AU or finer, corresponding well to the NGC Census data which includes the finest pieces seen by that service graded as MS-61, making the present piece a rather significant offering.

NGC Census: 12; 3 finer (MS-61 finest).



- 472 **1857-O EF-45.** Deep yellow gold. A few faint marks are noted for accuracy though your eye won't dwell on any of them for any length of time. An unsung rarity from New Orleans, a date that saw a mintage of just 12,000 pieces, virtually all of which were immediately gobbled up by the channels of commerce in that bustling port city. Typically found in VF to EF, with choice EF specimens such as that presented here worthy of the rarity mantle. A nice opportunity for an attentive half eagle specialist.

- 473 **1858-S AU-58 (PCGS).** Generous amounts of cartwheel lustre remains on the satiny honey gold surfaces of this branch mint rarity. Decidedly choice in appearance for the grade despite a few tiny ticks scattered here and there. All told, the present coin is probably one of the finest examples extant of the date where visual and physical quality are concerned. Further, the strike is quite sharp overall. Now for the good parts! Despite a mintage of 18,600 pieces, the 1858-S half eagle is a prominent rarity in the series. Of that mintage, virtually all of it went immediately into west coast commerce, causing Walter Breen to write in 1988 "extremely rare above VF; unobtainable Uncirculated" regarding this date. In the 15 years since Breen's *Encyclopedia* revealed those words to us, not much has changed. The present specimen is one of just two called AU-58 by PCGS, with no example of the date certified finer. The present *Condition Census* example of the date should elicit a bout of intense bidding activity before it finally finds its way to a new (and undoubtedly advanced) half eagle cabinet.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

Popular 1859-C Half Eagle

Choice AU



(2x photo)

- 474 **1859-C AU-58 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre remains on the satiny honey gold surfaces. Typical strike for the date, with some central weakness on the reverse. From a mintage for the date of 31,847 pieces, with most survivors from that mintage at VF, or, at best, EF. In Douglas Winter's reference on the Charlotte Mint, he called this date Rarity-7 in AU, indicating that fewer than a dozen pieces are known at that grade level. Another popular rarity that will see strong bidding support.

Amazing Gem Uncirculated 1861 \$5

Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 475 **1861 MS-66 (NGC).** Lovely honey gold with lively cartwheel lustre and all the eye appeal one would expect from a coin at the assigned grade level. A relatively common date in the scheme of U.S. gold issues, with a preponderance of Mint State examples available for just about any collector who desires one. However, at gem MS-65 or finer, the availability of the date dwindles to a mere trickle. By way of illustration, we note here that NGC has certified just a half dozen examples of the date at MS-65, and only two specimens better, both MS-66, and one of those two is the present coin. A friendly word of caution here: if you are the lucky bidder who takes this gem prize home, the other coins in your cabinet may have a difficult time measuring up to the overall splendid appeal of this lovely gem.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

Choice Uncirculated 1861 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 476 **1861 MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny honey gold with intense peach and rose iridescence. A nicely struck example, a coin that approaches gem quality in many respects. Surface marks are absolutely minimum, the strike is sharp, and the eye appeal says "PQ" all the way! Despite a mintage of 688,084 pieces, specimens such as the present coin come relatively few and far between in today's numismatic marketplace.

Uncirculated 1862-S \$5 Rarity

Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 477 **1862-S MS-61 (NGC).** Frosty pale orange-gold with satiny rose highlights. The cartwheel lustre is quite strong and unbroken, and the overall eye appeal bespeaks a much finer grade. A definite numismatic prize in Mint State; just 9,500 examples of the issue were struck, and very few of those were saved from the ravages of circulation. In 1988, Breen's *Encyclopedia* noted that the date is "prohibitively rare above VF, unknown above EF," seemingly echoing the comments of David Akers who stated a few years earlier that the 1862-S half eagle is "one of the really great rarities of the half eagle series." The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection featured a lovely AU-55 (PCGS) specimen of the date, and the cataloguer there noted that the Bass specimen could possibly be the finest known example of the date. By today's standards, there is a great chance that the present coin is, indeed, the finest known of the date! Please bid accordingly.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Elusive 1862-S \$5 Rarity



(2x photo)

- 478 **1862-S EF-40 (PCGS)**. Deep rose-gold with strong lustre and warm orange highlights in the protected areas. A few stray marks are noted, the most prominent of these in the obverse field before Miss Liberty's portrait. Still considered a great and highly prized rarity at EF or higher, and a date that is missing from many half eagle collections. It is worth noting that PCGS has not certified a Mint State example of the date!

PCGS Population: 7; 19 finer (AU-55 finest).

Gorgeous Gem Proof 1864 \$5 Rarity

NGC Proof-65★ Ultra Cameo



(2x photo)

- 479 **1864 Proof-65★ Ultra Cameo (NGC)**. Incredibly frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields form an outstanding cameo contrast. Indeed, Christian Gobrecht's motifs seemingly float against the blackness of deep space. One of just 50 Proofs of the date struck while the Civil War raged, though speculation among today's collectors is that perhaps just 12 to 15 or so examples of the date are currently known (though the PCGS *Population* and the NGC *Census* show a combined population for Proofs of the date that far exceeds our estimated number of survivors; undoubtedly, many of the listed specimens are resubmissions). Regardless of how one interprets the available population information, the fact of the matter is quite plain and simple—the present coin is a great rarity! In fact, the only thing about this coin that exceeds its gem status is its incredible beauty! This specimen is the only Proof-65 example of the date to receive a star designation from NGC, and no other coin has received a finer grade within that designation.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

Finest Known 1865-S Half Eagle
From the S.S. Brother Jonathan Treasure
The Only Mint State Example Certified By PCGS



- 480 1865-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny, honey gold specimen with intense lustre and overall physical and visual quality that approaches the gem category. An incredible coin for the grade, one that is both enchantingly beautiful and historically important. The present specimen, a part of the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* treasure that came to public auction in 1999, is a treasure unto itself! The only Uncirculated example of the date certified by PCGS, and the next nearest examples are four AU-58 specimens certified by that group. By comparison, NGC has certified five uncirculated examples of the date, although those called MS-61 may include one or more resubmissions in an attempt to attain a finer grade from NGC.

Regarding the date, until the finding of the *Brother Jonathan* shipwreck, the existence of such a high-grade example was practically undreamed of. But, enough of the superlatives. We can say here with certainty that the next owner of this incredible (for such it truly is) half eagle will be the latest steward of this classic treasure. We go on record here noting that unless you intend to bid fiercely and tenaciously for the present coin, you are well advised to stand aside, for we predict a rush of bidding activity that may very well bowl over the more timid bidders among you.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

From the S.S. Brother Jonathan treasure.

Gorgeous Cameo Proof 1866 With Motto \$5
Finest Certified by NGC In Any Designation
Proof Mintage: 30 Pieces



- 81 1866 Proof-65 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** An incredible gem by any standards. The devices are heavily frosted and the fields are deeply mirrored, and both sides enjoy fleeting wisps of pale orange-gold iridescence. One of just 30 Proofs of the new style issued with IN GOD WE TRUST on a ribbon on the reverse above the eagle. Of those 30, we suspect somewhat less than that number can be accounted for today. As far as accounting for today's specimens, you probably need not look further than the present coin to find what may be the finest Proof of the date in existence. For the record, a half dozen examples of the date have been called Proof by NGC, but the present specimen is, far and away, the finest Proof of the date certified by that group within any designation. In a catalogue that is literally filled with splendid opportunities and choice rarities, the present coin must certainly rank high within that group. Toss aside your *Graysheets* and *Bluesheets* and other pricing guides when this important gem crosses the auction block. Perhaps the only real way to gauge the value of this lovely gem is a simple bout of "gut feeling;" our own "gut feeling" is that the present beauty will be hammered to its new owner at a value that will both excite and impress the underbidders on this lot!

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Elusive 1870 Half Eagle

Mintage: 4,000



- 482 1870 EF-45 (PCGS).** Satiny honey gold with warm orange highlights and a wealth of underlying lustre. One of just 4,000 circulation strikes of the date produced, with the typical survivor being just VF to EF. Choice EF examples such as offered here are always in demand.

Rare 1871-S Half Eagle

Repunched Date Variety



- 483 1871-S Breen-6678. Repunched Date. EF-45 (PCGS).** Generous amounts of lustre remain on satiny, vivid orange-gold surfaces. A few stray marks are noted, none of them deep enough and worrisome enough to merit individual mention. A notable rarity despite a modestly high mintage for the date of 25,000 pieces, with the typical survivor from that mintage being EF or *lower* when available. A great opportunity for an alert half eagle specialist.

Breen-6678. "1871-S double-punched date. Very rare. Date first entered low, then corrected higher (about central)." It is worth mentioning here that David Akers noted "there is a very rare variety with a boldly repunched date," while discussing the 1871-S half eagle. Interestingly enough, Harry Bass owned four specimens of this rare date, all of which showed repunched date numerals. Either this is a great coincidence, or Harry Bass purposely sought out examples of this elusive variety.

Lustrous 1874-S \$5 Rarity

None Graded Uncirculated by PCGS



- 484 1874-S AU-50 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with some honey highlights. A nicely struck specimen from a mintage for the date of only 16,000 pieces. Of those, virtually all were sent immediately into the channels of commerce, which accounts for the vast majority of known specimens being in VF to EF grade. At AU-50 or finer, the date is a major rarity. In fact, PCGS has certified just four examples of the date at AU-50 or finer, the finest among those being AU-58; in short, please do not sit complacently by in the hopes that an Uncirculated specimen of the date will come along.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (AU-58).

1875-CC \$5 Rarity



(2x photo)

- 485 **1875-CC AU-50 (NGC)**. Deep honey gold with distinctive olive highlights. Some scattered marks are present, all of them faint and none of them “screaming” for attention. A popular branch mint rarity, one of just 11,828 half eagles of the date struck in Carson City. Typical survivors from that mintage are VF to EF, and at AU, the date is notable for its rarity. An attractive coin in all regards, with a reasonably strong strike for the date as well.

High mintmark variety, CC evenly spaced, first C very close to arrow feather above, second C very close to branch, space between each letter directly over space between VE in FIVE below.

- 486 **Trio of Mint State Liberty half eagles:** ☆ 1879 MS-62. Lustrous reddish gold ☆ 1880 MS-63. Lustrous pale golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1884-S MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of rose. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 487 **1880 MS-64 (PCGS)**. A frosty honey gold specimen with rich peach iridescence, especially on the reverse. The overall appearance is prooflike, with frosty motifs that stand out from satiny, somewhat reflective fields.



- 488 **1880 MS-64 (NGC)**. Somewhat softly struck, but offering bold lustre, rather clean surfaces, and nice eye appeal overall.

- 489 **Selection of half eagles PCGS-certified grading MS-62, except where noted:** ☆ 1881 (2) ☆ 1886-S AU-58 ☆ 1898 ☆ 1899 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1903-S ☆ 1907-D ☆ 1908 Liberty. All are lustrous with hints of delicate rose toning. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 490 **Group of half eagles:** ☆ 1882 AU-55 ☆ 1888 AU-50 ☆ 1892 AU-58 ☆ 1899 MS-63 ☆ 1902-S VF-25 ☆ 1903 AU-50 ☆ 1910 AU-55 ☆ 1914-D EF-45. An attractive grouping with nearly all having lustrous surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 491 **1884 MS-62 (PCGS)**. Sharp and pleasing honey gold with strong lustre and surfaces that readily imply a much finer grade. In the parlance of the day, this is a “PQ” coin!

Famous 1887 Half Eagle Rarity

Classic Proof-Only Date

Lowest Mintage of The Design Type



(2x photo)

- 492 **1887 Proof-62 (PCGS)**. Rich orange-gold with delightful lustre on frosty motifs and mirrored fields. A visual treat despite the somewhat stinted grade designation; if “choice” can ever be applied to a Proof-62 designation, then the present coin is the textbook example of that appellation. An incredibly important date, one that enjoys the lowest overall mintage of any half eagle of the Coronet design type (1839-1908). Just 87 Proofs of the date were struck without attendant circulation strikes; a few other dates of the design type are equally as rare, but none of those “started out” so rare! While 87 Proofs were struck, they were not highly prized at the time, and many were eventually spent or otherwise misplaced; indeed, it is likely that many examples of the date were never sold at the time of their production. Today it is thought that perhaps three dozen or so examples of the date exist in all grades, thus creating a world-class rarity by any standards. Just a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS within the designation, none of those above Proof-65. Needless to say, the present coin would do honor to any cabinet it graces in the future.

PCGS Population: 1; 6 finer (Proof-65 finest). An additional specimen called Proof-64 CAM has also been graded by PCGS.



- 493 **1890-CC AU-55 (ANACS).** Bright honey gold with strong yellow iridescence in the protected areas. A pleasing example of this popular Carson City Mint issue, especially so when the grade range is considered.



- 494 **1894 MS-64.** A lustrous, heavily frosted honey gold half eagle.



- 495 **1897 MS-64 (NGC).** Deep honey gold with strong lustre and warm rose highlights.

- 496 **Pair of certified half eagles:** ☆ 1897 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1915 AU-55 (PCGS). Reddish gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 497 **Trio of Mint State half eagles:** ☆ 1900 MS-64. Lustrous rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1904 MS-63. Lustrous with hints of iridescent rose ☆ 1906 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1902 Half Eagle



- 498 **1902 MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous gem whose satiny honey gold surfaces display splashes of rich orange iridescence. Sharply struck, and one of the 15 finest certified examples of the date.
PCGS Population: 13; 2 finer (MS-67 finest).

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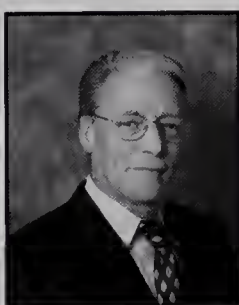
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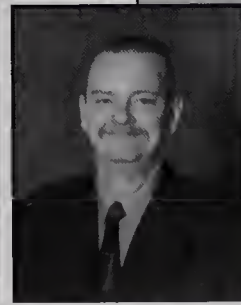
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Sparkling Gem Cameo Proof 1904 \$5

NGC Proof-68 Cameo

The Finest Certified by NGC



499 1904 Proof-68 Cameo (NGC). Bright yellow gold with reflective fields and modestly frosted motifs. While the cameo contrast is not extreme, it is certainly well above average for the date. One of 136 Proofs of the date struck, with the current known population probably being three to four dozen examples still extant. A truly splendid gem Proof half eagle of the date, one that is at once

extraordinarily lovely and of superb quality. The present coin represents the only Proof-68 Cameo example of the date certified by NGC; indeed, just nine Proof-68 Liberty half eagles of any date have been certified by that organization! As beautiful as it is rare.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.



- 500 **1908-D Indian. MS-63.** Soft honey gold with some pale rose iridescence.



- 501 **1908-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Bright orange-gold with intense lustre and exquisite eye appeal for the grade.

Choice 1909-D Indian \$5



- 502 **1909-D MS-64 (NGC).** Bright and satiny yellow gold lustre on both sides, and quite attractive. Sharply struck, and with only minimal surface abrasions.



- 503 **1909-D MS-63 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous specimen with attractive peach highlights.



- 504 **1909-D MS-63.** Brilliant, satiny honey gold with strong lustre and grand eye appeal for the grade.



- 505 **1910 MS-63 (PCGS).** Nicely struck with a high degree of lustre and rich orange-gold surfaces.

- 506 **Pair of Indian half eagles:** ☆ 1911 MS-63 ☆ 1915-S AU-58. Both with lustrous golden surfaces and just a hint of rose highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

Uncirculated 1912-S Indian \$5



- 507 **1912-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous honey gold with deep orange highlights in the recessed design areas. "Common in VF or EF, rare in Uncirculated," according to Breen's *Encyclopedia*, this in spite of a sizeable mintage for the era of 392,000 pieces. A lovely example for the grade, and a coin that should fill the 1912-S slot in your half eagle collection admirably.

Highly Lustrous 1913 Indian \$5



- 508 **1913 MS-64 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous deep honey gold specimen with bright rose iridescence and an overall intensity that immediately captures the viewer's eye. Absolutely choice for the grade, and the ready equivalent of many examples of the date seen in MS-65 holders. Simply put, a gorgeous Indian half eagle.



- 509 **1913 MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous honey gold with decided olive contrast. A frosty specimen with plenty of eye appeal for the assigned grade.

Choice Mint State 1914-D \$5



(2x photo)

- 510 **1914-D MS-64 (NGC).** Bright and satiny yellow gold surfaces with slightly deeper gold overtones and bold lustre. Sharply struck with good central detail and excellent aesthetic quality. A choice example that is quite rare at higher grade levels. NGC has certified fewer than one dozen finer than the present coin.

Choice Uncirculated 1915 \$5



- 511 1915 MS-64 (NGC). Bright and lustrous honey gold with deeper toning highlights in the protected areas. Scarce and popular at MS-64, as is essentially every date in the Indian half eagle series.



- 512 1915 MS-63 (PCGS). Warm yellow lustre with some faint traces of deeper golden toning adding to the visual appeal.



- 513 1915-S AU-58 (NGC). Lightly circulated, but some lustre remains. A very scarce date in higher grades.

Choice Mint State 1916-S \$5



- 514 1916-S MS-63. Bright and lustrous honey gold with strong eye appeal for the assigned grade. S mintmark sharp and discernible; the mintmark for this date is more often than not found weak or blob-like. Struck in the next to final year of the design type; the final date of the design type was 1929.

EAGLES

Popular 1795 Eagle
13 Leaves

(2x photo)

- 515 1795 Taraszka-2, Breen 2-A. Rarity-4. Small Eagle. 13 Leaves. AU-53 (NGC). Warm honey gold surfaces with soft gray-gold on the worn higher points. Light adjustment marks are noted through the center of the portrait, and though they are also detected at the dentils, they have been completely struck out in the fields and are not visible there. Some lustre remains in the protected recesses.

Popular 1799 Eagle Small Stars, Irregular Date



- 516 1799 Taraszk-19, Breen 4-E. Rarity-3. Small Stars. Irregular Date. VF-30.** Medium yellow gold with some distinctive olive highlights. A few faint marks and hairlines are present, but none of them are overbearing or uneasy on the eye. A nice selection for an early gold type collection.

Irregular date numerals, 1 and first 9 appear lower than 7 and second 9. From a late state of the obverse die (cf Bass II, 1999:1309) with noticeable crumbling at the rim and dentils at 10:00, above stars 7 and 8, and another, smaller area of crumbling at 7:00 just to the left of the date. Additionally, a small die crack runs from the dentils diagonally downward across the E in LIBERTY, then to the top of Liberty's forelock, while another crack connects TY with the two stars immediately following. Reverse with raised diagonal die line from upper right serif of T in UNITED to the lower right foot of that letter.

Lustrous 1854-O Large Date \$10



- 517 1854-O Large Date. AU-58 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with an extreme degree of lustre, and with some deeper golden toning at the rims. Nicely struck with just a hint of weakness present, chiefly at the mintmark on the reverse. A pleasing coin overall, a specimen that is devoid of serious marks of consequence, a coin that practically defines the AU-58 grade. For the record, just five examples of the date have been certified finer by NGC, none above MS-63. Truly rare and truly attractive. It is now up to you to bid successfully and take this beauty home.



- 518 1856 AU-58.** Bright and lustrous with rich rose iridescence on both sides. A sharp and attractive example of the date, one of 60,490 circulation strikes produced. A few faint marks are present, but the overall appeal is substantial for the grade.

Low magnification reveals a very prominent raised die line that extends from the hair below the Y in LIBERTY on Miss Liberty's coronet, crossing that letter and extending into the hair above it. This small, salient die feature was probably first noted by Harry Bass.

Mint State 1858-O \$10



- 519 1858-O MS-61 (NGC).** A beautiful Condition Census example, far exceeding the rather commonplace VF or EF coins that appear in the marketplace. While coins graded AU are seen at auction from time to time, precious few specimens grade higher and any Mint State piece can safely be considered a rarity. Warm yellow gold with faint highlights of orange-gold toning. Nicely struck with nearly all star centers complete save for those on stars 1, 2, and 13. The reverse is as sharp as might be expected for a Philadelphia issue. Winter does not note any significant die varieties, but the present specimen does exhibit clear repunching on the final digit of the date within both loops of the 8, as also seen on at least one specimen offered in the Harry Bass Collection, described by the cataloguer there as exhibiting an early die state. A very attractive example for the grade assigned, with nice originality and excellent eye appeal.

NGC Census: 3; none finer.

- 520 Pair of eagles grading EF-45 (ANACS):** ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1895-S. Subdued golden yellow surfaces with hints of rose and gray at the devices. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 521 1882 MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny honey gold specimen with warm rose iridescence on both sides. Nicely struck and attractive for the grade.

Choice Cameo Proof 1892 \$10



(2x photo)

- 522 **1892 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC).** Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields exhibit strong orange gold iridescence. From a Proof mintage for the date of 72 specimens, of which perhaps fewer than half that number exist for today's collecting community's enjoyment. Of the Proofs of the date certified by NGC, four examples have attained the grade of the present specimen, and only one example has been certified finer within any designation by NGC. A lovely coin that is just a few faint hairlines away from a much finer designation.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer within any designation (Proof-65 CAM).

- 523 **Pair of eagles grading MS-63 (NGC):** ☆ 1892. Subdued reddish gold surfaces ☆ 1926. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 524 **Trio of Mint State Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1892-S MS-62. Lustrous mixture of yellow and orange-gold on both surfaces ☆ 1901 MS-63. Lustrous rich rose surfaces ☆ 1904-O MS-61. Subdued golden yellow surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Dazzling Deep Cameo Proof 1897 \$10

None Certified Finer by PCGS

The Bass Specimen



(2x photo)

- 525 **1897 Proof-65 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** Incredibly frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields display strong lustre and rich orange-gold toning highlights. A pleasing gem specimen, since updated from the Proof-65 designation to its current designation; believe us, the DCAM designation is a worth while call on behalf of PCGS! One of 69 Proofs of the date struck, with perhaps 30 to 40 examples currently known in all grades. Regarding the present specimen, one other example of the date has received a Proof-65 DCAM grade from PCGS, but no others have been certified finer than the present coin.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within the designation.

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection Part II, October 1999, Lot 1646. Earlier from Stack's sale of the Gaston DiBello Collection, May 1970, Lot 1135.

Gem 1897 \$10 Gold
Tied for Finest Graded



(2x photo)

- 526 **1897 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with lustrous surfaces pleasantly accented by soft rose and honey gold toning. Nicely struck, very attractive, and highly desirable, not only for its high grade, but as a quality coin housed in a first generation PCGS holder and thus likely off the market for a long time. Tied for finest certified taking into consideration both major services, and quite important considering how few Liberty \$10 pieces reach this lofty grade. This piece deserves none other than enthusiastic consideration!

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

Gem Uncirculated 1901-S \$10



- 527 **1901-S MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny gem with intense lustre on bright honey gold surfaces. The strike is sharp and the overall visual experience is enhanced by pale olive iridescence near the rims. Definitely worthy of the assigned grade.



- 528 **1901-S MS-64.** Highly active lustre graces bright honey gold surfaces, while hints of deep rose and orange dust the high points. A nice coin for the grade.



- 529 **1902-S MS-64 (NGC).** A splendid coin for the grade. The lustre is bold and non-stop, the strike is sharp and appealing, and the honey gold surfaces are free of all but a few tiny specks.

Choice Mint State 1907 Indian \$10
No Periods



- 530 **1907 No Periods. MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny yellow gold specimen with rich honey and rose highlights, and with strong cart-wheel lustre that adds life and beauty to the surfaces.

Choice Mint State 1907 Indian \$10

No Periods



- 531 1907 Indian. No Periods. MS-64 (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre graces bright and rich orange-gold surfaces. Grand overall eye appeal for the assigned grade.

Choice 1907 \$10 Gold



- 532 1907 No Periods. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous yellow gold surfaces.

Frosty Mint State 1910 Eagle



- 533 1910 MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with radiant cartwheel lustre and a nuance of pale olive iridescence. An ever-popular date and grade combination.



- 534 1910 MS-64 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with rich honey highlights and intense cartwheel lustre. A satiny example of the date.



- 535 1910-S MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny, matte-like honey gold with rich rose and pale violet overtones. Choice for the grade both visually and physically.

Exciting Gem Uncirculated 1911 \$10

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 536 1911 MS-67 (NGC). An exquisite gem of the finest order. Incredible cartwheel lustre seemingly floats above the pristine honey gold surfaces of this attractive Indian eagle. Wisps of faint rose and pale orange blend readily among the design elements, especially the feathers of the Indian's headdress. About as nice as they come for the date, at least in a NGC holder; that organization has not certified a finer specimen of the date.

NGC Census: 5; none finer.

Choice Uncirculated 1911-D Indian \$10**Lowest Regular-Issue Mintage**

(2x photo)

- 537 1911-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre beneath pale orange-gold iridescence. Sharp and desirable, a coin with all the eye appeal of a finer grade. From a mintage for the date of 30,100 pieces, the lowest regular-issue mintage in the Indian eagle series, and always desirable as such. Just three examples of the date have received finer grades from PCGS, none of those above MS-65. You will find this particular specimen very difficult to resist.

PCGS Population: 10; 3 finer (MS-65 finest).

Choice 1912-S \$10

(2x photo)

- 538 1912-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Delightful rose and orange-gold surfaces offer generous mint lustre and few marks worthy of note. An attractive example that can be considered high-grade for the issue, as PCGS has graded fewer than 10 pieces finer.

Choice Mint State 1913 \$10

- 539 1913 MS-64 (PCGS).** Rich rose and honey iridescence on satiny, highly lustrous surfaces. Choice for the grade.

Mint State 1915 Eagle

- 540 1915 MS-64 (PCGS).** Pleasing satiny with warm yellow lustre. A pleasing example with minimal contact marks.



- 541 1915 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant surfaces with bright yellow lustre. A faint obverse scratch keeps this from a higher grade.

DOUBLE EAGLES

Impressive 1853-O \$20



- 542 1853-O AU-50 (PCGS). Medium gold with a distinctive olive cast. Strong lustre remains in the protected areas. Devoid of unsightly marks, with surfaces that are choice in all regards. A scarce and popular New Orleans Mint issue from the early days of the denomination. Attractive AU specimens such as the present coin are about the best one can hope for where this date is concerned; PCGS has certified only one example of the date in Mint State, that called MS-63. A coin that is worthy of serious bidding support, especially from those bidders who simply do not have the time to wait for that lone Mint State specimen of the date to enter the numismatic marketplace.

Lustrous Gem Uncirculated 1857-S \$20



- 543 1857-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant honey gold surfaces offer intense cartwheel bloom and superb eye appeal, a sharply struck gem that is at once exciting for its quality and dazzling for its eye appeal. We can't help but wonder whether this delightful gem was once a part of the *S.S. Central America* treasure, for it is easily of the quality of the gems that surfaced during that heady time in recent numismatic history; few were the known gem specimens of this date before that special treasure came to market! Regardless of the present coin's origin, the quality is unmistakably gem and its presence here will no doubt prompt a generous spate of bidding activity before the final hammer falls.

For an 1857-S double eagle from the *S.S. Central America*, as well as a double eagle from the lesser-known "Fort Capron Treasure" and a specimen salvaged from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan*, please look to our second session which offers shipwreck coins.

Mint State 1861 Double Eagle



- 544 1861 MS-62 (PCGS). A satiny, mattelike example of the date. Frosty honey gold with strong cartwheel lustre and a nuance of pale olive iridescence. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. A coin with character and physical quality that far exceed the assigned grade; we suspect the present coin may soon appear at a major grading service in an attempt to achieve an upgrade! An entirely pleasing example of Type I double eagle coinage, and a coin that belongs in a serious U.S. gold type collection (or, for that matter, a serious date and mintmark double eagle collection).

Choice Uncirculated 1865-S \$20



- 545 1865-S MS-64 (NGC). A satiny specimen with intense lustre, a coin that approaches gem quality in many respects. Sharp and appealing, and quite probably from the *Brother Jonathan* treasury, though such is not noted on the NGC holder. Truly choice for the grade, and a coin that is worth more than a casual bid.

From the S.S. Brother Jonathan treasure.

Important 1870-CC Double Eagle

A Classic American Rarity

Condition Census



546 1870-CC AU-50 (PCGS). Die alignment: 225° (as opposed to the normally seen 180°). Warm honey gold with distinctive orange highlights and more than its fair share of lustre, especially considering the assigned, lightly circulated grade. A few scattered marks are noted, the most prominent of these in the field immediately before Miss Liberty's portrait; any serious student of double eagle coinage will easily forgive these marks. Reverse field somewhat prooflike in appearance. One of just 3,789 examples of the date struck during the first year of coinage operations at Carson City, a fairly small mintage by any standards and for any denomination. The first of these were delivered in early March 1870, precisely one month after the first silver coins were struck at the Carson City Mint. Much of the mintage seems to have circulated in the Nevada area, probably as well as in northern California and other related areas.

Just how rare is this issue? It is thought that one, or perhaps two Uncirculated examples of the date are known, though it has been quite some time since either of these has surfaced. As David W.

Akers noted in his reference on the double eagle series (1982) "Q. David Bowers has written that he handled a Mint State 1870-CC many years ago and so that specimen is undoubtedly the finest known example of this rare date by a considerable margin." On the other hand, the February 1963 issue of *The Numismatist* noted that the Kalamazoo Numismatic Club in Kalamazoo, Michigan sponsored a coin clinic, at which it was noted "one gentleman brought in an 1870-CC double eagle in Uncirculated condition and learned that the mintage was low and the *Red Book* valuation of his coin is \$6,000. He also brought forth a Bechtler \$2.50 Carolina gold piece that would grade EF." Whether the Kalamazoo specimen was the same as that attributed to the Bowers statement is unknown, but either way the rarity of the date in Uncirculated is extreme, and its status as a great rarity in Uncirculated will probably never be challenged. As for known circulated examples of the date, probably somewhere between three and four dozen examples are extant today, amounting to about 1% of the total mintage of the date. The typical surviving specimen of this rarity is VF or so, but, truth be told, *any* example of

this date (yes, even one with a hole in it!) would cause great excitement within the community of double eagle specialists. At AU-50, as here, specimens can claim Condition Census admission. For the record, just one example of this date has been certified finer by PCGS, that called AU-53. In their reference on Carson City Mint gold coins, Douglas Winter and Lawrence Cutler commented "the quality of strike for this issue is not good. The obverse is always weaker than the reverse. The stars, especially those at the left, are flat while Liberty's hair is blunt. On the reverse, the wing feathers tend to show reasonably good detail while the borders are weaker. The tailfeathers are always very blunt, as are the stars which encircle the motto." The present specimen seems to be a cut above the typical specimen as defined by Winter and Cutler, as here many of the obverse stars show complete radicals, and the reverse sharpness is obviously well above par.

An early appearance of this rarity was in the B.W. Smith Collection offered by B. Max Mehl in May 1915, Lot 25, where Mehl's brief notation read "1870-CC. First \$20 gold piece of this mint. Fine. Rare. Seldom offered." That rarity recognized a whopping



The Carson City Mint. (Drawing by George L. Osborn)

\$23.50! Over the years, examples of the 1870-CC double eagle rarity have appeared in many other fine auction sales, several of which were conducted by Mehl, Thomas L. Elder, and others appearance up to and including late 20th-century and early 21st-century offerings by Stacks, Bowers and Ruddy, and Bowers and Merena among others. Famous names associated with examples of this rarity include J. F. Bell, William Cutler Atwater,

Adolph Menjou, Samuel W. Wolfson, and of course, Amon G. Carter, Jr., and Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Here then, is one of the most prominent rarities in the entire U.S. gold series, a date that never fails to arouse intense bidding fever. As noted earlier in the description, virtually *any* examples of this date would be eagerly welcomed by our bidding audience, yet we are fortunate enough here to offer one the finest known examples of the date in existence.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (AU-53).

Again referring to the Winter and Cutler reference, it is worth noting that they describe two different reverse varieties used in the production of 1870-CC double eagles. The first of these reverses has the CC mintmark located over the space between the NT in TWENTY the second variety listed by Winter and Cutler, as offered here, has the mintmark directly over the right upright stroke of the N in TWENTY.

- 547 **Trio of certified double eagles:** ☆ 1873 Open 3. MS-60 (ANACS). Subdued surfaces ☆ 1885-S MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous ☆ 1899 MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 548 **Selection of double eagles:** ☆ 1879-S AU-50. Light scratches ☆ 1899 AU-58 ☆ 1904 (3). MS-60, AU-58, and AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1907 MS-60 ☆ 1907-D MS-61. All are lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)

Choice AU 1883-CC \$20



- 549 **1883-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** Warm yellow gold with good lustre remaining. A number of scattered marks and faint wear on the cheek account for the grade, though only a couple of dark streaks before Liberty's face are worth specific mention for the sake of accuracy.

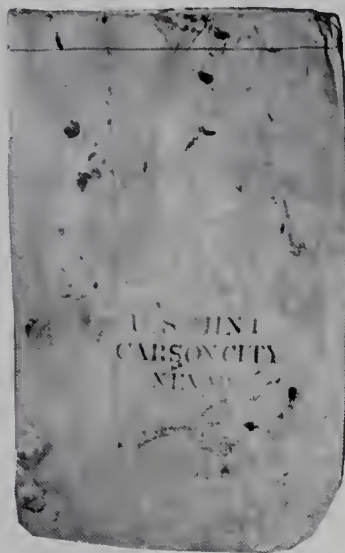
1891-CC Double Eagle Rarity

Mintage: 5,000



- 550 **1891-CC EF-45 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with warm rose iridescence on the high points. Generous amounts of lustre remain in the protected areas, making the present EF-45 coin appealing in many respects. One of just 5,000 1891-CC double eagles struck, a mintage figure that is smaller than that of every other Carson City double eagle in the series save for the 1870-CC rarity. Rare issues like this typically lend themselves to spirited bidding competition, and we foresee just that happenstance when this attractive coin crosses the auction block.

Extremely Rare Carson City Gold Bag



- 551 U.S. Mint at Carson City gold coin bag. 13.5" x 8". Fine or better.** An extremely rare item from the Carson City Mint, a bag used to transport gold coins. Due to the size of this bag, it seems likely that it would have been used to transport \$5,000 in double eagles or perhaps a similar quantity of half eagles or eagles. The bag is off-white canvas with some dark spots and dirt on it, a red patch in the upper left appears to be wax perhaps used as part of a seal at one time while the bag was being used. The imprint U.S. MINT / CARSON CITY / NEVADA in black stencil is bold, only a little weak at ADA. An extremely rare item, perhaps unique in this size — Carson City dollar bags turn up with some frequency (though not often with coins still in them anymore) but gold bags of this size are almost unheard of. It is a treat to hold this bag and imagine what it, at one time, must have been full of — Mint State half eagles, eagles, or double eagles on their way from Carson City to San Francisco or Philadelphia for storage or dispersal, an incredible vision no matter what the contents were! A most desirable addition to an advanced Carson City collection, an item suitable for framing.

(Estimate: \$2,000-5,000)

Lovely Gem Uncirculated 1899 \$20



(2x photo)

Splendidly Lustrous 1897 \$20



- 552 1897 MS-64 (NGC).** Deep rose-gold with intense cartwheel lustre and smooth, satiny surfaces. A pleasing coin that pushes the gem qualification at many levels; the reverse is easily MS-65. Further, just seven examples of the date have been graded finer by NGC, all MS-65, making the present lovely MS-64 specimen all the more attractive.
- 553 1898 MS-60.** Lustrous honey gold with warm rose iridescence. A choice coin for the assigned grade.

- 554 1899 MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny, lustrous honey gold gem with exquisite sharpness of detail and overall eye appeal. A readily available date in most grades, as nearly 1.7 million examples were struck. Of those, fewer than five dozen of the currently known examples have been called MS-65 by NGC, with only a pair certified finer by that group. Simply splendid.

NGC Census: 53; 2 finer (both MS-66).

- 555 Quartette of certified double eagles:** ☆ 1900 (2). MS-64 (ICG), MS-63 (ICG) ☆ 1904-S MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1907-D MS-64 (ICG). All are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 556 Pair of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1900 MS-63 ☆ 1907-S MS-61. Both are lustrous and attractive with lovely golden rose surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1903 Double Eagle



- 557 **1903 MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous gem. Rich honey gold surfaces display exquisite eye appeal and an absolute minimum of tiny contact marks. It is worth noting that while PCGS has certified over five score examples of the date at MS-65, just two examples have been certified finer by that organization.

PCGS Population: 101; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1904 \$20



- 558 **1904 MS-65 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with intense orange highlights and vivid cartwheel lustre.



- 559 **1904 MS-64 (NGC).** Rich golden brilliance accented by exceptional cartwheel lustre on both sides. An unusually attractive example of this common date, and perfect for type.

- 560 **Trio of double eagles:** ☆ 1904 MS-61. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1908 No Motto. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1927 AU-58. Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 561 **1904-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous honey gold with warm peach iridescence in abundance.



- 562 **1905-S MS-64 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre highlights the bright and satiny honey gold surfaces. Splashes of rich rose and deep orange enhance the overall appeal. The obverse field is somewhat prooflike, adding immeasurably to the overall appeal of this popular branch mint issue. It is worth noting that NGC has certified just four examples of this date at a finer grade, making the present MS-64 specimen a much more realistic goal.

NGC Census: 79; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1907-D Liberty \$20



- 563 **1907-D MS-65 (NGC).** A frosty and lustrous pale orange-gold specimen, the obverse lightly blanketed with pale peach iridescence, while the reverse is somewhat prooflike and displays world-class lustre. Struck in the final year of Longacre's Liberty or Coronet double eagle series; the ever-popular Saint-Gaudens design type joined us in the same year, 1907.

Mint State High Relief \$20



- 564 **MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-60.** Finer for sharpness, but a little mishandled over the years. A couple of minor rim bumps are noted, as are a few small scratches in the field from an attempted spot removal, and some hairlines from a light cleaning. Still, bright yellow gold lustre remains and the piece is very sharp, if imperfect.



- 565 **1908 No Motto. MS-65 (PCGS).** Mostly brilliant save for soft honey gold overtones. Nicely struck and highly lustrous.
- 566 **Quintette of double eagles:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. MS-60 ☆ 1924 MS-63 ☆ 1925 MS-62 ☆ 1927 (2). MS-64 another MS-63. All with lustrous golden yellow surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 567 **Sextette of double eagles:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. AU-55 ☆ 1915 AU-55 ☆ 1924 AU-58 ☆ 1925 MS-61 ☆ 1927 MS-62 ☆ 1928 MS-61. Each is lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 568 **1909-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous gem with strong cartwheel lustre and eye appeal that befits the assigned grade.

Gem Uncirculated 1910-D Double Eagle



- 569 **1910-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty honey gold specimen with rich orange gold highlights. A branch mint double eagle that is always well respected when offered in gem Uncirculated.

Satiny Gem 1910-D \$20



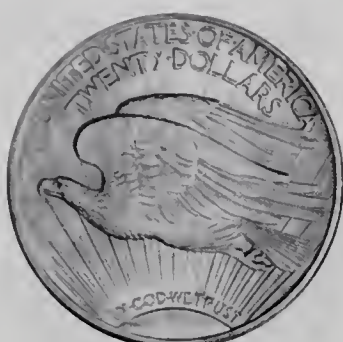
- 570 **1910-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous gem with rich honey gold surfaces that display warm rose and pale orange iridescence. Always popular, especially when so finely graded.
- 571 **Quintette of NGC-certified double eagles:** ☆ 1910-D MS-62 ☆ 1922 MS-62 ☆ 1924 MS-63 ☆ 1925 MS-64 ☆ 1927 MS-63. All are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 572 **1911-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous branch mint specimen that is readily deserving of the assigned grade. The aesthetic appeal is as choice as the strike, and the overall quality simply says "gem."
- 573 **1911-D MS-65 (NGC).** A bright and satiny gem with a dash of pale olive iridescence.
- 574 **1911-D MS-63 (NGC).** Lustrous medium honey gold with rich rose iridescence.



- 575 **1911-S MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty honey gold with rich rose iridescence in the recessed areas. Strong cartwheel lustre adds to the overall appeal of this attractive branch mint double eagle.



- 576 **1913-S MS-62.** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with warm honey and pale orange toning highlights. A pleasing coin for the assigned grade.

Lustrous Gem Uncirculated 1914-S \$20



- 577 **1914-S MS-65 (NGC).** An incredibly lustrous honey gold specimen with satiny surfaces and extraordinary eye appeal. A popular branch mint issue, especially when found so fine.



- 578 **1915 MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant honey gold surfaces with good lustre and a sharp strike.



- 579 **1924-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant save for faint honey gold toning which nicely accents the aesthetic quality. Superb lustre and very attractive for the grade.

- 580 **Quintette of double eagles:** ☆ 1922 MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous with a few of faint copper spots ☆ 1923 MS-62 (NGC). Subdued surfaces ☆ 1924 MS-62 (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1927 (2). MS-63 (NGC) another MS-61 (NGC). Both are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 581 **Trio of PCGS-certified double eagles:** ☆ 1925 MS-64 ☆ 1927 MS-63 ☆ 1928 MS-64. Each is attractive and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 582 **1926 MS-64 (PCGS).** An intensely brilliant and highly lustrous specimen, a coin that virtually screams "quality" regardless of how carefully you examine it.



- 583 **1928 MS-65 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre rolls forcefully across deep orange-gold surfaces that approach prooflike in quality. A gorgeous coin in all respects.

Rare Double Eagle Bag

Denver Mint

- 584 **U.S. Mint bag for \$5000 in double eagles. 14" x 6.5". Very Fine.** Dark gold in color, an appropriate shade, with some minor dirt and a few abrasions near the bottom of the sack. Boldly emblazoned in black stencil: U.S. MINT / DENVER / \$ 5000 / D. Eagles on the front of the bag; no coins remain. A splendid display item, appropriate for framing, or a nice addition to a Saint-Gaudens \$20 collection, especially considering the rarity of some of the Denver Mint coins of that type. Bags like this are very rare today, and they almost never appear in public auction sales. Indeed, this bag is almost certainly rarer than the 1927-D \$20s that may have been transported herein! (Estimate: \$750-2,000)

PROOF SETS

COMPLETE 1836 PROOF SET

Gem Proof-Only 1836 Original Half Cent

Large Berries
None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 585 1836 half cent. Breen-1. Rarity-5. Original, Large Berries. Proof-66 BN (NGC) Reflective surfaces show dusky medium brown patina, highlighted in different light with olive-blue at centers and peripheries showing area of gold and mint red color, mint color more abundant on reverse than obverse. Excellent surface quality with few flaws, only a thin scratch off star 4 near Liberty's nose and a tiny nick outside the denticles above Liberty's highest wave of hair. A few natural lint marks above F of OF, as made, identify the reverse. A bold and appealing example of this classic Proof-only rarity, one of about 50 known, many of which show significant impairments.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within designation. A single Proof-66 RB Original has been graded.

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 593 is sold provisionally, the total for lots 585 through 593 will be computed, 5% will be added to the total, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 594. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for Lots 585 through 593 will be canceled. If it is not met or exceeded, then the lots will be sold at the provisionally awarded prices.

Gem Proof 1836 Large Cent

NGC Proof-66 BN

Newcomb-1, High Rarity-7 as Proof

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 586 1836 large cent. N-1. Rarity-7+ as a Proof. Proof-66 BN (NGC). Highly reflective obverse fields exhibit variegated highlights, dominated by gold with traces of pale blue and violet tones. The reverse is more satiny than reflective, somewhat different in appearance from the obverse, a phenomenon known in large cents of this period as "one-sided Proofs" whose obverses always exhibit more abundant reflectivity than their reverses. The area between star 13 and the date shows a few very light pits that identify this coin, some minor contact marks but none are serious (as this lofty grade would suggest), a few pinpoint pits hidden at extreme obverse periphery. A very rare issue, one of about a half dozen known to exist from these dies, others of which are likewise "one-sided Proofs." Die states as the Norweb and Robinson S. Brown specimens, with arc crack atop obverse and a crack connecting the tops of the legend from 11:00 to 3:00 on the reverse. The finest Proof 1836 cent certified by NGC by two full points, a splendid example of this early Proof rarity.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.

Gem Proof 1836 Half Dime**Large 5¢ Variety****LM-1.1, V-5, Rarity-7 as Proof**

(2x photo)

- 587 **1836 half dime. LM-1.1, V-5. Rarity-7. Large 5c. Proof-65 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and fully brilliant with reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs. Reverse die cracks from rim at 7:00 to tip of eagle's wing, other cracks from rim through T in UNITED, and from the rim to the ribbon at PL in PLURIBUS, where it joins with the previously mentioned die crack and forms a sizable cud above E PLUR. Nicely defined in all design areas save for a hint of weakness at the viewer's side of the reverse shield. One of only two Proofs of the date certified by NGC. The other specimen certified by that group is called Proof-66.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (Proof-66).

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.

Choice Proof 1836 Dime**JR-2, High Rarity-7 as Proof**

(2x photo)

- 588 **1836 dime. JR-2. Rarity-7+. Proof-63 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous, and reflective in the fields as well as the motifs. Some central striking weakness is present on both sides. One of just three Proofs of the date certified by NGC, two of those marginally finer at Proof-64. A nice opportunity for early dime specialists.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer (Proof-64 finest).

Notable repunching seen at all date numerals and many of the obverse stars.

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.

Choice Proof 1836 Quarter**Browning-2, Rarity-7 as Proof**

(2x photo)

- 589 **1836 quarter. B-2. Rarity-7. Proof-64 (NGC).** A bright and lustrous specimen with just a touch of contrasting texture on the devices. Sharply struck in all places (as opposed to the half dime and dime that appear in this Proof set offering). Again, a rarity of the highest order. NGC has certified just two examples of this date in any Proof designation, a true testimony to the absolute rarity of the issue.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (Proof-67).

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.

Choice Proof 1836 Lettered Edge 50¢

Overton-108, High Rarity-7 as Proof



(2x photo)

590 1836 half dollar. O-108. Rarity-7+ as a Proof. Lettered Edge. Proof-64 (NGC). Bright and lustrous with lightly frosted motifs and highly reflective fields. The strike of the present specimen is sharp and crisp in all places, with even the tiniest design elements present and accounted for. Just a half dozen examples of this date have been graded Proof by NGC, with just one of those certified finer than the present specimen.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer (Proof-67).

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.



Coining press in use at the Philadelphia Mint. (From George G. Evans' *Illustrated History of the United States Mint*, 1892)

Incredible Cameo Proof 1836 \$2.50

Breen-6143, Head of '35, Rarity-7 as Proof

NGC Proof-66☆ Ultra Cameo

Finest Certified by NGC Within Any Designation



- 591 1836 quarter eagle. B-6143. Rarity-7 as a Proof. Head of 1835. Proof-66☆ Ultra Cameo (NGC). Simply incredible! The devices are heavily frosted and the fields are deeply mirrored, and the full yellow mint brilliance is a joy to behold. Indeed, when tilted just right, the present coin presents satiny motifs that seemingly float in molten black seas of endless depth. Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia* (1977) noted just one known Proof of this date, information which was later repeated in his general *Encyclopedia* (1988). Obviously, the Rarity-7 designation implies that more than one

Proof is now known. Indeed, NGC has certified nine Proofs of the date, though it is uncertain if any of those nine notations represent multiple submissions. Regardless, the present specimen is the only Proof-66 example of the date certified by NGC within any designation, and, as such, is absolutely one of the star highlights of the present catalogue!

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.

Important Proof 1836 Half Eagle

NGC Proof-66☆ Ultra Cameo

Breen-6510, High Rarity-7 as Proof



592 1836 half eagle. B-6510. Rarity-7+. Proof-66☆ Ultra Cameo (NGC). A splendid Classic Head Proof in all regards. The devices are moderately frosted and the fields are deeply mirrored, while faint honey gold iridescence graces the otherwise bright yellow gold surfaces. A sharply struck and appealing Proof half eagle, a coin with visual quality that more than amply supports the assigned

grade. For the record, NGC has certified just two Proofs of the date, of which the present coin is far and away the finest specimen. Simply put, a lovely Condition Census gem in all regards.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.

Gem Proof 1836 First Steam Coinage Medal

Julian MT-21, Copper

March 23, 1836 Issue



- 593 1836 First Steam Coinage medal. Julian MT-21. Proof-66 BN (NGC). Deep brown and tan with intense lustre on smooth hard surfaces. One of the early "restrikes," produced a month after the first such medals struck, that date being February 22, 1836, George Washington's birth date. In *Medals of the United States Mint the First Century 1792-1892* by R. W. Julian, the following is noted regarding this medal: "regular cent planchets manufactured by Crocker Brothers of Taunton, Massachusetts, were used for the first strikes in 1836. The original medal struck in 1836 used the reverse die of February 22, with MAR. 23 punched over FEB. 22. The dies were kept on hand for several years and then either lost or became useless in some way. They were listed by Peale in his die catalogue as No. 38. Anthony C. Paquet made a fresh pair of dies early in 1862 and the medals immediately went on the list of those for sale to the public. It has been popular with collectors throughout the years." A popular and fitting "go with" to this exciting 1836 Proof set offering.

Each of the lots from 585 through 593 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 585.

Complete Nine-Piece 1836 Proof Set

- 594 Incredible 1836 nine-piece Proof set, half cent through half eagle, including Steam Coinage medal, as individually described in Lots 585 through 593 above. At this point in the sale, the provisional awards for Lots 585 through 593 will be totaled, 5% will be added, and that will constitute the opening bid for the current lot, Lot 594. If this bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards will be cancelled and the coins will be owned by the successful bidder on the present lot. (Total: 9 pieces)

Lovely 1904 Proof Set

Cent Through Dollar



- 595 Six-piece 1904 Proof set, cent through dollar, including: ☆ Cent. Proof-63 RD. Rich gold and red with a few faint flecks noted ☆ Nickel. Proof-63. Bright pastel iridescence on golden gray surfaces. Some light flecks noted ☆ Dime. Proof-64. A wealth of rich gold, violet, and fiery red on frosty motifs and mirror fields. A beauty for the grade ☆ Quarter. Proof-64. Similarly toned to the dime, and just as attractive ☆ Half dollar. Proof-63. Mainly brilliant with some pale rose and peach iridescence. A few scattered flecks noted ☆ Dollar. Proof-64. Medium silver gray with rich gold and peach iridescence at the rims. A pleasing example overall. (Total: 6 pieces)

1912 GOLD PROOF SET

Gem Matte Proof 1912 \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 596 1912 quarter eagle. Matte Proof-66 (NGC).** A stunning gem Matte Proof Indian quarter eagle of the highest order, at least where visual impressions are concerned. The sparkling honey gold surfaces glow with rich lustre, while thousands of tiny scintillating points of light disappear and reappear as the coin is rotated in a bright light source. A gorgeous Proof, one of 197 produced of the date. Of that amount, probably better than half are still available for today's collecting community, which equates to serious good news where collectors are concerned. Just one example of the date has been certified finer by NGC, which adds to the overall appeal of the present specimen.

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer (Proof-67).

Each of the lots from 596 through 599 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 599 is sold provisionally, the total for lots 596 through 599 will be computed, 5% will be added to the total, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 600. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for Lots 596 through 599 will be canceled. If it is not met or exceeded, then the lots will be sold at the provisionally award prices.

Lovely Gem Proof 1912 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 597 1912 half eagle. Matte Proof-66 (NGC).** A startlingly beautiful gem Matte Proof Indian half eagle, a coin that is a visual and physical delicacy. The attractive pale olive-gold surfaces display warm yellow gold iridescence in the recessed areas of Bela Lyon Pratt's unique incused design. Virtually as "fine as they come" for Proofs of the date; NGC has certified just one specimen at a finer grade. Of the 144 Proof half eagles of the date produced, the present specimen is easily among the finest known pieces.

NGC Census: 10; 1 finer (Proof-67).

Each of the lots from 596 through 599 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 596.

Splendid Gem Proof 1912 Indian \$10

Mintage: 83



(2x photo)

- 598 1912 eagle. Matte Proof-66 (NGC).** Light orange-gold satiny Matte Proof surfaces. A visual delight, a coin that is medallic in appearance, undoubtedly much the way Saint-Gaudens envisioned his design to appear. One of just 83 Proofs of the date struck, with considerably less than that production number known to today's collecting community. NGC has certified just three examples of this date at a finer Proof designation, all Proof-67. Careful examination reveals a grainy surface with intense underlying lustre that is on the verge of erupting into full bloom. Simply gorgeous.

NGC Census: 5; 3 (Proof-67 finest).

Each of the lots from 596 through 599 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 596.

Gem Matte Proof 1912 Double Eagle

Mintage: 74



(2x photo)

- 599 1912 double eagle. Matte Proof-66 (NGC).** An impressive gem Matte Proof Saint-Gaudens double eagle in all respects. The rich orange-gold surfaces are lightly textured, as should be expected for a Matte Proof gold coin, while strong underlying lustre simply begs to be unleashed; such, however, is not its destiny, for the lustre on beautiful early 20th-century Matte Proof coins seemingly glows from within rather than springing to life as on the earlier Liberty Proofs. From a Proof mintage for the date of 74 pieces, with probably 40 to 50 or so examples currently known; NGC has certified a half dozen examples of this date at a finer level, all of those Proof-67. A lovely coin for the assigned grade, and a fitting companion to the quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle offered in the immediately preceding lots.

NGC Census: 23; 6 finer (Proof-67 finest).

Each of the lots from 596 through 599 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 596.

Gem 1912 Gold Proof Set

- 600 Glorious 1912 four-piece gold Proof set**, as individually described in Lots 596 through 599 above. At this point in the sale, the provisional awards for Lots 596 through 599 will be totaled, 5% will be added, and the will constitute the opening bid for the current lot, Lot 600. If this bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards will be cancelled and the coins will be owned by the successful bidder on the present lot. (Total: 4 pieces)

Gem 1939 Five-Piece Proof Set

All PCGS Proof-65



- 601 Five-piece 1939 Proof set grading Proof-65 (PCGS):** ☆ Cent. RD. Bright red with some satiny orange areas on the high points ☆ Nickel. Highly lustrous and fully brilliant ☆ Dime. Largely brilliant with a hint of frost on the reverse devices ☆ Quarter. Brilliant and attractive with strong lustre ☆ Half dollar. Sharp and attractive with dusky golden highlights on both sides. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 602 1940 five-piece Proof set:** ☆ Cent. Proof-64 RD (uncertified) ☆ Nickel. Proof-67 (PCGS). Faint gold toning ☆ Dime. Proof-66 (NGC) ☆ Quarter. Proof-65 (NGC) ☆ Half dollar. Proof-65 (NGC). The silver coins are all brilliant and nicely matched. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 603 1941 and 1951 five-piece Proof sets.** **1941:** ☆ Cent. Proof-63 RB (uncertified) ☆ Nickel. Proof-65 (uncertified). Brilliant ☆ Dime. Proof-66 (NGC). Brilliant ☆ Quarter. Proof-65 (PCGS). Soft gray toning ☆ Half dollar. Without AW. Proof-66 (NGC). Brilliant. **1951:** ☆ Cent. Proof-65 RB (PCGS). Rich violet and blue toning ☆ Nickel. Proof-65 (uncertified). Pale blue and gold ☆ Dime. Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. A borderline Cameo ☆ Quarter. Proof-64 (PCGS). Brilliant ☆ Half dollar. Proof-66 (uncertified). Brilliant. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 604 1970-S Proof set. No S dime.** A scarcely seen set still intact in the original mint packaging, box included. All coins are as issued, with the dime being Proof-66 Cameo, or perhaps finer with brilliant surfaces. A desirable modern error. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 605 1971-S Proof set. No S Nickel.** A desirable set including the error nickel without the San Francisco mintmark. The set is basically as issued, with all coins being brilliant gem Proofs. The nickel grades Proof-67 Cameo or so and is brilliant. Housed in the original mint case and box. (Total: 5 pieces)

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

Our commemorative coins offering is rich in types and denominations, starting as it does with a gem Mint State-67 1893 Isabella quarter and a gem Uncirculated MS-65 Lafayette \$1. Many great half dollars are offered as well, including one of the finest NGC-certified (MS-67) 1922 Grant With Star pieces. Eight different types of commemorative gold dollars are offered here, including one of each Grant type in gem Uncirculated MS-66. Without a doubt, the ultimate highlight of the commemorative gold section is a MS-63 (PCGS) MCMXV-S (1915-S) Octagonal Panama-Pacific \$50, one of the classic gold issues of American numismatics! We're certain you'll find more than one item of interest in this diverse offering, so let the bidding begin!

Gem Uncirculated 1893 Isabella 25C



(2x photo)

- 606 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-67 (NGC).** A satiny gem. Warm silver gray surfaces display intense lustre and rich electric blue, peach, rose, and carmine iridescence. A sharply pleasing specimen, one that nears the epitome of quality for the issue.



- 607 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-64 (PCGS).** Rich silver gray with excellent lustre and traces of violet and pale brown at the rims.

Beautiful Gem Uncirculated 1900 Lafayette \$1



- 608 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-65 (PCGS).** A splendid gem in all regards. The slightly mattelike frosty surfaces display a wealth of pale gold and rose iridescence, especially so at the rim. As sharp and attractive as one would hope for the assigned grade, definitely a coin that would do any commemorative silver collection proud.



- 609 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-63.** Satiny silver centers with pale golden halos at the rims. Matte-like in appearance, and quite lovely for the assigned grade. Struck in December 1899 with the 1900 date.

Gem Mint State 1921 Alabama 50¢ No 2X2 In Field



- 610 1921 Alabama. Plain. MS-65 (PCGS).** Intense lustre comes to life on champagne surfaces. Designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, this issue was first offered during president Warren Harding's visit to Birmingham, Alabama on October 26, 1921. Interestingly enough, the 1921 Alabama Centennial represents the first appearance of a living person's portrait on a U.S. coin.
- 611 Half dozen commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1936 Albany ☆ 1954 Carver-Washington ☆ 1925 Lexington ☆ 1921 Pilgrim ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain ☆ 1947 Booker T. Washington. All are lustrous and attractive with a few having delicate toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 612 **Quintette of commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1921 Alabama. Plain. MS-64 (PCGS). Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1935 Boone. Small 1934. MS-64 (NGC). Satiny lustre with splashes of rich golden brown at the obverse rim ☆ 1936 Elgin. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1921 Missouri. MS-62 (PCGS). Rich golden brown and gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1934 Texas. MS-66 (NGC). Lustrous with delicate golden toning. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 613 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1935 Arkansas. Satiny lustre ☆ 1892 Columbian. Lustrous with just a hint of gold at the rims ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1934 Maryland. Lustrous with just a whisper of silver gray. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 614 1936 Arkansas PDS set grading MS-64. Each brilliant save for soft gray toning, though the Philadelphia Mint coin has some rich russet tones around the rims. A nicely matched set. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 615 1937 Arkansas PDS set grading MS-66: ☆ Philadelphia. (NGC). Lustrous with rose highlights on the obverse, and pale rose and sky blue on the reverse ☆ Denver (PCGS). Frosty silver gray with faint traces of rose ☆ San Francisco. (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of golden brown and golden rose. A nicely matched gem set. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 616 **Group of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65:** ☆ 1937-S Arkansas. (NGC). Mixture of gold, gray, and brown ☆ 1935 Boone. Small 1934. (NGC). Hints of soft golden orange toning over satiny gray surfaces ☆ 1936 Long Island. (NGC). Satiny ☆ 1936-D Rhode Island. (PCGS). Rose-gray ☆ 1936 Robinson-Arkansas. (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of rich brownish gray on the obverse ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain (2). (NGC). Soft olive-gray surfaces; (SEGS). Lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 617 **1939 Arkansas PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ Denver. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ San Francisco. MS-64 (NGC). Each with lovely satiny lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 618 **Trio of commemorative half dollars grading MS-66 (PCGS):** ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. Satiny lustre ☆ 1946 Iowa. Lustrous with just a whisper of faint rose ☆ 1936 Norfolk. Lustrous with a touch of gold. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 619 **Quintette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64 (PCGS):** ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Satiny lustre with just a whisper of rose on the reverse ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Lustrous golden gray surfaces ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Lustrous with just a hint of golden rose toning ☆ 1920 Maine. Lustrous ☆ 1936 Robinson-Arkansas. Satiny rose-gray surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 620 **1935 Small 1934 Boone PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-62 (PCGS). Each is lustrous with just a hint of gold. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 621 **Trio of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1925-S California. Lustrous with splashes of mottled red, sea green, gold, and gray ☆ 1893 Columbian. Lustrous with iridescent sea green and golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. Mottled brownish orange on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Important 1953-S Carver-Washington 50¢ Finest Graded by NGC in Any Designation



- 622 **1953-S Carver-Washington. MS-67☆ (NGC).** An incredible display of bright rolling lustre enlivens the crisp gold and pale blue iridescent toning on this impeccably preserved Carver-Washington half dollar. While normally not an issue one devotes too many words to, the present coin is truly a gem that stands head and shoulders above virtually every other example of the date extant. For the record, this is the only NGC-certified 1953-S Carver-Washington half dollar called "MS-67☆" by that service, with no examples of the date graded finer in any designation. Now that's a Carver-Washington!

NGC Census: 1; none finer in any designation.

- 623 **1936 Cincinnati PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65. Lustrous with pearl gray toning on the obverse, the reverse with mottled gray and pale orange ☆ Denver. MS-65. Lustrous with iridescent rose-gray on the obverse, the reverse is satiny with just a hint of rose ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Mottled rose, sea green, gold, and gray toning on the obverse the reverse is lustrous with a touch of iridescent toning at the periphery. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 624 **1936 Cincinnati PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-63 (PCGS). Each is attractive with satiny lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 625 **1936 Columbia PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-64 (PCGS). Each is lustrous and attractive. A very well matched set. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 626 **Quartette of commemorative PCGS-certified half dollars:** ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-62. Satiny rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. MS-63. Golden gray ☆ 1925 Vancouver. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1927 Vermont. MS-63. Lustrous golden gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 627 **1935 Connecticut. MS-66 (NGC).** Frosty and mattelike in appearance, with strong lustre and a warm glow of pale gold. A lovely gem.
- 628 **Pair of Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous. The obverse center is brilliant with rich silver gray at the periphery, the reverse with rich silver gray at the peripheries fading to golden gray at the center ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous rose-gray surfaces with splashes of golden brown at the reverse devices. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 629 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-66 (NGC):** ☆ 1936 Delaware ☆ 1938 New Rochelle ☆ 1936-D Rhode Island ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Each is attractive with lovely satiny lustre. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 630 1936 Elgin. MS-67 (NGC). A bright and satiny gem with intense lustre and a grand overall appearance. Just a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer by NGC.
- 631 1936 Elgin. MS-66 (NGC). A frosty beauty with graceful lustre and pale golden toning on its satiny surfaces.

Superb Gem Uncirculated 1922 Grant 50¢

With Obverse Star
Tied For Finest Graded By NGC



(2x photo)

- 632 1922 Grant. With Star. MS-67 (NGC). A simply stunning and aesthetically appealing example of Laura Gardin Fraser's tribute to "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, union Army general and President of the United States. The deep steel gray surfaces are frosty, with generous amounts of lustre that support incredible blasts of

rich violet, orange, indigo, gold, and electric blue. Visually stunning and easily equivalent to the assigned grade. Further, the present specimen is one of just four examples of the variety called MS-67 by NGC, with none certified finer.

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

Choice Uncirculated 1922 Grant 50¢ With Star Design



- 633 1922 Grant. With Star. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous pale lilac-gray with strong eye appeal for the grade. A pleasing example of Laura Gardin Fraser's popular commemorative celebration of the birth of Hiram Ulysses Grant, known better to Americans as Ulysses S. Grant (upon enrollment at West Point, Grant's first name was inadvertently dropped from the records and replaced with his middle name, which itself was supplanted by his mother's maiden name, Simpson). Choice for the grade.



- 634 1924 Huguenot. MS-66 (NGC). Mostly brilliant silver lustre with some deep russet toning at the obverse rim.

Gem 1936 Lynchburg



- 635 1936 Lynchburg. MS-67 (PCGS). Lively silver gray lustre with pleasing overtones of champagne, golden brown, and russet. A nice opportunity to acquire a high-grade gem specimen that stands among the finest graded. PCGS has graded no pieces finer.
- 636 Pair of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS): ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. Lustrous soft silver gray surfaces ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Lustrous golden rose surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 637 1921 Missouri 2★4. MS-63 (NGC). Satiny silver gray with underlying iridescence that serves to highlight the intense violet, lavender, and electric blue iridescence on the obverse; the reverse is a subtle blend of pale silver gray and warm champagne.

Gem 1921 Missouri 50¢



- 638 1921 Missouri. Plain. MS-65 (NGC). Satiny silver lustre with some deep blue and russet toning through the obverse legends. Brilliant otherwise, and quite pleasing.

- 639 Trio of commemorative half dollars grading MS-66 (PCGS): ☆ 1936 Norfolk ☆ 1936 Wisconsin ☆ 1936 York. Each is lustrous and attractive with just a touch of golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 640 1939 Oregon Trial PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-63 (PCGS). Each with attractive soft pearl gray iridescent surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 641 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous lilac-gray surfaces display an intense merging of violet, lavender, and smoky steel-gray iridescence.

Gem Uncirculated 1926 Sesquicentennial 50¢



- 642 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (NGC). A bright and attractive gem with intense cartwheel lustre that rotates vividly on slightly reflective surfaces. A choice specimen of an issue that is difficult to locate at MS-65 or finer; regarding "or finer," only seven examples of the date have qualified for that category in the eyes of NGC.
- 643 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (PCGS). Pale silver gray surfaces display strong lustre and a whisper of pale rose and peach iridescence.



- 644 1935 Spanish Trail. MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny, mattelike gem with rich cartwheel lustre and pale golden toning highlights. Definitely worthy of the assigned grade.



- 645 **1935 Spanish Trail. MS-66 (PCGS).** A second pleasing example of the variety, this with rich, warm champagne iridescence on lustrous, satiny surfaces.
- 646 **1925 Stone Mountain. MS-66 (PCGS).** Mostly brilliant save for highlights of golden brown and violet at the rims. Extraordinary lustre and eye appeal.
- 647 **1938 Texas PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-65 (PCGS). Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 648 **1938-S Texas. MS-66 (PCGS).** Broad underlying lustre sweeps gracefully through pale rose, peach, and intensely deep gold and violet toning highlights on both sides.

Toned Gem 1925 Fort Vancouver 50¢



- 649 **1925 Fort Vancouver. MS-66 (NGC).** Deep mottled toning offers smoky gray with attractive accents of rich gold, blue, green, and russet. The few surface marks are visible only to the aided eye, and none are immediately apparent. Heavily toned, but attractive.
- 650 **1927 Vermont. MS-65 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with a hint of pale gold at the rims. A fitting tribute to the American victory at the Battle of Bennington in 1777, where the frequently beleaguered American troops, commanded by Ira Allen of Vermont and John Stark of New Hampshire, handed the American forces their first major victory in the north, an engagement that eventually turned the tides of human emotion and the war itself against the British.

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS



(2x photo)

- 651 **1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny olive-gold with grand lustre and an overall appearance that bespeaks a finer grade. Our nation's first commemorative gold dollar issue (along with its counterpart with the McKinley portrait, of course), and always popular as such.

Gem Uncirculated 1903 LPE Gold \$1 McKinley Portrait



(2x photo)

- 652 **1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-67 (PCGS).** A sparkling, satiny gem. Intense cartwheel lustre graces the iridescence rose-gold surfaces of this exciting little gold beauty. Just one example of the date has been graded finer by PCGS. With the present lot we extend two cordial invitations to you; the first invitation is to wait for what may prove to be an interminable amount of time for the single specimen graded finer by PCGS to appear in the numismatic marketplace, or your second and more feasible invitation is, of course, to bid on the present lovely gem.

PCGS Population: 56; 1 finer (MS-68).

Gem Mint State 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold \$1



(2x photo)

- 653 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem of the highest order. The frosty fields and motifs display intense cartwheel lustre with a nuance of pale rose and olive iridescence. The quality of the present specimen is unmistakably gem, and, in fact, this lovely little gem encroaches on an even higher grade in all respects. Essentially as fine as a MS-66 coin can be!

Gem 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold \$1



(2x photo)

- 654 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). Rich yellow gold surfaces with bright satiny lustre accentuated by slightly prooflike quality at the rims. Traces of pale blue complement the visual display, while close examination reveals remarkably clean surfaces. Some die erosion lines are noted, which only add to the lustre and eye appeal. A very desirable issue, especially so when found in gem Mint State.

Lovely Gem 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold \$1



(2x photo)

- 655 1905 Lewis & Clark gold dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). A highly lustrous gem of the finest order, at least where the assigned grade is concerned. Rich olive and bright orange iridescence enhances the portraits of the explorers who opened the American west two centuries ago.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold \$1

Gem Mint State



(2x photo)

- 656 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny honey gold with rich lustre and pale rose details. A pleasing gem specimen in all regards.

Gem 1915-S Pan-Pac Gold \$1



(2x photo)

- 657 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). A beautiful gem with satiny gold surfaces and excellent lustre. Mostly brilliant with traces of soft rose toning. The variety with the sharply double punched mintmark visible just to the lower right of the final position.



(2x photo)

- 658 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty deep honey gold with intense lustre and strong eye appeal for the grade. Designer Charles Keck's Panama Canal worker obverse has often been jokingly said to be wearing a *baseball cap*, though such is not the case. A definite gem in all respects.



(2x photo)

- 659 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Rich and highly lustrous orange gold surfaces, a coin that has cornered the market on eye appeal.



(2x photo)

- 660 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Deep honey gold with bright yellow and rose highlights. A pleasing coin for the grade.



(2x photo)

- 661 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64 (NGC). Choice surfaces with bright yellow gold lustre.



(2x photo)

- 662 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64. Lustrous honey gold with warm highlights. A pleasing example for the grade.



(2x photo)

- 663 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64. Rich peach and rose iridescence on lustrous honey gold surfaces.



(2x photo)

- 664 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64. Another pleasing example for the grade, this with pale rose iridescence on highly lustrous, satiny surfaces.

1916 McKinley Gold \$1 None Certified finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 665 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-67 (PCGS). A sparkling gem with satiny surfaces that display strong lustre and rich rose iridescence. Decidedly choice for the assigned grade, and worthy of strong bidding competition as a result. No examples of this issue have been certified finer by PCGS!

PCGS Population: 49; none finer.

Prooflike 1916 McKinley Gold \$1



(2x photo)

- 666 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-65 (NGC). Pale yellow gold surfaces, with satiny and lustrous devices and crisp prooflike fields. Both dies were harshly cleaned before this piece was struck, the obverse having been ground and polished enough to soften the peripheral detail. The reverse was also polished, but less so, and both sides of the coin exhibit some polishing marks from the dies. A very attractive gem example.

Gem Uncirculated 1922 Grant \$1

No Star



(2x photo)

- 667 1922 Grant gold dollar. No Star. MS-66 (PCGS). Radiant cartwheel lustre on bright honey gold surfaces. Generous amounts of rose and bright yellow iridescence enhance the design features.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1922 Grant Gold \$1

With Star Variety



(2x photo)

- 668 1922 Grant gold dollar. With Star. MS-66 (PCGS). Frosty yellow gold with honey gold overtones and a hint of rose iridescence which is especially prominent in the leaves of the tree on the reverse. Designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, who also designed the silver half dollar of the type. A lot of coin for the assigned grade.

Choice 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 669 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with pleasing yellow lustre. A choice Mint State example of our nation's first commemorative quarter eagle issue. Charles Barber's obverse hippocampus design and George Morgan's strident eagle reverse are both struck up here to their finest degree of sharpness. A lovely coin for the grade.



The Palace of Fine Arts at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. (From *The Story of the Exposition*, Frank Norton Todd)

Classic 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50 Gold

Octagonal Format

A Design of Incredible Beauty



(2x photo)

670 **MCMXV-S (1915-S) Panama-Pacific Exposition \$50 gold. Octagonal. MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous and attractive honey gold surfaces, with just a few small central marks that account for the grade. Still a choice and very desirable example of this famous commemorative issue.

Originally, 1,509 examples were struck in this format (one less than for the round pieces), a figure which included nine examples for assay (this format proved more popular with the public than the round specimens which saw sales amounting to less than one-third of the original mintage), but still only 645 octagonal coins were distributed, and the remainder met with the melting pot on October 30, 1916. The commemorative coins produced for the Panama-Pacific Expo-

sition, available in four different denominations (five coins in a complete set including both round and octagonal \$50 pieces) could be purchased in just about any combination desired, from individual coins to large double sets in hammered copper frames, the most prized of all commemorative sets today, though very rarely seen. A single \$50 coin of either format could be purchased with the other three denominations for the official price of \$100. Though the price would undoubtedly have been considered hefty by most exposition attendees of the day, in retrospect it might well have been a bargain as the impressive \$50 pieces in particular were as artistic in their rendering and as beautiful in their final form as any other coinage design produced, even up until the present day by the U.S. Mint.

END OF SESSION

SESSION TWO

Tuesday, January 6- 9:00 am Sharp

SALONS 3 & 4

Rosen Plaza Hotel

COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN COINS

Early American coins are a vital part of any well rounded collection of American coins, and our offering includes items of interest to both experienced collectors and those who are just cutting their teeth in pre-federal coins—and are no doubt finding them filled with value and history. We begin with an exciting run of Massachusetts silver pieces, including both the Oak and Pine Tree types in desirable grades. Both major types of Pine Tree shillings are present, as are two specimens of the Pine Tree sixpence. Eighteenth-century silver issues are uniformly elusive, but we are fortunate to offer two specimens of the 1783 Chalmers shilling and the 1796 Castorland medal that was included in the great cabinet of John Jay Pittman. Speaking of pedigrees, pieces from both the Norweb and Garrett collections are included, the latter provenance represented by a superb Nova Constellatio copper struck expressly for American use in the Confederation period. State coinages are well represented by type, as are high quality Washington pieces and a good run of Fugio cents by Newman variety. For those who are assembling their first “colonial” coin type set or are purchasing a few pieces to go along with a cabinet of federal issues, we have no doubt the quality of these pieces will be tempting.

Choice 1652 Oak Tree Shilling The Norweb Coin



(2x photo)

- 1001 1652 Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling. Noe-4. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS).** 73.6 grains, according to the Hain catalogue; 74.1 grains, according to PCGS. Appealing slate gray with golden toning in the recessed areas of the design. A sharply struck specimen with the finishing lines in the die apparent around the central reverse, a trace of roughness at 7:30 on the reverse rim, tiny rim void over I of IN, obverse shows weakness at base and misalignment to 8:00 while reverse is ideally centered. A beautiful example of the variety or type with fully realized central designs and nearly complete legends, lacking only full definition in IN. High-grade Oak Tree shillings are rare, despite the concentration of lovely examples in the Hain Collection that has brought a substantial quantity of known pieces into the marketplace. Few collections in private hands rival the Hain cabinet, and this provenance already carries a weight

nearly comparable to that of the Norweb cabinet. The present specimen embodies the splendid calibre of both of these collections and is worthy of inclusion in another world-class cabinet.

The Norweb provenance is noted on the PCGS label.

From B. Max Mehl's sale of November 1954, Lot 1966; Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Norweb Collection, Part I, October 1987, Lot 1160; Stack's sale of the Hain Collection, January 2002, Lot 20.

High-Grade 1652 Oak Tree Shilling.



(2x photo)

- 1002 1652 Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling. N-5. Rarity-2. AU-50 (PCGS). 72.1 grains, according to encapsulation. Deep blue-gray with pale tan highlights at central obverse, some golden toning on reverse. A very sharp specimen of this variety, the tree sharper defined than usual, the reverse ideally centered unlike the misaligned Hain specimens. Planchet shows the natural curve from the rocker press coining process, base of obverse lightly granular, a few old scratches to right of tree. Excellent visual appeal, the reverse retains some lustre. An impressive high-grade Oak Tree shilling.

Choice VF Pine Tree Shilling

Large Planchet, Noe-1



- 1003 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-1. Rarity-2. VF-35. 58.3 grains. Pleasing silver gray with attractive olive highlights and some apparent lustre in protected areas of the reverse. Struck on a broad square planchet, a bit ragged at base of reverse with M lacking, reverse legends complete, centers boldly defined. A tiny

rim nick is noted over IN, a few other little nicks, really a nice example for this grade range overall. The Noe-1 variety is the quintessential Large Planchet Pine Tree shilling, and this collectible specimen is certain to attract a wide range of bidding activity.

Choice Pine Tree Shilling

Noe-8



- 1004 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-8. Rarity-3. VF-20. 69.8 grains. Silver gray with delightful rose and gold toning in the area where lustre once remained, and traces of pleasing blue in areas of the reverse. A choice example with exceptional eye appeal for the grade, as lovely as a circulated Pine Tree shilling could be. Fully struck with all letters on the planchet, unclipped and undamaged with no marks of significance. While there may be sharper specimens of this variety in existence, we cannot imagine a nicer example at the present grade level.

World-Class 1652 Pine Tree Shilling



(2x photo)

- 1005 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-16. Rarity-2. AU-58 (NGC). 71.0 grains, according to encapsulation. Silver gray with rich lustre and pleasing deep golden toning on reverse with a hint of blue highlights. Planchet shows even, fine granularity, a situation often seen on the kindred Noe-16 and Noe-17 varieties, strike a bit flat at IN on obverse but otherwise all details are exceptionally bold. A significant example of this variety, far finer than those typically encountered, surpassed by the incredible Mint State Hain primary coin but finer than all others seen including the very nice Hain duplicate. Small Planchet Pine Tree shillings are not rare as a type, but they circulated extensively and are rarely

seen in top-notch condition. This piece would not only be a world-class example of the type for an advanced cabinet, but will also suit the needs of a Massachusetts silver specialist.

Pleasing Small Planchet Pine Tree 12d



- 1006 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-17. Rarity-3. VF-35 (PCGS) 71.0 grains, according to encapsulation. Attractive silver gray with some dark gray toning on the reverse. Finely granular, as often seen on the Noe-16 and Noe-17 Small Planchet issues, with a ragged edge clip near 4:00 to 5:00 relative to the obverse. Nicely detailed with all legends plain save for flat area near 11:00 on obverse and opposite area on reverse, a characteristic shared by other specimens of this Noe variety. An appealing and collectible example of this American classic.

Pleasing Small Planchet Pine Tree 12d



- 1007 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-29. Rarity-2. VF-25. 64.6 grains. A pleasing circulated example with dark gray toning and a nearly round planchet. Magnified scrutiny reveals finely granular surfaces, tops of MAS off planchet but legends are otherwise complete, good central detail. The tree shows some light vertical abrasions, two old pinscratches blend into the patina below, a very natural and attractive specimen of this late product of the Boston mint. An ideal entry-level Pine Tree shilling, a desirable collector-grade specimen with plenty of detail and no major problems.
- 1008 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-29. Rarity-3. VG-7. 63.1 grains. Medium silver gray with pale silver devices and a hint of golden toning. A trifle bright from some long-ago wiping, many fine scratches on obverse, central obverse right of tree slightly bulged due to advanced die state and now quite flat on a coin as worn as this. The obverse legends are complete, central reverse is strong, peripheral reverse legends are heavily worn and some letters are indistinct. A nice entry-level piece of Massachusetts silver, ideal for a colonial collector on a budget and still a very desirable piece of early American money.

It is worth noting that Massachusetts silver pieces, especially those struck near the close of the Boston mint in 1682, like the variety presently offered, circulated for a very long time in pre-federal America. Eric Newman has uncovered evidence that such pieces were counterfeited as late as the 1780s — strong evidence that they still commonly circulated, as no counterfeiter would attempt to pass a fake of an uncurrent coin.

Superb AU Pine Tree Sixpence



(2x photo)

- 1009 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree sixpence. Noe-33. Rarity-3. AU-55 (PCGS). 30.6 grains, according to encapsulation. Lustrous pale blue and gray with some golden toning on the reverse. Excellent visual appeal for this type, obverse aligned to top as typical, reverse shows usual ideal centering. Tiny mint clip over M on obverse, dig at left base of tree identifies this superb quality specimen. Equal to or slightly finer than the primary Hain coin, which appears to show slightly more wear, die states a bit later than both Hain coins with vertical reverse die crack a bit more full. We can recall seeing only one finer Pine Tree sixpence cross our desk; the present one exceeds the quality of a typical example by a huge margin. An ideal addition to any advanced colonial type collection.

Collectible 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence



- 1010 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree sixpence. Noe-33. Rarity-3. VF-20 (NGC). 33.2 grains (according to encapsulation). Medium silver gray with some golden undertones. Typical die alignment, with most of the obverse legend between 9:00 and 1:00 lost due to misaligned dies, though the reverse is perfectly centered like usual. All legends and devices that are actually present on the planchet are well defined and evenly worn. Many tiny scattered contact marks as expected for the grade, some modest inborn roughness. Scarcer than the shilling denomination, a very nice circulated specimen of the type.



- 1011 Undated (ca. 1667-1674) St. Patrick farthing. Breen-213, "sea beasts, masonic punctuation." VF-25 (NGC). Medium brown with a touch of faint porosity on both sides. A choice coin for the grade, and a design type that saw circulation as a medium of exchange in New Jersey in the mid to late 17th century.

Obverse with "sea beasts" below kneeling king, brass splasher intact and bright at crown. FLOREAT closely spaced, F large and leaning slightly left, LOR on an even curve, E leaning heavily left and distinctively lower than R, AT slightly lower than E. R in REX high and tilted noticeably left, E slightly closer to R than to X, "masonic punctuation" (three dots in a triangle) follows REX. Nose of angel on harp points directly to upright of R in FLOREAT. Reverse with QVI of QVIESCAT smaller and higher than ESCAT, S leans noticeably away from CAT, T considerably farther from A than A is from C. Bishop's miter in two peaks, a cross atop each peak of miter, both separating QVIESCAT from PLEBS, P high and leaning left, L slightly lower but leaning noticeably left, the base of that letter nearly touching the E that follows, EBS fairly evenly spaced though the S is large, low, and leans noticeably left. Snakes and other "beasties" flee from St. Patrick, his extended hand points to the extreme left of the upright of the E in QVIESCAT, uppermost ball on metropolitan cross touches end of left crossbar on cross atop church steeple, top of cross embedded in bottom lower right serif of E, right crossbar of cross embedded in lower left serif of B.

Superb American Plantation Token



- 1012 (1688) American Plantation token. Breen-77, Newman 4-E. MS-62 (PCGS). Even pewter gray with relatively smooth surfaces for the issue, finely granular but quite acceptable all things considered. Glossy and very attractive, all details sharp, well deserving of the Mint State grade as assigned. No patches of tin pest or serious marks, a choice example of this scarce and underappreciated issue. This die pair apparently coined both originals and restrikes, though discerning between them is a challenge no numismatist has yet proved equal to. An extremely nice example of the type.

High-Grade American Plantation Token Restrike



- 1013 American Plantation token. Restrike. Breen-78, Newman 5-D. AU-58 (PCGS). Lustrous silver gray centers yield to dark pewter gray peripheries and high points. Typical pebbly surfaces throughout — this type's nearly pure tin composition almost always condemns it to such surfaces and collectors seeking a specimen have made peace with this fact. No serious patches of tin pest, all design elements sharp, very nice visual appeal. Die crack through A of FRAN into field, common of the restrike examples of Newman 5-D as seen here, dies purchased by Matthew Young from the engraver's descendants in 1828 and used to strike a number of specimens for early 19th century collectors. Like the originals, the quality of the restrikes has diminished over time and this specimen is about as nice as a collector could hope to obtain. A lustrous and sharp example for the colonial coin enthusiast.



- 1014 1722 Rosa Americana halfpenny. Breen-134. EF-40 (PCGS). A very attractive lightly circulated specimen of this popular colonial type. Dark olive-brown with golden olive highlights around legends and devices, a typical color scheme for the issue, with a minimal amount of the tiny pits so often seen on this series mostly consigned to the extreme lower obverse periphery. Old scratch below ROSA to side of central reverse device, very thin scratch on truncation of bust, excellent eye appeal overall. This type is of unflagging popularity with collectors for several reasons — it names the American colonies by name, was intended for exclusive use in the North American colonies, and is seen in a range of grades from wretched to superb that suggests extensive use. The present specimen would ideally suit most colonial coin enthusiasts.



- 1015 1723 Hibernia farthing. Breen-170, the "second prototype farthing." MS-64 BN (NGC). Highly glossy medium chocolate brown with pleasing, smooth surfaces. Exceptionally bold strike, with the die finish lines visible in the fields and each hair on George's head well detailed. A little dig off George's chin identifies this specimen. Breen termed this variety the "second prototype farthing" for its similarity to the layout of the Hibernia halfpenny. A popular major variety in a series which has finally come into its own, represented by an unusually choice example.



- 1016 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Newman 6-X. No period after GEORGIUS, 8 harp strings. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Highly lustrous surfaces boast excellent reflectivity and unusually attractive subtle blue and gold tones and rich mint color. A beautiful example for the assigned grade, though we note some minor "kegmarks," a few scattered flyspecks, and shallow patches of inherent roughness in the field before profile and above central reverse, none of which make much impact on the splendid visual appeal. An impressive example of the type or the No Period variety.



- 1017 1773 Virginia halfpenny. N. 26-Y. Period after GEORGIUS, 8 harp strings. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Frosty light to medium brown with abundant mint red adhering to devices and legends, particularly on the reverse. Excellent visual appeal despite some fine contact marks and abrasions so often found on coins from the Cohen Hoard of Virginia halfpence. No serious spotting or discoloration, a very pleasing example of the type.



- 1018 Undated Elephant token. Breen-186, Hodder 2-B. Thick Planchet. EF-45 (NGC). Glossy dark chocolate brown with excellent eye appeal. Obverse displays many fine planchet cracks and striations as sometimes seen on the Thick Planchet variety, a by-product of the production process of a cast planchet, but there is no corrosion or other sort of flaw. Some minor planchet voids are present on the reverse but they are of less consequence and more widely scattered, a tiny rim bruise is noted under the right base of the shield of the city of London. A high-grade and very attractive specimen of this popular halfpenny token, a type issued under unknown circumstances but long-since adopted into the U.S. colonial series for its relationship with the very rare halfpenny tokens naming Carolina and New England, both dated 1694. This variety uses the same obverse as one variety of Carolina Elephant and the New England Elephant, notable for how close the tusks are to the rims.

Very Nice Rhode Island Ship Medal



- 1019 1779 Rhode Island Ship medal. Breen-1141, Betts-563. Wreath Below Ship. MS-62 BN (PCGS). A lovely specimen of this popular issue. Glossy chocolate brown with brassy highlights around devices and design elements, the left side of the reverse exhibits milk chocolate patina. Free of marks or the patchy corrosion so often encountered on this type. Boldly struck and nicely detailed, a more choice specimen than the grade would suggest and worthy of inclusion in any cabinet.

Remarkable High-Grade 1767 Sou An Underrated French Colonies Issue



- 1020 French Colonies. 1767-A sou. No counterstamp. Breen-700. MS-62 BN. (PCGS). Rich lustrous chocolate brown with a hint of faded mint color on the mintmark side (reverse?). The surfaces are free of serious marks, though several parallel scratches and file marks that pre-existed the striking of the planchet remain visible, accounting for the assigned grade. The initial appearance is that of a higher grade, and the central strike on both sides is finer than usually encountered. This emission, which saw great circulation among the Caribbean Isles and presumably those North American ports which fed off their trade, was a successful one; the coins circulated widely and mostly became well worn. In 1793, most of the issue (though perhaps not the 95% that Breen estimates) was counterstamped RF as a revaluation for Guadeloupe, the island for which France sacrificed Canada by the Peace of 1763. Few serious colonial type collections contain a piece finer than VF, with Extremely Fine specimens something of a surprise inclusion. Only a few individual pieces are known finer than this, with only one or two with real claims to gem status; given the realities of a global coin market, it seems unlikely that many superb gems are hiding in French collections in the modern day. The present example would serve a colonial type coin connoisseur well and will never require an upgrade.

Mint State Nova Constellatio Copper

From the Garrett Collection



- 1021 1785 Nova Constellatio. Crosby 3-B. Pointed Rays. MS-62 BN (NGC). 108.2 grains. Highly glossy chocolate brown with some subtle tan and maroon highlights. Smooth, even, and very attractive with no nicks to mention, though some very light obverse hairlines may be seen under magnified scrutiny. One of the sharpest specimens of this variety we have seen, graded as fully Uncirculated in the Garrett sale and nicely cared for since. Late die state with die rust present on both sides. An advanced pre-federal coin enthusiast would be hard pressed to locate a nicer example of the variety or type, with the Garrett provenance adding another level of desirability.

From the Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection, a group of coins made available to John Work Garrett by Wayte Raymond in 1923; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries' sale of the Garrett Collection, Part I, November 1979, Lot 612. Previously f.

High-Grade 1785 Nova Constellatio



- 1022 1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed Rays, Large US. Crosby 3-B. AU-58 BN (NGC). Highly glossy chocolate brown with beautiful smooth surfaces. A choice example on all counts, with no flaws and exceptional eye appeal for the grade. A little bit of verdigris adheres to the design elements, but it in no way affects the attractiveness of this very nice pre-federal copper.



- 1023 1785 Vermont copper. Ryder-2. Rarity-2. Landscape, VERMONTENSIS. EF Details (NCS). 112.2 grains. Described as having a "Plan Flaw" on the NCS encapsulation. Lovely light honey brown with some golden iridescence. A horizontal band of flat strike across the center of both sides is present as sometimes seen on all three 1785 Landscape varieties, referred to as "stretched" by Tony Carlotto, a striking phenomenon apparently fixed by 1786 and still not entirely understood. The planchet flaws the encapsu-

lation refers to are three natural planchet depressions near 9:00 on the obverse, some light granularity noted within flat area of both sides, date weakly struck but all other details are bold. Some minor surface verdigris is present within some letters. A very attractive and nicely detailed example of the variety or type with far better color and surface quality than typically encountered.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of November 2002, Lot 54.

Sharp and Glossy 1786 Vermont Copper



- 1024 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-6. Rarity-2. Landscape, VERMONTENSIS. EF-40 or so. 126.0 grains. A sharp and very attractive coin, surfaces smooth and appealing on both sides, the obverse fully EF with exceptionally bold detail, the reverse nearly EF with some areas of softness. Chocolate brown and deep tan on the obverse with a splash of dark olive toning at the plow handle, reverse a more even chocolate brown. Planchet void at rim right of RES, softness at rim opposite at MO, obverse legends otherwise complete. Reverse is a trifle weak at CIM of DECIMA with a few insignificant striations. A Vermont copper of superb quality, a beautiful rendition of the ever-popular landscape design. With the Hinkley, Smith, and Ford collections now dispersed, Vermont coppers are apt to be somewhat scarcer in the marketplace in upcoming years—though Landscape coppers of this quality are elusive and in high demand at all times.



- 1025 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-8. Rarity-4-. Landscape, VERMONTENSIS. VF-20 (PCGS). Even dark brown surfaces show scattered light planchet flaws of the sort so commonly found on Vermont landscape coppers, retaining some gloss despite the fine granularity, with an area of roughness at the left side of the central obverse and right center of reverse. Good centering, complete legends, DECIMA somewhat affected by roughness but still plain, good overall visual appeal. All things considered, a nice Vermont landscape in this grade range.



1026 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-8. Rarity-4-. Landscape, VERMONTENSIMUM. VF-20 (PCGS). Pleasing and glossy medium brown, though magnified scrutiny reveals some faint granularity. Several light parallel pinscratches blend into the central obverse, legends on both sides are complete, a sharper than typical example of the type.

1027 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder 9. Rarity-3. Baby Head. G-6. 108.9 grains. An evenly worn but attractive example. Medium brown with even and insignificant granularity, large planchet void behind the baby's neck, a smaller void atop the head, VERMON weak but plain as is a portion of the date. A pleasing circulated example of this unique early American type.



1028 1788 Vermont copper. Ryder-16. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-1. VF-35. 113.7 grains. Glossy surfaces are smooth and tan on the obverse, mottled tan and mahogany with a trace of microscopic granularity on the reverse. A sharp and appealing specimen, typical central obverse depression shows an added interior planchet void, planchet flaw at seated figure's shoulder, trace of light pitting in field under IN of INDE. Well defined, technically perhaps finer than our grade indicates, and very attractive overall. A desirable Vermont type coin.



1029 1786 Connecticut copper. M.5.3-N. Hercules Head. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-2. VF-25 (PCGS). Deep chocolate brown with some lighter tan on the high points. Devoid of circulation marks, and choice as such. Easily worthy of the grade. From the late state of the reverse die, here collapsed and heavily clashed with virtually full reverse details present, especially so near the rim. Still, Liberty shows strong central design in most areas, making the present coin not only worthy of the assigned grade, but choice for that level. A popular variety upon which great demand is placed, making it seem much rarer than its Rarity-2 rating suggests.

1030 1787 Connecticut copper. M. 4-L. Rarity-1. Horned Bust. AU-58 BN (NGC). Smooth chocolate brown with glossy surfaces. Some unnatural rose and gold shades within the letters of CONNEC and ET LIB remain from an old cleaning, but the eye appeal is pleasing overall as this coin is mostly retoned to an attractive rich brown shades. A sharp specimen with some inherent contact marks not fully effaced at the time of striking still noticeable in flat points of the central design elements. Very late die state with clear die clashing under RI of AUCTORI and horn extending well into the obverse field. A desirable specimen of the variety.



1031 1787 Connecticut copper. M. 13-D. Rarity-2. Mailed Bust Left. VF-25 BN (NGC). Even dark brown with surfaces that show some very minor granularity and some removable surface dirt. No serious corrosion or flaws, only a dull dig in the right reverse field is worth mentioning.



1032 1788 Machin's Mills imitation halfpenny. Vlack 23-88A. Rarity-2. AU-50 BN (NGC). Extremely sharply detailed, about as sharp as ever seen on this variety, with finely granular chocolate brown surfaces. An appealing piece, retaining some gloss despite the surfaces, with no significant marks or problems. No genuine British halfpence were coined this year (which is what makes this coin an *imitation* rather than a *counterfeit*), and 1788 was the latest date Machin's Mills halfpence ever used, though they were likely struck into the following year and perhaps even into 1790. A very nice type specimen.

Choice EF 1787 Nova Eborac Copper



- 1033 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Breen-986. Reverse figure left. EF-40. 136.4 grains. Glossy medium brown and tan with boldly rendered details. As often encountered on examples of this New York issue, some microgranularity is present, mostly where not struck out with sufficient pressure in areas like the back of the obverse figure's head. Little actual wear is present, the surfaces are hard, bold date and well defined reverse figure. A difficult issue to come by in choice condition and elusive this sharp and attractive. A far more challenging type coin than the other standard state coppers of the era and worthy of the attention of colonial coin enthusiasts.
- 1034 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Breen-987. Figure seated right. VF-20. 106.5 grains. Deep olive and steel gray with evenly granular surfaces that retain some gloss. Good detail, sharper than our conservative grade suggests, with full legends and good definition in the central devices. A very collectible example of this type, somewhat scarcer than the figure seated left variety in our experience.

The Norweb, Maris 43-d New Jersey



(2x photo)

- 1035 1787 New Jersey copper. M. 43-d. Rarity-1. Small Planchet, Plain Shield. MS-62 BN (PCGS). 154.0 grains. Highly glossy rich chocolate brown with bold detail and exceptional visual appeal. Struck slightly off-center, as often seen, to 9:00. An exceptional quality specimen boasting smooth and attractive surfaces that retain just a little bit of surface dirt and buildup, an easily remedied situation. Dies clashed, no significant marks, a high-grade beauty and an ideal New Jersey type coin with one of the most desirable pedigrees in all of American numismatics.

Purchased from Richard Picker in 1958; Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Norweb Collection, Part I, October 1987, Lot 1348.

Choice EF 1787 New Jersey Copper



- 1036 1787 New Jersey copper. Maris 43-d. Rarity-1. EF-45. 147.2 grains. Lovely light brown with hard, smooth surfaces and impeccable visual appeal. An ideal type coin struck from a common die variety, showing very little wear and few marks that were not inherent in the planchet. We note only a dull abrasion at the tops of US of PLURIBUS and a mint-made flaw at rim at 11:00 for accuracy. Late die state with very clear clash marks and arc crack from central reverse to star after UNUM. A beautiful example and a perfect coin to represent the pre-federal coinage of New Jersey in a well-formed collection.

Superb 1787 Maris 46-e New Jersey



(2x photo)

- 1037 1787 New Jersey copper. M. 46-e. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN (PCGS).** Glossy and attractive medium brown with some golden highlights on design elements. A very nice example, free of any significant marks or problems, exhibiting just a bit of verdigris trapped in protected areas of the reverse design. A fascinating and popular variety, showing the usually seen heavy clash marks that leave the shield negatively impressed into the obverse fields. The strike is excellent with all horizontal shield stripes plain and the horse's mane and snout fully realized. An ideal type coin, or a specimen of this variety that would be difficult to improve upon.

From the Goldberg's sale of the Benson Collection, Part I, February 2001, Lot 74.



- 1038 1787 Auctori Plebis token. Breen-1147. AU-50 BN (NGC).** A popular British merchant token with American collectors, a type that directly copies the Draped Bust Left device from Connecticut coppers. Even medium brown with better than typical detail, with central obverse flatness more attributed to the poor strikes that plague this issue rather than circulation wear. No significant flaws, only a few little contact marks at central obverse, very nice for the assigned grade. A scarce type coin, very elusive in grades finer than this.

Delightful 1783 Chalmers Shilling



- 1039 1783 Chalmers shilling. Breen-1011. Short Worm. VF-20 (NGC).** 52.8 grains. Olive and golden highlights on attractive medium gray surfaces. Somewhat weak on right side of obverse and opposite area on reverse, an example of the axial misalignment so commonly encountered on Chalmers shillings, but the legends are nearly complete and the overall detail is very nice indeed. A most attractive specimen with no significant flaws for the grade, only a minor oval depression over the second L of SHILLING. A classic early American coin type, struck in Annapolis in 1783 and first noticed in circulation in the days when that small town served as the nation's capital in late 1783 through early 1784. One of the few 18th century pre-federal coins struck in silver that an ordinary collector can hope to own, here presented in a very desirable grade.

The recent discovery of a Chalmers threepence in the basement of a house on the street where Chalmers lived in 1783, covered in such papers as the *Washington Post* and *Baltimore Sun*, has led to speculation that the basement was the site of Chalmers' mint. While the discovery is an exciting one, the presence of a single coin is not persuasive evidence of minting activity, particularly in the absence of silver scrap, minting equipment or tools, or other implements manufactured by Chalmers. We prefer the historical record, which notes an outbuilding present on property that Chalmers actually owned and occupied up the street from the location of the recent discovery.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of November 2002, Lot 40.

Another Appealing Chalmers Shilling



- 1040 1783 Chalmers shilling. Breen-1011. Short Worm. VF-20.** Mottled silver gray with splashes of darker gray coloration on the obverse, even deep gray on the reverse. Nicely centered and boldly struck, not partially misstruck or axially misaligned as so often seen. Each letter of the legend is bold, and the centers are likewise strong for the grade. A few minor scratches at central reverse do not affect the visual appeal. A very desirable specimen of this Maryland issue.



- 1041 "1789" Mott token. Breen-1021. EF-45 BN (NGC). Even chocolate brown on the dated obverse, some brown and tan woodgraining on the store card reverse. Not quite smooth but not very rough, a patch of inborn roughness at sinister wing is also present to a lesser extent on the opposite side in the same location, misaligned as often seen with the dated side shifted to 4:00. Typical flat strike on central design elements, early die state with no break next to clock. A popular and enigmatic early American token, an example that well defines this issue.



- 1042 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. Breen-1029. NEW YORK. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Apparently the thin planchet variety, but difficult to determine inside the encapsulation and not noted on the certification insert. Medium brown fields yield to lustrous tan peripheries. Excellent visual appeal, nicely detailed despite a weak spot at Liberty's shins and at the waterline on reverse due to thin planchet stock, glossy and very attractive. A single toning spot is noted in the right obverse field, some whitish buildup is not of serious impact inside some letters of reverse legends. The Breen-1030 variety uses large ampersands (&) like the very rare variety without NEW YORK and is described as "rare" in Breen — the plate coin in that reference is of far lesser quality than the one now offered. The extensive collection of TAL cents offered in Stack's January 2003 Americana sale included the rare variety without NEW YORK, the extremely rare variety from the present dies with no edge device, but was lacking a specimen of either Breen-1029 or 1030, the two varieties struck from these dies on thick or thin planchets, respectively. A scarce major type in this largely unheralded series.



- 1043 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. Breen-1035. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Lustrous frosty deep tan with some traces of mint color evident. A beautiful type coin, showing only a few tiny contact marks and a mint-made depression over the cotton bale on the obverse. An ideal specimen of this popular New York merchant token for the assigned grade.



- 1044 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. Breen-1035. Double struck. MS-62 BN (NGC). Edge device and planchet stock indeterminate due to encapsulation. Highly glossy medium brown with good eye appeal and a trace of sedate mint color remaining in intricacies of central reverse. Scattered minor contact marks account for the grade as assigned. Boldly double struck in collar with a few degrees rotation between strikes, an unusual error in this mostly well-made series produced by the British token manufactory of Peter Kempson in Birmingham. A very interesting specimen — error strikings in this series appear very infrequently.

The Pittman 1796 Castorland Medal



- 1045 1796 Castorland medal. Breen-1058. Silver. AU-55. 241.7 grains. Medium silver gray with variegated rose and blue toning on reflective fields and abundant golden lustre, particularly strong at the peripheries. Only the lightest friction on the highest points of the design, very attractive and exhibiting lovely cabinet toning. Some minor contact points present, thin old scratch from C in FRANCO to cheek is the only notable defect. Struck in 1796 to commemorate a French settlement in modern Carthage, New York, the Castorland medal has always been a hallmark of an advanced early American cabinet and a highly desired rarity regardless of grade. The present specimen, beyond its excellent state of preservation, has the added cachet of a notable provenance — though John Pittman was not a colonial coin specialist, its connection to upstate New York undoubtedly appealed to him, and the "Proof" nature of the Castorland medals made it a natural fit into his extensive Proof collection. This example will undoubtedly find a proud position in its next cabinet.

From James Kelly's 1949 Central States Numismatic Society sale, Lot 776; David Akers Numismatics' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, October 1997, Lot 119 with original lot ticket.

Striking "1783" Washington & Independence Proof-66 RB (PCGS)



- 1046 1783 Washington & Independence copper. Restrike. Breen-1193. **Proof-66 RB (PCGS)**. Engrailed edge. Reflective medium brown with abundant mint color around the peripheries of both sides and sedate bluish toning in the fields. Nice surface quality as suggested by the lofty assigned grade, tiny spots noted for identification inside base of 3 in date and above stop to the left of date, a lovely example of this popular production.



- 1047 1783 Washington & Independence. Restrike. Breen-1193. Baker-3. **Proof-66 BN (NGC)**. Center-grained edge. Exceptionally nice dark chocolate brown patina, one of the nicest shades seen on these restrikes among colors ranging from medium maroon to mottled dark brown. Highly reflective with suggestions of blue undertones and a trace of mint red around some letters. A lovely specimen of this mid-19th century restrike by British coin dealer W.J. Taylor, who bought these dies in 1848 and commenced striking off specimens soon thereafter to the delight of collectors in Britain and America. A few minor planchet chips, as struck, are seen, most notably under the first T in STATES, and a thin old scratch in front of Washington's nose is noted for accuracy. Few colonial-associated issues can be collected in such remarkable states of preservation; of course, few were so beautifully produced in the first place. A desirable addition to a growing cabinet.



- 1048 1783 Washington & Independence copper. Breen-1203, Baker-4. **Small draped bust. AU-58 BN (NGC)**. Glossy chocolate brown with lively and abundant lustre, particularly strong at the peripheries. Excellent surface quality, two little nicks noted off Washington's nose. While this issue is very common in lower grades, specimens are quite challenging to find in anything approaching Mint State. The present example is one of the very nicest we have ever seen.

Very Nice Washington Small Eagle Cent



- 1049 1791 Washington Small Eagle cent. Breen-1217, Baker-16. **MS-64 BN (PCGS)**. Reflective medium brown with some tan highlights and traces of mint color remaining in protected areas of the obverse periphery. Boldly struck and very attractive with excellent surface quality. An unusually high-quality example of this issue from Washington's first term.

Choice Mint State Washington Small Eagle Cent From New Netherlands' 60th Sale



- 1050 1791 Washington Small Eagle cent. Breen-1217, Baker-16. **MS-64 BN (NGC)**. A beautiful example, with lightly reflective light brown fields showing lustrous highlights of blue and rose on the reverse and traces of mint color in protected areas of the peripheries. Well struck with full detail in Washington's curl and the eagle's head, some minor striations present in lower left obverse field. An exceptional specimen with the added interest of a provenance to the sale that John Adams described as "a strong candidate for best executed sale ever," one of John Ford's tour-de-force cataloguing efforts that featured an impressive selection of colonial coins among other interesting issues. Worthy of a premium bid from those who seek a first-class example of this Washington type, and worthy of consideration from those who might upgrade one they already own.

From New Netherlands' 60th Sale, December 1968, Lot 448 with original lot ticket.

Very Rare Washington Liverpool Halfpenny



(2x photo)

- 1051 1791 Washington Liverpool halfpenny. Breen-1223, Baker-17. AU-55 (PCGS).** One of the most elusive of the 1790s era Washington tokens. Glossy mottled medium brown with reverse highlights of tan and mahogany. Smooth and attractive, some unevenness of planchet in field in front of Washington's shirt, perfectly centered on the undersized planchet that all known specimens of this issue have in common. A rare muling using the Hancock Washington obverse and a British merchant token reverse, listed in Dalton and Hamer as Lancashire 116. The present specimen is finer than most seen, with Mint State examples being nearly unheard of, unlike so many other British merchant tokens that have been adopted into the American series. Only one piece has been certified finer by PCGS, an AU-58. For the advanced collector who lacks this rare variety, the present choice offering is an important opportunity.

Off-Center Washington Ship Halfpenny An Unusual Error



- 1052 1793 Washington Ship halfpenny. Breen-1225, Baker-18. 10% off-center. EF-40 (PCGS).** Medium brown and steel with good visual appeal for the grade. A very unusual error, struck notably off-center to 1:00 with all but the tops of the date off the planchet. This British merchant token series was of very high quality production, and this is the first error on this type that we have encountered. A splash of dark toning and a touch of raised corrosion is present on Washington's lapel; a bit of surface dirt will reveal significant gloss once properly brushed. A most interesting and very rare error issue, a piece that will undoubtedly fascinate specialists in Washingtoniana.

High-Grade Club Rays Fugio Newman 4-E



- 1053 1787 Fugio cent. Newman 4-E. Rarity-3. Club Rays. AU-58 BN (NGC).** An especially bold example of this scarce type. Even and attractive light brown with some darker toning around devices and traces of lustre in protected areas. Only the most minor surface planchet flaws scattered on upper reverse, two short diagonal scratches at III on sundial, excellent overall eye appeal and excellent sharpness as suggested by the assigned grade. High-grade Club Rays specimens are quite scarce, with anything of EF quality or better catching the attention of specialists in the series. The present example with its light color and excellent detail is apt to find a welcome home in an advanced cabinet of early American issues.



- 1054 1787 Fugio cent. N. 4-E. Rarity-3. Club Rays. EF-40 (ANACS).** Even and attractive medium brown with unusually nice surfaces. Ironically, the ANACS certification says "defective plan," perhaps referring to some very minor mint-made flaws at the rim between 6:00 and 8:00 on the obverse, but in truth this specimen

is choice for the variety and type, which is often seen with far more flawed planchets than seen here. Indeed, the present coin is even and well struck with no significant striations or corrosion, just some minor surface verdigris inside the bottom three rings on the reverse. A lovely example of the type.

Superb Newman 6-W Fugio Cent

Rarity-5



- 1055 1787 Fugio cent. N. 6-W. Rarity-5. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. AU-55 (PCGS).** A superb specimen of this elusive variety. Mahogany brown with golden tones on the reverse devices. A very sharp specimen, with better detail in the complete sundial than either of the Boyd-Ford coins (the two Newman plate coins) and a fully rendered surface. The surfaces appear even but microscopically granular and retain good gloss, area of peripheral weak strike affects reverse above 3:00 and obverse to a lesser degree, with 87 of date and last two letters of BUSINESS affected. A very strong example of this scarce variety, one difficult to find in high grades and not included in the Bank of New York hoard that makes owning an Uncirculated specimen of some Fugio varieties possible today. A memorable opportunity for Fugio specialists.

- 1056 1787 Fugio cent. N. 7-T. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-5. VF-20.** 148.9 grains. Nice chocolate brown on the obverse with a lighter shade on the high points, reverse is even and appealing deep olive with a trace of surface corrosion mostly reserved to rings between 12:00 and 2:00. An attractive example of this rare variety, obverse glossy and mostly smooth, reverse just a trifle microgranular. Early die state with no reverse die crack. The Ford duplicate, a far lesser example called Fine with severe reverse scratches, realized over \$1,100 in the recent sale of the Boyd-Ford Fugios. This one has no severe flaws, only a couple tiny rim nicks over the sun. A very collectible example of a rarity in a series with a growing collector base.

- 1057 1787 Fugio cent. N. 8-B. Rarity-3. Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES. AU-50.** 176.9 grains. Pleasing medium brown with tan and deep mahogany highlights. Some reverse lustre remains, obverse shows very minor scattered surface granularity, exceptionally well struck with complete ring definition and superb obverse details in sunface and sundial, just a touch of peripheral softness at rim below right base of sundial. A single pinpoint spot of fresh copper is present inside the left topmost ring where a speck was perhaps flicked away, but no metal appears to have been moved and this very minor point will become a non-issue in short order. A lovely example of this variety, one often marred by poor planchets or soft strike.

Choice AU Fugio Cent



- 1058 1787 Fugio cent. N. 8-X. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. AU-58 BN (NGC).** Highly glossy chocolate brown with excellent surface quality and good remaining lustre. A very pretty coin with unusually pristine surfaces for the grade and only two small planchet flaws on the reverse, one inside the second ring and another tiny patch within a flat area at 6:00. The area of flat strike is due to die state, with the obverse die state advanced, though all letters of MIND YOUR BUSINESS remain present and plain. A superbly preserved specimen that would represent an excellent value at current market levels.

Choice Mint State 1787 Fugio Cent



- 1059 1787 Fugio cent. N. 11-X. Rarity-3. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Frosty medium brown with bold lustre and traces of mint red color remaining around the date, FUGIO, and the extreme reverse periphery. Natural mint clip below 3:00 on obverse as often seen, some shallow planchet striations at top of reverse and a bit of scattered granularity elsewhere on that side, a single horizontal striation through MIND YOUR. A nice quality Bank of New York hoard survivor that would well represent this first federal cent in a type set.

Another Mint State 1787 Fugio Cent



- 1060 1787 Fugio cent. N. 11-X. Rarity-3. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. MS-62 RB (PCGS).** Medium brown with warm remaining vestiges of mint color in protected areas of both sides. Fully struck with all letters of BUSINESS and other elements complete, shallow striations and voids at base of obverse and top of reverse are not severe. Subtle lustre would undoubtedly be far more pronounced with the benefit of a light brushing. A nice coin for the assigned grade, enclosed in a "green label" holder and worthy of a strong bid.

- 1061 1787 Fugio cent. N. 11-X. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-3. EF-45. 121.5 grains. A very interesting Fugio. Pleasing and glossy medium brown with some dark olive planchet streaks. Patina somewhat thin on rims and some high points, very minor rim clips at 12:00 over surface and over 78 of date, planchet crack from rim over stop after FUGIO, two small planchet voids at lower reverse. Extraordinarily light at 121.5 grains, softness of strike at base of sundial and base of rings over UNI on reverse perfectly normal for a cent from such thin planchet stock, technically perhaps deserving of the full AU grade as there is very little actual wear.



- 1062 1787 Fugio cent. N.12-X. Rarity-3. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. AU-55 BN (NGC). Light golden brown with some subtle mahogany highlights. An attractive Fugio cent with some minor planchet striations atop the reverse and minor peripheral obverse granularity. Sharply struck with all sundial numbers bold, die cracks from rim to point of gnomon and from bottom of reverse rim to top of ring. A sharp specimen.

Frosty Mint State 1787 Fugio Cent



- 1063 1787 Fugio cent. N.13-X. Rarity-3. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. MS-63 BN (PCGS). A highly lustrous and especially choice example for this grade level. Satiny chocolate brown with a few traces of mint color. Straight mint clip at base of obverse affects most of BUSINESS, and a tiny curved clip above the date is essentially invisible in the holder. Scattered tiny planchet striations on obverse, reverse shows a minor patch of planchet flaws at top just under area of clip. No significant marks, excellent visual appeal, a most desirable example of this popular issue.

Choice Mint State Newman 13-X Fugio



- 1064 1787 Fugio cent. N. 13-X. Rarity-3. MS-63 BN. 180.9 grains. Smooth chocolate brown with abundant satiny lustre and warm mint color remaining at central reverse. An exceptionally choice specimen of this Bank of New York hoard variety, with the fact

that this piece is entirely free of planchet defects placing it in rare company. Even bold strike with all details fully realized. An extremely nice type coin that will satisfy any finicky collector who has patiently awaited a superb example.

Lovely Eight-Pointed Star Fugio

Newman 15-Y



- 1065 1787 Fugio cent. N.15-Y. Rarity-1. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Eight-pointed Star. VF-35 (PCGS). Attractive golden light brown and sharper than suggested by the grade as assigned, with complete numerals on sundial, fully distinct sun rays, and a complete and bold lower star on the reverse. The popular eight-pointed star variety, this reverse unique with this characteristic. Typical specimens show a very weak to nonexistent lower star; on this one the star is fully distinct though not as strong as the very bold upper star. Oval planchet void at base of MIND, some other light planchet flaws, scattered black specks and patination is most notable on left side of sundial, a very attractive coin overall that seems easily within the EF range.



- 1066 1787 Fugio cent. N.18-U. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-4. EF-45. 165.6 grains. Very attractive light to medium brown with splashes of mahogany patina on reverse. Nearly smooth, significant gloss, a very nice coin for this grade level. Some minor planchet striations blend in to right and base of obverse, a touch of insignificant granularity around some devices, even strike, no notable post-striking flaws. A pleasing specimen of this variety or type.



- 1067 1787 Fugio cent. N.19-Z. Rarity-5. Pointed Rays, Raised Rims reverse. VF-25 (PCGS). Attractive light brown with darker toning around devices. Scattered but inconsequential granularity, some weakness of strike at sunface translates to opposite area on reverse, a fairly nice-looking circulated specimen. A rare variety and major type within the series, the so called "production pattern" or Raised Rims reverse, the center nicely defined but for the northeast portion of the center disc on reverse. A collectible example of this elusive variety.

HALF CENTS

Our selection of half cents includes two of the great date rarities of the series, both in superlative condition: the 1796 and the 1831. Either of these coins, sold on their own or included in a collection, would be a landmark, and we are proud to offer them both. Other nice quality specimens abound, including a frosty mint state 1804 and a nice selection from the New England Collection of half cents, led by a Mint State 1810 (an unusually elusive date for some reason) and a superb 1795 Lettered Edge.



- 1068 1795 Cohen-2a, Breen-2a. Rarity-3. Lettered Edge, Punctuated Date. EF Details (NCS).** "Rev. Planchet Flaw." Bright blue-green toning with tan surfaces, mostly smooth but a trifle bright from a long-ago cleaning. A very bold example, nicely detailed and exhibiting good overall visual appeal. The reverse shows a series of spidery surface planchet cracks from the vicinity of STATES through central reverse, an unusual characteristic that lends this coin a unique look. A very sharp specimen of the "Punctuated Date" variety, so named for the comma-like die flaw between the 1 and 7 of the date, more desirable than this description would perhaps suggest.

Note: All uncertified half cents and large cents are graded in accordance with "EAC" grading techniques, often conservative in relation to other standards, including "market grading."

Extraordinary 1796 Half Cent Rarity With Pole



- 1069 1796 C-2, B-2. Rarity-4. With Pole. AU-55 BN (NGC).** An extremely sharp and appealing specimen of this classic American rarity. Glossy and attractive medium brown and tan surfaces. Some light scattered roughness — we have seen only one completely smooth 1796 half cent — manifesting as only a shallow pit here and there, with neither granularity nor heavy patches of roughness present. A marvelously detailed example this issue, one that is nearly always found in wretched condition and on poor quality planchets. The hair is well delineated, excellent visual appeal, no serious marks, a tiny spot noted atop Liberty's cap, a few short old pin scratches under truncation of the bust and left of date. Probably one of the ten best known examples of this variety and within the top dozen of the date; the No Pole is a great rarity and only three examples are known better than Fine. One of the highlights of the early copper in this sale and a coin that would add to even the most sophisticated cabinet of United States coins.

NGC Census: 1; 9 finer (MS-66 RB finest). Such census information makes clear the lack of dependability of such statistics in a vacuum, as there are two MS-66s included (!), both undoubtedly represented the superb Eliasberg example which is far and away the finest known of the date. Indeed, the two MS-65 RB entries in the census may also both refer to the Eliasberg example. The EAC census on this variety is MS (4)-AU(4)-EF(1)-VF(3+) which, while not directly correlated to certified or market grading, gives a better and more studied indication of the real population of this variety in high grade than a simple count of the number of times a grading service has assigned a grade to a coin.



- 1070 1802/0 C-2, B-2. **Rarity-3. Reverse of 1802. VG Details (NCS).** "Corroded." Manley 1.0. Dark brown with golden tan high points on evenly rough surfaces. Moderately pitted on both obverse and reverse, two short scratches from rim right of Y of LIBERTY, all legends fully plain, no heavy digs. A collectible low grade specimen of this scarce date.

Gem 1804 Half Cent
MS-65 RB (NGC)



(2x photo)

- 1071 1804 C-13, B-10. **Rarity-1. Plain 4, Stemless. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Highly lustrous surfaces are dominated by rich mint red color, faded to chocolate brown on the obverse device and much of the reverse. The pristine surfaces show neither spotting nor consequential contact marks, and the eye appeal is fully equal to the grade as assigned. While this variety is a plentiful one, gem-quality examples with such abundant mint color are elusive. An ideal type coin for an advanced cabinet.
- 1072 1805 C-3, B-3. **Rarity-4. Small 5, Stems. Net VG-8 (ANACS).** "Fine details, Corroded" according to encapsulation. Manley 2.0. Dark brow, near black, with evenly rough surfaces and a trace of deep orange-rose at extreme peripheries and lower right reverse suggesting retoning. Good sharpness for the variety with all major design elements plain, though HALF CENT is weak as usually seen. An elusive major variety that is rarely found finer than Fine; Manley relates that "most specimens are in very low grades."

Exciting 1831 Second Restrike Half Cent Rarity
Only Five Known Specimens
The Byron Reed Coin



(2x photo)

- 1073 1831 B-3. **Rarity-7+. Second restrike. Reverse of 1840. Proof-66 BN (PCGS).** Possibly the finest known example of this extremely rare half cent variety. Lovely light brown with woodgrained obverse, warm mint color and deep violet-rose at obverse periphery. Fields show nice reflectivity on obverse, reverse reflectivity more modest, exceptional visual appeal, called "completely original and choice" by half cent researcher Richard Coleman in his study of second restrike half cents. A few very light specks are noted inside the rim over Liberty's foremost hair curl, S-shaped lintmark under hair ribbon, some flatness present on leaves over LF of HALF on reverse. A spectacular gem example of this great rarity, one of only five known examples. One of the rarest of the major half cent varieties, its interest heightened by the great rarity and probable Proof-only status of this date (though all original strikings are in circulated grades). Struck using an 1840-57 reverse die, perhaps in the late 1850s when coin collecting became a national fad or as late as the late 1860s, the latter circumstance suggested by the presence of a specimen in the collection of Mint Director Henry Linderman, who presided over the Mint from 1867 to 1869. This specimen was in the Byron Reed Collection by the time Reed died in 1891 and remained there, untampered with and entirely original, until the sale of many of that collection's gems in 1996. A classic rarity, one lacking from many advanced cabinets, and a vital inclusion in any half cent collection with pretensions of completeness.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (MS-66 RB). The finer coin is the Eliasberg specimen which has a spot above the eye and a planchet defect on the left side of the reverse, leaving some to consider the present piece the best of the five known specimens.

From the Byron Reed Collection, purchased before 1891; Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 3; Superior Galleries' sale of the Bill Weber Collection, June 2002, Lot 2378.

- 1074** 1849 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2-. Large Date. MS-64 BN (NGC). Frosty even medium brown with very nice visual appeal for the assigned grade. Some light planchet flecks and tiny marks are present, including some near star 13 that appear to have been present before striking and not completely struck away. A pleasing specimen of the date.



- 1075** 1853 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN (NGC). Abundant cart-wheel lustre present on golden and olive-brown surfaces that retain some mint color adhering to design elements. A very pleasing coin with no significant flaws, only a single tiny spot below the wreath to note. A light brushing will enhance the lustre even beyond its present point and improve already excellent visual appeal.

- 1076** 1853 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN (NGC). Even frosty chocolate brown with some lustrous golden toning at reverse periphery. The fields are pristine and free of heavy marks. A very attractive Mint State example of the date or type.

Very Sharp 1794 Half Cent



- 1077** 1794 C-4a, B-6b. Rarity-3. EF-45 (PCGS). Manley 2.0. Medium gray brown with olive highlights around design elements. Finely granular under magnification, particularly around AM of AMERICA, some weakness of strike on right side of coin as sometimes seen, clash marks bold. A few light horizontal scratches are noted across the central obverse. An unusually sharp example of this popular date.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

High-Grade 1795 Half Cent Lettered Edge



- 1078** 1795 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2. Lettered Edge. AU-55 (PCGS). Manley 2.0. A very sharp specimen of the Lettered Edge variety. Highly glossy olive-brown with traces of orange and gold in protected areas of the reverse. Nice detail and overall appearance, some scattered contact marks, thin scratch under ER of LIBERTY and

some scattered light hairlines, tiny planchet flaw at tip of denticles over A in STATES, planchets are smooth and attractive. A nice-looking example and one that would be a challenge to upgrade.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

Frosty AU 1800 Half Cent



- 1079** 1800 C-1, B-1b. Rarity-1. AU-58 (PCGS). Manley 4.0. Highly lustrous golden brown with abundant remaining mint color, particularly at the reverse periphery. Sharply struck, mostly smooth, excellent eye appeal for the assigned grade. A most desirable specimen of the date.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.



- 1080** 1804 C-8, B-7. Rarity-1. Spiked Chin. AU-58 (PCGS). Manley 3.0. Medium brown with golden highlights and olive halos around devices. Some lustre remains, well-defined chin spike, a trace of surface dirt present, generous visual appeal.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

- 1081** 1804 C-10, B-9. Rarity-2. AU-55 (PCGS). Manley 2.0. Frosty dark chocolate brown, even and attractive, with some lustre remaining at reverse periphery. A nice example for the grade with splendid detail and no significant flaws.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.



- 1082** 1804 C-13, B-10. Rarity-1. MS-63 BN (PCGS). Manley 2.0. Fully lustrous frosty medium brown with exceptional eye appeal and much mint color adhering to devices and legends, particularly so on the reverse. Some flatness of peripheral strike at top of obverse and base of reverse, centers and devices very bold and well-detailed, a single vertical nick is noted on the fraction. A beautiful specimen of the date or variety.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

Highly Lustrous 1810 Half Cent



- 1083 1810 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2+. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Frosty chocolate brown with an area of orange-tan faded from mint color outside stars 11 to 13 and outside OF AM on the reverse. Excellent eye appeal for the assigned grade, sharply struck though the centers of the stars on the right are flat, pristine fields, minor nick on the cheek. A challenging date in Mint State and generally elusive in choice condition, though this example would represent this date admirably in a date or variety collection.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.



- 1084 1825 C-2, B-2. Rarity-1. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Strong cartwheel lustre on frosty medium brown surfaces, with just a trace of mint color at the date and outside some stars near the right rim. Superb eye appeal for the grade with no serious marks or other spotting. One of the more challenging dates of this type to find in nice Mint State grade, represented by a specimen that will disappoint no one.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.



- 1085 1825 C-2, B-2. Rarity-1. MS-63.** A delightful example of the date or variety, boasting splendid cartwheel lustre and excellent frosty visual appeal. Chocolate brown with traces of mint color and golden highlights, pristine fields, as lovely as any specimen we have seen in most respects. A few cuts on the edge at 12:00 are not visible from either side and would undoubtedly be obscured by a certification holder.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.



- 1086 1828 C-2, B-3. Rarity-1. 12 Stars. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Manley 3.0. Frosty woodgrained brown with dark woodgraining and golden lustre. Some flatness of strike on upper wreath and some stars, scattered light marks. A pleasing and well preserved specimen of the 12 Stars variety.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

- 1087 1833 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Manley 2.0. Splendid chocolate brown with abundant mint color adhering to devices, the reverse especially rich with red. A few scattered microscopic obverse flecks, otherwise choice, nicely struck throughout. A lovely near gem specimen.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.



- 1088 1834 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Manley 2.0. Exceptionally bold cartwheel lustre cascades across smooth surfaces dominated by mint red, faded to pleasing chocolate brown at centers. Spot inside star 12, a few little specks elsewhere, boldly struck and ever bit as attractive as the grade would suggest. A beautiful specimen of the date.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

Rare 1843 Original Proof Half Cent



(2x photo)

- 1089 1843 Breen-1a. Rarity-5. Original. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** A splendid example of this rare Proof-only issue. Heavily mirrored fields show golden toning with rich halos of violet at peripheries. Excellent eye appeal, a few short scratches at a spot above star 12, curved planchet depression off chin and an area of inborn roughness under right upright of H in HALF. Sharply struck and ideal as a Proof type coin, as this piece has all the classic hallmarks of a U.S. Proof coin of this era. An original striking with large berries reverse, nicely preserved and worthy of inclusion in any high quality half cent collection.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

1090 1849 C-1, B-4. **Rarity-2. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Manley 2.0. Dark brown and tan with some faded mint color around the reverse. Nick inside star 6, sharply struck and appealing.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

1091 1850 C-1, B-1. **Rarity-2+. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Deep olive-brown with splendid highlights of mint color in protected areas. Some roughness inside rim atop obverse.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

1092 1855 C-1, B-1. **Rarity-1. MS-64 RB (PCGS).** Nearly full orange-red mint color, with just some minor obverse spotting and traces of an old fingerprint keeping it from the red designation. Planchet depression below last A of AMERICA, generous lustre and eye appeal for this hoard issue.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

1093 1856 C-1, B-1. **Rarity-1. MS-64 RB (PCGS).** Manley 2.0. Exceptional cartwheel lustre on mostly red surfaces, faded to medium brown at top of obverse and some other areas. Only minor spotting, a very nice example overall that would be ideally suited for a type collection.

From the New England Collection of Half Cents.

LARGE CENTS

Large cents are the steadfast cornerstone of American coin collecting, assembled with pride by type collectors and studied in incredible detail by the scholar-collectors of the Early American Copers club. We have a soft spot for large cents, of course, but with coins like those offered in *The Classics Sale*, who wouldn't? Each of the collectible varieties of the 1793 Chain cent is included (we only lack the Rarity-8 NC-1, whose only collectible specimen is in basal state!). The Sheldon-1 AMERI is impressive in VF grade, and the Sheldon-2 graded EF-40 by NGC is an important and desirable property. An exceptionally beautiful Sheldon-5 Wreath cent soon follows, a superb specimen of this beautiful die variety. The chance to offer two specimens of the famous Starred Reverse is a treat for us – and hopefully for you! Each of the specimens is very sharp for the variety, arguably the most famous among the 295 distinct Sheldon numbers. Other lovely early dates are included, including interesting error Draped Bust cents and remarkable examples of the scarce 1804 and 1809 issues. Scarce late date cents are led by a remarkable 1823, full red 1836 and 1838 cents, a Proof 1838, and some of the nicest Petite Heads we have ever seen. Proof 1856 and 1857 cents are an impressive way to round out this offering.

Note: All uncertified half cents and large cents are graded in accordance with “EAC” grading techniques, often conservative in relation to other standards, including “market grading.”

Remarkable VF 1793 Chain AMERI.



(2x photo)

1094 1793 Sheldon-1. **Rarity-4. Chain, AMERI. VF-30 (PCGS).**

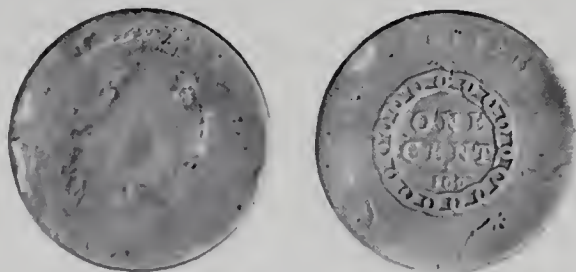
A superb example of this classic rarity. Appealing dark brown with excellent eye appeal and detail. The surfaces are glossy and microscopically granular, but their evenness actually lends a very pleasing look to this specimen. The fields are notably free of flaws for this circulated grade level, with just a vertical dig in the space between STATES and OF noted for identification. The rear hair strands are distinct, with only the very central obverse flat from strike and wear, and the rims appear quite nicely preserved. The Chain AMERI is a type always surrounded by great fanfare, and ownership of a Sheldon-1 is always a point of pride even in wretched grades. Most never get to own a VF, but even looking at one is a memorable event. The chance to purchase a specimen of this high quality, with reasonably nice surfaces and color, is to be carefully considered if such a coin is within your means. A dramatic and impressive first hand in any game of cent whist.

Superb 1793 Chain Cent
Sheldon-2



(2x photo)

- 1095 1793 S-2. Rarity-4. Chain AMERICA. EF-40 BN (NGC).** Lovely light steel brown with superb eye appeal. The surfaces show the most microscopic sort of granularity, still hard in appearance to the naked eye. A tiny rim nick is present over 9:00, two old parallel horizontal scratches atop Liberty's head, small planchet void hidden in Liberty's hair, a few minor contact marks present. A boldly rendered and fairly problem-free specimen, the sort of coin that would bring pride to a cabinet in the 1860s, 1960s, or decades into the future. Sheldon-2 is a difficult variety, particularly so in high grade, but of course as a type coin this piece would also serve admirably. We expect feverish bidding for this fine example.



- 1096 1793 Sheldon-2. Rarity-4+ Chain, AMERICA. AG-3 (PCGS).** A decent low-grade specimen. Medium brown with golden undertones. The visual appeal is actually fairly nice for the grade, with the surfaces showing no sign of corrosion despite many tiny scattered marks and a few rim bruises, two at 9:00 on the obverse and another near 10:00 on the reverse. The date is very

weak and is only suggested in the right light and angle, LIBERTY is complete though heavily worn, STATES OF is nearly worn away but remainder of reverse legend is at least visible with UNITED quite strong. The central obverse devices and central reverse is fully present as expected. A Chain cent is perhaps the most widely desired of any American type coin, with a pleasing coin with significant wear still finding many ready buyers.

Very Sharp 1793 Chain Cent
Superb Color and Surfaces



(2x photo)

- 1097 1793 S-3. Rarity-3. Chain, AMERICA. VF-20.** Sharpness of EF-40, but several rim bruises are present. Beautiful glossy light brown, the reverse somewhat woodgrained, with even smooth surfaces. A very sharp example with good definition in hair and throughout all legends. On the basis of color and surfaces alone, this coin would rank high among the Chain cents we have seen, but several notable rim bruises are present, especially at 3:00 and 4:30 on the obverse, with a few lesser ones on the obverse and many around the reverse periphery. Some scattered contact marks, a few faint pinscratches across Liberty's upper neck under ear. While it would be better if the rim bruises had befallen a coin of lesser quality and desirability than a lovely Chain cent, their presence on this coin places a smooth and attractive specimen of this elusive type within the grasp of a far greater swath of interested collectors. We have no doubt that its next owner will include it among their holdings with pride.

Very Sharp 1793 Chain Cent
With Periods



(2x photo)

- 1098 1793 S-4. Rarity-3+. Chain, AMERICA, Periods. EF Details (NCS).** "Corroded, Improperly Cleaned." Dusky dark brown with medium brown highlights. Not really corroded, though the surfaces are finely granular in an even and inoffensive way. Cleaned and retoned, with no brightness present or apparent loss of detail. A very sharp example which remains fairly attractive despite the discouraging holder commentary, old diagonal scratch on left side of chain, a few scattered nicks, circular scratches right of first A in AMERICA and apparent "W" graffito right of OF. Late die state with two cracks at rim below lowest hair tresses. The "Periods" variety is scarcer than the Ameri (Sheldon-1) and the Sheldon-3, and is especially elusive in nice circulated grades — only a dozen or so are known in grades higher than VF-30 according to strict "EAC" standards, including "The Coin," an incredible prooflike gem. The substantial difference of the Periods variety from the other Chain cents, in both the "periods" characteristic and the distinctiveness of the attractive central device, puts added pressure on the limited population as many collectors seek to own a Sheldon-4 as one of two (or three) Chain cents in a major variety set. This example, while not perfect, will satisfy many copper enthusiasts' needs nicely.

Exceptional High-Grade 1793 Wreath Cent
A Beautiful Example



(2x photo)

- 1099 1793 S-5. Rarity-4. Wreath, Vine and Bars. MS-61 BN (NGC).** Supremely attractive glossy chocolate brown with hard, smooth surfaces and spectacular visual appeal. Lustrous blue highlights remain in protected areas of Liberty's tresses. A glorious example of the type, with two very thin scratches noted in the right obverse, one crossing Liberty's chin and the other crossing her throat. A natural diagonal planchet flaw under O of ONE identifies this specimen, with some lesser parallel striations present on the upper reverse. No heavy marks are noted, the fields are remarkably clear, no corrosion or roughness may be found anywhere under magnified scrutiny. One of the scarcer varieties of Wreath cents, the Sheldon-5 is an especially attractive die marriage, though planchet flaws are present on a significant proportion of known specimens. The present piece, while perhaps not technically within the six-coin Condition Census which is led by the nearly full red Atwater coin (certified as MS-68 RD), is a superlative example with nearly unbeatable visual appeal and would render an improvement in nearly any cent cabinet or advanced type set.

From Bowers and Merena's 2003 ANA Sale, Lot 111.

Very Sharp 1794 Head of 1793 Cent



- 1100 1794 S-18b. **Rarity-4. Head of 1793. VF-30 (SEGS).** "Corroded." Mottled dark steel and mahogany with some faded deep

orange at central reverse remaining from an old cleaning. Evenly rough on both sides, but excellent detail remains as suggested by the grade as assigned. All design elements are plain over the imperfect surfaces but for the fraction at the base of the reverse. Planchet problems are nearly always expected on the 1794 large cents showing the Head of 1793, Sheldon numbers 17 through 20, with very few specimens in any grade free from some sort of massive planchet lamination, granularity, or roughness from burial. The present specimen is far sharper than most examples and retains a measure of eye appeal.

Condition Census 1794 Starred Reverse Cent

An Exceptional Specimen of a Famous Variety



(2x photo)

- 1101 1794 S-48. **Rarity-5. Starred Reverse. VF-25 BN (NGC).** A remarkable specimen of this famed cent variety, one of the very finest in existence, with every single one of the 94 stars boldly detailed and visible to the naked eye. Glossy chocolate brown with tan highlights. The obverse surfaces, though exhibiting many scattered marks, are smooth, with the reverse surfaces mostly smooth but for a shallow patch of roughness within AMERICA and at the right top of the wreath. This planchet quality sets this coin apart from most others of similar sharpness. A heavy dig is present under Liberty's chin, with other less consequential contact marks elsewhere on the obverse and scattered across the reverse, a tiny rim tick is noted over M of AMERICA, and a few parallel pinscratches are present under Liberty's cap. The eye appeal remains positive, and considering this is a Starred Reverse, the eye appeal is superb — this variety seems condemned to ugliness with very few of the 50 or so surviving specimens anywhere near choice. Walter Breen noted that the Starred Reverse is "usually in low grades, occasionally on defective planchets, and seldom showing all 94 stars, the

border often being weak at upper right." This piece is of very nice sharpness for the variety, struck on a better-than-average planchet, and shows every star beautifully — any Starred Reverse of which this can be said is a beautiful thing. This example has been ranked variously from 5th to 8th finest known, with a few of the higher ranking ones showing significant flaws and the best one — the Adams coin — grading only EF-40. This piece is the most recently discovered of the "nice" Starred Reverses, turning up unattributed at ANACS in 1990. It looks as lovely as ever today, especially in comparison with other recently offered Starred Reverses, and presents a brilliant opportunity to acquire one of the most storied of all American coins.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (EF-40).

Discovered unattributed upon submission to ANACS in 1990; David Akers' session of Auction '90, August 1990, Lot 1508; Julian Leidman; Bowers and Merena Galleries; Dr. John A. Van Arsdall; Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of January 1993, Lot 222; Dr. John A. Van Arsdall; Bowers and Merena's 2003 ANA Sale, August 2003, Lot 120.

Famous 1794 Starred Reverse Cent

EF Details (NCS)



(2x photo)

1102 1794 S-48. Rarity-5. Starred Reverse. EF Details (NCS).

"Corroded." Perhaps the most famous cent variety of all, certainly the only one that an entire book has been dedicated to, and a second opportunity to add a very sharp example of this popular rarity to your cabinet. Dark olive and ebony patina on rough surfaces that look to have endured an extended period of burial. Some raised dark scale on obverse at junction of pole and bust and additionally at cap, smaller patches of the scale below first T in STATES and EN in CENT. Patina somewhat thin on some high points. A remarkably sharp specimen of this variety, exhibiting full reverse detail and all stars present, with most easily visible to the naked eye, especially at the bottom half of the reverse. One of the very sharpest specimens in existence, though the surfaces place it in a more affordable category than the previous specimen and ones of its overall quality; nearly all known specimens are heavily flawed in one way or other and very few could claim to be choice. In terms of market value, each collector will have to decide for themselves whether they would rather own a very low grade piece with decent surface quality but only a section of the reverse visible or a coin like this for a similar price. We imagine that many would choose the exceptional sharpness and complete design offered by the present specimen.

Lovely 1794 S-54 Cent

AU-55 (NGC)



- 1103 1794 S-54. Rarity-3. AU-55 BN (NGC).** Very attractive light brown with some subtle ruddy tones on the reverse and a hint of golden iridescence. Full of eye appeal, a sharp and attractive specimen with smooth surfaces nearly everywhere but for some inconsequential patches of very shallow verdigris in areas, most notably at the base of RT in LIBERTY, and a minor patch of planchet roughness below E in STATES. Breen's State III with heavy clash marks on obverse and reverse. Probably among the top dozen specimens known of this variety, a die pair from which no examples are known to have survived in Mint State. An opportunity for a specialist in the varieties of this most desirable date to upgrade his or her specimen, or an ideal example for a date or type set.



- 1104 1794 S-22. Rarity-1. VF-20 (PCGS).** Very attractive light brown color with some olive highlights on the reverse. Glossy and smooth, though many tiny scattered marks are noted on both sides, none of which are individually significant. The so-called "Mounds" reverse for the large bulge present atop the wreath on the reverse. Breen's state VIII, his latest, with crack running from rim through 4 to central obverse. Circulated 1794 large cents in this grade range are always in high demand.

The PCGS label erroneously indicates that this coin is a Head of 1795.

Glossy 1795 S-76b Cent



- 1105 1795 S-76b. Rarity-1. Plain edge. EF-45 BN (NGC).** Glossy chocolate brown with smooth surfaces, a beautiful cent and ideal type coin. Scattered tiny marks are present, thin scratch from back of Liberty's neck to truncation of bust, toning spots on T of UNITED and N of CENT; each of these flaws are inconsequential in terms of the splendid overall eye appeal. The surfaces below the date appear a little rough with surface verdigris, tops of AMERICA weakly struck as the Mint had a learning curve to adapt to the new thin planchet standard that began with this variety. A very nice example of the date or type, very sharp and exhibiting the kind of superb color and surfaces that advanced collectors have learned to pay a premium to acquire.

High-Grade Error Sheldon-78

Double Struck



- 1106 1795 S-78. Rarity-1. Plain Edge. Double Struck. AU-55 BN (NGC).** An impressive early cent error in remarkably sharp grade. Medium brown and gray with golden undertones notable in the obverse field and on central obverse device. A boldly double struck coin, first struck about 10% off-center to 3:00 relative to the obverse, then struck again with ideal centering. The surfaces are mostly smooth, with shallow roughness at obverse periphery and the same sort of shallow roughness apparently on top of the coin rather than into the coin visible throughout areas of the reverse. A tiny chip out of the rim is noted below the fraction on the reverse, quite free from marks otherwise. A fun coin to examine closely, with the profile of the initial Liberty plain the right obverse field and the fraction of the first strike manifesting itself in part on the right ribbon end of the second strike. Sheldon-78 appears with striking errors with greater frequency than most varieties — perhaps due to a problem with a planchet feeding system when this die pair was in use — but most of the errors known of this variety are quite worn. An attractive and interesting example that deserves the attention of specialists in the series.

- 1107 1796 S-84. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. VG-10 (PCGS).** Dark olive-brown and mahogany with finely granular surfaces. Some faint old marks and thin scratches commensurate with the grade, good visual appeal with bold date and all legends sharp. A scarce major variety and elusive date in nice condition, the present 1796 Cap would be a nice addition to most cabinets.

Superb 1797 S-135 Cent

A Double Struck Gem



(2x photo)

- 1108 1797 S-135. Rarity-3+. Reverse of 1797. Double Struck. MS-65 BN (NGC).** An exceptional specimen in terms of preservation, with the added attraction of an eye-catching striking error. Deep and attractive chocolate brown surfaces are lightly reflective, lustrous, and lovely to behold. Smooth and problem-free, with the double striking obliterating some light inherent roughness in the reverse side of the planchet. Double struck in collar with a slight rotation and shift between strikes producing a memorable effect on both sides. Almost certainly a remnant of the Nichols Find, a late 19th-century hoard described in Dave Bowers' *American Coin Treasures and Hoards* that contained a number of high-grade specimens from these dies. Worthy of a strong bid.

Rare 1798 Cent Brockage



- 1109 1798 S-166 Obverse brockage. Rarity-1 as a variety, Rarity-7+(?) as a brockage. G-4.** Sharpness of VG-10 or so, heavily granular surfaces. A rare and unusual 1798 brockage cent, the obverse of

S-166 through 168, apparently struck during the S-166 die marriage. Medium brown and steel with some raised reddish corrosion at left rim and center of normal side and within the incuse design elements of the brockage side. Slightly off-center at 3:30, which allows for the rest of the break that joins the denticles at 9:00 to be seen on the brockage side, which shows that the break actually extends to the outside edge of the die face. All design elements are present on the brockage side, though the date is a bit weak; the same description could be used on the normally struck obverse. Not the prettiest brockage we have seen, but still a very rare error that will be within the reach of most large cent and error collectors.

Glossy EF 1804 Cent



(2x photo)

- 1110 1804 S-266c. Rarity-2. EF-45 BN (NGC).** A very attractive and high-grade example of this rare date. Glossy chocolate brown with mostly smooth surfaces, hard and entirely pleasing. Boldly defined, far nicer than usually encountered for this issue, with scattered light marks including a thin scratch from the corner of Liberty's mouth, but no heavy digs or severe flaws. A little roughness is noted under the date inside the rim, an assuredly minor consideration. Scarcely found with such nice color and surfaces; that positive characteristic in concert with the high technical grade makes this coin worthy of strong bidder support.

- 1111 1806 S-270. Rarity-1. EF-40 (PCGS).** Pleasing glossy medium brown. A very pleasing example of this date, of which only one die pair is known. A small patch of shallow maroon corrosion noted near 9:00 on the reverse could be easily overlooked, scattered tiny nicks at central obverse, from a clashed state of the dies equivalent to Breen's State III. A desirable example ideally suited for a nicely assembled date set.

- 1112 No Lot.**

Lustrous AU 1809 Cent



- 1113 1809 S-280. Rarity-2. AU-58 BN (NGC).** Smooth chocolate brown with frosty lustre on both sides. Very nice eye appeal, a lovely specimen of this scarce date with none of the roughness that plagues this and other Turban Head issues. Some suggestions of faded mint color remain at the extreme reverse periphery and inside E of CENT, tiny nicks at Liberty's upper lip and her throat are mentioned for identification. Within the top dozen known for the variety (and thus the date, as only one die combination was used), a significant offering for large cent collectors.



- 1114 1814 S-295. Rarity-1. AU-50 BN (NGC).** Dusky brown and golden orange with some very light surface roughness on the reverse. Traces of lustre are apparent in protected areas of the obverse. Breen's State X with crumbling at throat and arc crack on reverse. A sharp specimen of this somewhat challenging type.

Splendid AU 1817 15 Stars Cent



- 1115 1817 Newcomb -16. **Rarity-1. 15 Stars. AU-50.** Splendid glossy chestnut brown with significant cartwheel lustre remaining. A smooth and beautiful specimen of this popular 15 stars variety, exhibiting choice eye appeal and no flaws but for a few scattered and inconsequential contact marks. Small cud present above AM of AMERICA. A coin that will satisfy the most quality-conscious of cent enthusiasts.

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Whitney P. Sunderland Collection, March 1994, Lot 1165 with original lot ticket.

Rare Brockage 1818 Cent



- 1116 1818 N-7. **Obverse brockage. Rarity-1 as a variety, Rarity-7(?) as a brockage. G-5.** Medium brown with even circulation wear from a long stay in someone's (or lots of people's) pockets. Glossy and smooth with many tiny marks, commensurate with the assigned grade. The normal obverse is slightly off center to 9:00, axial misalignment renders the right rim high while the date and left stars are worn to oblivion. The brockage side is deeply impressed and quite sharp with all stars present and a nearly complete date. A rare brockage, less common as a date than other Matron Head issues. An exciting specimen whose grade is immaterial to the interest and scarcity of this error type.



- 1117 1821 N-2. **Rarity-1. EF-45 BN (NGC).** Pleasing dark brown and steel with smooth surfaces. A nice example of the date, one of the more challenging of the series, usually placed behind only 1823 in rarity among the Matron Heads. Some scattered contact points, including a dull nick under star 12, some minor verdigris adheres to reverse legends. A worthy example for a date set.
- 1118 1823/2 N-1. **Rarity-2-. Overdate. VF-30 BN (NGC).** Pleasing medium brown and dark olive with mostly smooth surfaces. An unusually nice example of this scarce date with only some minor

traces of verdigris at peripheries and scattered dull nicks. The overdate characteristic is bold. A fine choice for a date or major variety set.

Superb EF 1823 Cent



- 1119 1823 N-2. **Rarity-2. Normal Date. EF-40.** A lovely and problem-free specimen of this key date of the type. Ideal medium brown with deep olive highlights around devices and legends. Smooth, glossy, and full of eye appeal. No serious marks are noted. This specimen is exceptional both in terms of sharpness and overall quality, indeed with so many sharp specimens of this date having problems the present coin stands out. Deserving of a premium bid and great effort in hopes of obtaining this cent for your cabinet.

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Whitney P. Sunderland Collection, March 1994, Lot 77 with original lot ticket. Featured on the title page of that catalogue.

Choice Mint State 1834 Cent



- 1120 1834 N-2. **Rarity-1. Small Date, Large Stars, Medium Letters. MS-66 BN (NGC).** Excellent cartwheel lustre on frosty light brown surfaces with abundant mint color remaining at central reverse and traces elsewhere. Full of eye appeal, a beautiful cent with choice surface quality and ideal color. A collector who places visual appeal above numerical grade will find that this specimen ranks high on both counts and is worthy of strong bidding support.



- 1121 1834 N-2. **Rarity-1. Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters. MS-65 BN (NGC).** Abundant cartwheel lustre with frosty light brown surfaces on the obverse and lively mint color blended into central reverse. Pristine surfaces show few marks, profile tripled as sometimes seen on this variety and others of 1834. A superb example in all regards.

Near Gem 1836 Cent

MS-64 RD (PCGS)



- 1122 1836 N-6. Rarity-2. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Exceptional full mint red color only barely faded on central obverse high points and reverse fields inside the wreath. A full gem by "EAC" standards, boldly lustrous and marvelously well preserved. A few light fly-specks are present, including one at an inner point of star 1 and above E in STATES that are the most easy identifiers of this impressive cent. The Norweb specimen, which is cited by Bill Noyes as one of the nicest Mint State specimens known to him and called Condition Census in the 1988 catalogue, was a tan coin with nowhere near this sort of resplendent mint color. Notably, this is the only 1836 cent certified as full red (RD) by PCGS. One 1838 has been certified as RD (also included in this sale!), and a total of three 1839 cents have been called RD by PCGS. Late die state with cud at stars 7-8. An impressive cent and likely one of the very finest of a variety which is known in some quantity in Mint State.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer in designation. (MS-66 BN finest)

Very Rare 1838 Proof Large Cent



(2x photo)

BE A PART OF THIS FANTASTIC EVENT

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Call John Pack or Rick Bagg today toll free at 866-811-1804 to learn how you can include your rare coins and paper money in this popular annual event.

- 1123 1838 N-11. Rarity-6 as a Proof. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Lovely olive-brown with reflective fields exhibiting splendid rose and gold toning on the obverse and even blue-green toning on the reverse. An area of mahogany toning above star 1, a little spot above star 8, and a thin vertical scratch through base of second 8 in date identify this example. Boldly struck with the die finish lines standing out sharply on Liberty's neck, only stars 1 through 5 showing weakness at centers, evidence of double striking plain at tips of obverse and reverse denticles. This variety, though quite rare as a Proof with only 15 or so examples known, is less elusive than most others of this head type, making this coin a natural acquisition for a Proof type collector or advanced date collector who seeks to add some pizzazz to a set. Early Proofs are, as Walter Breen noted, the coiner's caviar, pieces made with careful attention to quality for distribution as gifts or for sale to the minuscule collector base of the time. Adam Eckfeldt, the longtime chief coiner, called such pieces "master coins" and assembled a collection of them that later became the core of the National Numismatic Collection. Any cabinet would be improved with the addition of a Proof large cent such as this.

From Kagin's 1977 ANA Sale, August 1977, Lot 428; Stack's sale of March 1996, Lot 32; Kingswood Galleries' sale of February 2000, Lot 16; Denis Loring.

Exceptional 1838 Cent

Full Mint Red Color



- 1124 1838 N-11,13. Rarity-2+. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Full unabated and unfaded mint red color with full lustrous cartwheel. A spectacular coin which appears aglow. A few very faint abrasions in left obverse field, some faint flyspecks are most notable inside the base of the wreath, a coin which is a close match for the 1836 offered above but whose color is even livelier. Like that coin, this is among the very finest of a variety which is somewhat common in high grades, and like that coin this is the only cent of the date certified as full mint red (RD) by PCGS. Late die state (N-13) with heavy flowlines but as yet unbroken at star 1. A magnificent potential addition to a high-grade date set.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer in designation. (MS-66 RB finest)



- 1125 1841 N-7. Rarity-2. MS-65 BN (NGC).** Smooth dark chocolate brown surfaces show frosty cartwheel lustre and abundant faded mint red adhering to devices and peripheries. Sharply struck and very attractive, with only a few short scratches between the truncation of the bust and the 8 of the date noted. A very nice specimen of this date, one that would be tough to improve upon, and perhaps worthy of inclusion in the Condition Census of 64(2)-63-62-61-60(2).

From Lester Merkin's sale of the Wayne Slife Collection, October 1972, Lot 638.



- 1126 1842 N-2. Rarity-2. Small Date. MS-65 BN (PCGS).** Impeccable cartwheel lustre on frosty surfaces. Golden and steel brown, faded from mint color, with some traces of red remaining around protected areas of central reverse. A beautiful example with nearly pristine fields and only a few flyspecks hidden between NE of ONE. A single thin scratch left of star 13 is mentioned for accuracy. A Condition Census candidate for the variety, and a very appealing specimen of the date or Mature Head type.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer. A single 1842 cent has been graded MS-66, a RB coin which is a Large Date.



- 1127 1842 N-6. Rarity-1. Large Date. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Evenly faded to a rich and appealing orange, a splendid shade accentuated by superb cartwheel lustre. Small spots are noted inside stars 2, 9, and 12 for identification, a few very minor marks including a thin scratch near the truncation of the bust, scattered minor flyspecks, the visual appeal of an all-out gem. A small lamination is present above AT of STATES at the reverse rim, extending to D of UNITED. Worthy of inclusion in the CQR census of 67-63(6), and one of only three examples of the 1842 Large Date certified as RD by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer within designation (MS-65 RD).



- 1128 1843 N-4. Rarity-1. Petite Head. Large Letters. MS-65 BN (PCGS).** Very attractive golden olive-brown, somewhat mottled on reverse, with abundant cartwheel lustre. A beautiful example with only a pin prick dig in front of Liberty's nose and a depression on Liberty's neck to note. Tied for finest example of this major variety certified by PCGS with the other example in the present sale. As nice an example of this date as any collector could hope to include in his or her cabinet.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer. A single 1843 cent (Petite — Small Letters) has been certified MS-66. Both of the MS-65 BN Petite — Large Letters coins are offered in the present sale, an ideal use of the "Single Lot Group" function of ANR auctions.



- 1129 1843 N-4. Rarity-1. Petite Head. Large Letters. MS-65 BN (PCGS).** A near twin for the preceding lot, frosty golden brown with olive and steel highlights and superb cartwheel lustre. A depression off the point of 1 in the date will serve to identify this specimen, fields essentially immaculate otherwise, a very nice example on all accounts. Tied for finest example of this major variety certified by PCGS with the other example in the present sale.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer. A single 1843 cent (Petite — Small Letters) has been certified MS-66. Both of the MS-65 BN Petite — Large Letters coins are offered in the present sale, an ideal use of the "Single Lot Group" function of ANR auctions.



- 1130 1853 N-13. Rarity-1. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Lively cartwheel lustre on surfaces rich with orange-red mint color, only faded to brown on the highest points of design elements and legends. Only a few tiny spots. A worthy gem and a high quality type coin.



- 1131 1853 N-13. Rarity-1. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Full blazing mint color, a rich and unfaded orange-red shade. No spotting is worth noting, with only a couple tiny flecks near the jawline seen under magnified scrutiny. Late die state with recutting at base of 1 now faded and fields heavily flowlined. Remarkable gems such as this are available only due to the preservation of a small hoard of this variety, a hoard long since dispersed with few examples retaining as much mint color as seen on this one.

- 1132 1854 N-17. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN (NGC).** Exceptional cartwheel lustre on dark steel brown surfaces with a hint of blue undertones. Even more free of marks than one would expect of this grade, with immaculate surfaces and impeccable visual appeal. Some natural planchet depressions present on Liberty's neck and inside the reverse wreath. Well-detailed early die state with all attribution markers sharp. A very nice cent for the assigned grade.

Red Gem 1855 Cent



- 1133 1855 N-4. Rarity-1. Upright 5s. MS-66 RB (PCGS).** Superlative mint red color on the highly lustrous obverse, reverse barely faded in areas to violet-brown but still dominated by rich orange-red color. Warm and attractive in appearance, few spots with only a cluster under Liberty's chin noted with scrutiny, a superb example on all accounts and an ideal coin for inclusion in a Mint State type set.

Lovely Proof-Only 1856 N-5

Proof-66 BN (NGC)



- 1134 1856 N-5. Rarity-5. Slanted 5. Proof-66 BN (NGC).** Medium brown with golden toning on the reflective fields and halos of mint color and dark olive around devices and peripheries. Excellent eye appeal, bold strike and wire rims, some scattered flecks in the fields, spot off Liberty's chin, nick in field right of star 3. A very nice example of this early Proof cent, ideal for the type collector as one of the less elusive die varieties, this variety having struck only Proofs. Worthy of careful consideration, as Proof large cents appear to be an excellent value in today's marketplace.

Lively 1857 Proof Large Cent



- 1135 1857 N-3. Rarity-5. Small Date. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Lively toning in shades of gold, rose, and pastel blue bespeaks originality as it merges into deep olive-brown overall. Deeply mirrored fields and fully struck devices, each detail nicely pronounced, a coin whose eye appeal easily exceeds its assigned grade, particularly in light of the poor eye appeal of many Proof large cents in numerically higher holders. A minor spot is noted at the truncation of the bust, others below Liberty's ear and above an inside point of star 1, no significant flyspecks or marks. The mostly golden reverse retains traces of mint color at the periphery. A very nicely preserved specimen of this Proof-only variety, one whose eye appeal should be examined in person to fully appreciate it.

SMALL CENTS

As always, we take great pride in our small cent section. It begins with a pair of impressive 1856 Flying Eagle cents, the first example a gorgeous gem Proof-65, and the second an equally exciting Proof-64.

Following those rarities comes the **William Walser Registry set of Proof Indian cents**, headlined at the PCGS website (in late August, 2003) as "Wm Walser—The Number One Finest Set of All Time, Indian Cents Basic Set, Proof (1859-1909)," where it was also noted the set ranked "Weighted Grade Point Average: 67.48; % Complete: 100.00%; Set Rating: 67.48%." In short, the average grade in this far, far above average Proof Indian cent collection is a "mere" Proof-67.48! The present writer had the opportunity to work closely with this collection, becoming familiar with each cent as it came due for cataloguing. Many more paragraphs about the highlights of the collection could be written, for essentially, every coin in the collection is a highlight. All this writer will say—in the interest of brevity—is "Thank you, Bill Walser, for having such a fine eye when it comes to Indian cents."

Of course, other Proof and Mint State Indian cents are offered along the way, and when the Lincoln cents make their appearance, you can count on those old stalwarts, the 1909-S V.D.B. and the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse issues, to make *multiple* Mint State appearances.

Popular 1856 Flying Eagle 1¢ Rarity

Snow-9, PCGS Proof-65



(2x photo)

- 1136 1856 Flying Eagle. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Snow-9. Bursts of bright golden brilliance mingle closely with pale rose toning. A thoroughly pleasing gem Proof example of what is arguably the most popular and most famous of all American small cent issues, the near legendary 1856 Flying Eagle cent. Despite an estimated Proof mintage for the date of 1,500 to perhaps 2,500 or so, the demand for 1856 Flying Eagle cents in *any* grade has been steady for well over a century! Certainly hundreds of examples of the date are available to today's collecting community, but the demand is such that each and every specimen that becomes available at public auction seemingly goes for "top dollar" in today's heated numismatic marketplace. Such, we suspect, will be the "fate" of the present specimen as well, for it fits all the proper requirements of the gem Proof grade.

Choice Proof 1856 Flying Eagle 1C

Snow-3, Repunched 5



(2x photo)

- 1137 1856 Flying Eagle. Repunched 5. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Snow-3. Lustrous medium golden brown with delightful rose iridescence in the protected areas, especially so among the eagle's plumage. A nicely struck example of this prized rarity, an issue that has been the object of desire virtually since its inception in 1856 (and later dates for the restrikes). Choice for the grade, and certain to draw strong bidding attention; even when found in VF or other circulated grades, the 1856 Flying Eagle is always a focal point of bidding activity.
- 1138 Quintette of ANACS-certified small cents:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle. Doubled Die Obverse. EF-45. FS-002.7. Rich grayish brown at the devices ☆ 1864 Indian Head. L on Ribbon. Repunched Date. EF-45. FS-006.72. Attractive surfaces ☆ 1866 Repunched Date. EF-40. Attractive smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1870 Doubled Die Reverse. VF-35. Smooth rich brown surfaces ☆ 1904 Repunched Date. MS-62 BN. Mottled surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Impressive Gem Proof 1859 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 1139 1859 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Intensely bright golden surfaces display deep golden toning in the protected areas and a grand contrast between the devices and fields that borders closely on deep cameo. A glorious gem Proof from the first year of the Indian cent series, and a one-year-only type; the laurel wreath reverse was modified in 1860 to an oak wreath with shield design and remained that way until the demise of the series in 1909. One of an estimated 1,000 or so Proofs of the date distributed. As Dave Bowers noted in his *Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*, "Quite a few Proofs were made due to the novelty of the first year of issue." He later notes that, "Proof mintage records do not exist for Indian cents prior to 1878," noting also that the 1,000 figure is his own personal estimate. By way of contrast, Breen gives the

Proof mintage for the date as "800+," while the Snow reference calls for "800-," and the *Guide Book* shows "800." The individual authors—Bowers, Snow, and Breen—are in agreement, however, that much of the mintage was probably melted as unsold and that the date is considerably rarer than its estimated mintage indicates. The present beautiful gem Proof is among the finest of the date certified by PCGS—they have only graded *one* example of the date at a finer level.

PCGS Population: 22; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1140 1860 Pointed Bust. MS-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous with vibrant rose and pale heather iridescence. A sharply struck specimen that approaches gem in quality. Scarcer overall than its counterpart with rounded tip to bust.

Splendid Gem Proof 1860 Indian 1¢

The Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1141 1860 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** A brilliant and lustrous gem Proof with pale golden surfaces and rich pale rose highlights. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny, resulting in a faint but distinctive cameo contrast. Careful scrutiny under low magnification reveals a few tiny obverse flecks, but virtually any viewer will be hard-pressed to find a fleck with the unaided eye. Another date with a confusing record where Proof quantities are concerned. While "1,000 or more Proof cents were coined" (Bowers reference, page 278), Bowers, Breen, and Snow are all in agreement that perhaps some 520 or somewhat more were actually distributed, mostly with the silver Proof sets of the date, but with a few dozen probably sold as individual coins as well. However, the total struck or actually sold is pretty much a moot point today, as perhaps only 50 to 100 Proofs of the date have survived down to today's collecting community. In fact, Proofs of this date are actually among the rarest in the Indian cent series, and the Bowers, Breen, and Snow references are all in agreement on this point! The present coin is the finest certified Proof of the date from PCGS, and will see spirited bidding activity when it takes its turn in the auction spotlight.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Lustrous Gem Mint State 1860 Indian 1¢



- 1142 1860 Round Bust. MS-66 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous golden surfaces with a hint of pale rose iridescence. Some faint tiny flecks are noted under low magnification, though the unaided eye is hard pressed to find any disturbances. A sharply struck and aesthetically appealing gem in all respects.

Important 1861 Cameo Gem Proof Cent

None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1143 1861 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Deep golden toning highlights on brightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. An aesthetically gratifying and undeniably beautiful cameo Proof Indian cent in all regards. One of an estimated 400 to 500 Proofs of the date distributed, though as the Bowers reference cautions, "Such estimates vary widely, and I have seen numbers as low as 100 and as high as 1,000." A date that is much rarer in Proof than is generally recognized. The impressive cameo gem Proof offered here is tied with one other specimen of the date as the finest cameo 1861 cent certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within the designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Proof 1861 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 1144 1861 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous rose-gold with brighter highlights in the recessed areas. A lively gem from an estimated Proof mintage for the date of some 400 to 500 pieces; just a handful of the extant survivors from that mintage can match the quality of

the present coin. Indeed, PCGS has certified just two Proof examples of the date finer than the present specimen.

PCGS Population: 16; 2 finer (Proof-66 finest).

Gem Proof 1861 Indian Cent

A Final Opportunity



(2x photo)

- 1145 1861 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Deep golden surfaces display frosty motifs, mirror fields, and a hint of rose iridescence. While not called cameo on the holder, the present coin comes very close to meeting the visual requirements of that designation. A final opportunity for our bidders to obtain a Proof of this rare and desirable issue struck during the first year of the Civil War. Only two examples of the date have received finer grades from PCGS within the Proof designation, a sure sign that the present coin will receive plenty of attention when it takes its turn on the auction block.

PCGS Population: 16; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Cameo Gem Proof 1862 Indian 1¢



(2x photo)

- 1146 1862 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with intense rose iridescence on satiny devices and mirror fields. Sharp and full in all areas of the design, though the Snow reference cautions that Proofs of the date are "usually with softly defined feather tips." A tiny fleck can be seen in the Indian's ear, otherwise the surfaces are exceptional. From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 550 or so pieces, a figure that Breen, Snow, and the *Guide Book* all seem to be comfortable with. For the record, just two examples of the date have been graded finer than the present coin within the cameo designation by PCGS. A popular date for those seeking a nice gem Proof for their type set or to illustrate the Proof format in their Indian cent collections.

PCGS Population: 15; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66 CAM).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Unappreciated Proof 1863 Indian Cent

PCGS Gem Proof-65 CAM



- 1147 1863 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** A delightful cameo gem Proof cent that has developed over the years a colorful and even array of rose and pale heather iridescence. A few tiny flecks can be seen on the obverse, though the eye needs low magnification to do so. A date for which Proof distribution estimates vary somewhat; the Snow reference and the *Guide Book* claim 460 as that figure, while Breen calls for "460+." In the Bowers reference we see "800 to 1,000. Opinions vary," though the author notes a few sentences later that "Differences of opinion contribute to the fascination of the numismatic hobby." All are in agreement, however, that the 1863 cent is considerably rarer in Proof than many collectors imagine, no doubt owing to the ready availability of this high-mintage date in the circulation strike format. An attractive gem Proof, and among the finest examples of the date graded by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 5; 5 finer within the designation (all Proof-66 CAM).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Proof 1864 Copper-Nickel Indian cent

PCGS Proof-66 CAM

None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1148 1864 Copper-nickel. Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** An impressive golden gem with frosty design elements and mirror fields. The strike is sharp, the cameo contrast is strong, and the overall aesthetics are practically unbeatable! Again, distribution figures for Proofs of the date vary greatly, with printed figures ranging from around 370 upward to Bowers' estimate of 800 to 1,000 pieces, though he explains that: "Estimates of the rarity of this issue vary widely, and some have called it a major rarity. These were struck in the early months of the year and were distributed with Proof sets at least through the end of May 1864 and perhaps later as well (to deplete any inventory)." As far as the date goes, actual mintage and distribution numbers may never be known where Proofs are concerned.

PCGS Population: 6; none finer within the designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Superb Gem Proof 1864 Bronze Cent

PCGS Proof-67 RB

Finest "RB" Certified by PCGS

Low-Mintage Rarity



(2x photo)

- 1149 1864 Bronze. Proof-67 RB (PCGS).** Blazing red with rich golden highlights that change to vivid pale violet when whirled beneath a light source. A tiny obverse rim fleck at 8:00 is the only mark of note. A gorgeous cameo Proof specimen (though "cameo" is not mentioned on the holder). Longacre's Indian maiden and reverse wreath designs are richly frosted and seemingly float above the vibrant red mirrors that surround them. From a reported mintage for the date of *just 150 Proofs*, a tiny figure indeed when compared with the estimated or reported Proof mintage of virtually any other date in the Indian cent series—only the 1864-L cent rarity has a tinier mintage. The present beauty is the only specimen of the date called Proof-67 RB by PCGS, though it is worth noting that they have graded a solitary Proof-67 RD specimen as well; we imagine the present coin would measure up easily and admirably to that specimen!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Another Gem Proof 1864 Bronze Cent

PCGS Proof-66 RB



(2x photo)

- 1150 1864 Bronze. Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Deep red tempered with rose and violet, and with mirror fields that come alive with fiery rainbow brilliance when a bright light is approached. Among the finest "RB" Proofs of the date certified by PCGS, the present coin is second only to the beautiful Proof-67 RB offered in the preceding lot where grade is concerned. A great prize for an attentive underbidder!

PCGS Population: 8; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 RB).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1151 1864 Bronze. MS-66 RB (NGC).** A sparkling, satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre and overall color highlights that are much closer to red than to brown! Snow-1, repunching plain at 4 in date. Just four examples of this date have been certified finer within the RB category by NGC.

NGC Census: 61; 4 finer within the designation (MS-67 RB).

Glittering Gem Proof 1865 Indian 1¢

None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 1152 1865 Plain 5. Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** A glittering gem Proof example of the date, a coin with intense red peripheries that blend to deep orange-brown at the centers. The devices are satiny and the fields are deeply reflective. A gorgeous and attractively toned gem survivor from an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 750 to 1,000 or so pieces. The present coin is one of just two examples of the date called Proof-66 RB by PCGS, with none graded finer *in any color designation* (though PCGS has graded a solitary Proof-66 RD specimen). A grand opportunity to obtain one of the finest Proofs of the date available in today's numismatic marketplace.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer in any designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1153 1865 Plain 5. MS-66 RB (NGC).** A satiny, lustrous, and fiery red specimen, a coin that will surely cause the viewer to exclaim "where is the brown?" Simply gorgeous. Just one example of the date has received a finer RB designation from NGC.

NGC Census: 16; 1 finer within the designation (MS-67 RB).

Desirable Gem Proof 1866 Indian 1¢
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1154 1866 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden red with traces of rich violet on the high points. A blazing gem cameo (though cameo is not noted on the holder) that shows strong definition between the frosty motifs and mirrored fields. From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 750 to perhaps 1,100 pieces, or as the Bowers reference notes, "Beginning with this year and continuing through 1872, there was an extra demand for Proofs owing to the low mintage of related business strikes." The present gem is one of just three examples of the date called Proof-66 RD by PCGS, with no specimens graded finer within any designation. Literally as close to perfection as you will find in a Proof cent of the date in a PCGS holder, and worthy of pursuit as such.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer within any designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1155 1866 Proof-64 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden red with intense deep fiery orange and wine red at the obverse center. Bold cameo contrast is present, though such is not noted on the holder. In our opinion, interested bidders would be hard-pressed to find a finer PCGS-certified Proof-64 example of the date than the present coin.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Choice Red Uncirculated 1866 Indian 1¢



- 1156 1866 MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Fiery orange-red surfaces with intense lustre and a satiny appeal that bespeaks a finer grade.

Lovely Gem Proof 1867 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 1157 1867 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright salmon red with rich golden red highlights on both sides. A lovely cameo gem (again, without the "cameo" designation from PCGS), a coin that shows grand delineation between the frosty motifs and mirror fields. Among the finest RD Proofs of the date graded by PCGS; they have certified one specimen finer within the designation. Our guess is that the finer specimen already resides in a great Indian cent collection, but take heart, the present "runner-up" is no slouch where quality and eye appeal are concerned!

PCGS Population: 11; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RD).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Bright Gem Proof 1868 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 1158 1868 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright deep orange-red with fiery highlights on frosted motifs and mirror fields. Die alignment about 360° or "medal turn," as opposed to the usual 180° or "coin turn"; an unusual occurrence anywhere but for the 1868 Indian cent in Proof, where the phenomenon is seen frequently. From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 750 to 1,000 pieces (see below). Among the finest RD examples of the date certified by PCGS and worth careful consideration from interested collectors as a result.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66 RD).

Of interest is a notation in the Bowers reference regarding distribution of Proof 1868 Indian cents which states: "On April 27, 1868, 100 Proof Indian cents were delivered along with an equivalent number of silver Proof sets, indicating it was the practice to include these with silver sets at the time. In addition, for 15¢ payable in silver or gold (the government would not accept its own paper money at par!), a minor Proof set could be purchased, this containing the Indian cent, two-cent piece, nickel three-cent piece, and Shield nickel—total face value 11¢." This shows that a cent was distributed along with every silver Proof set, as well as many more in non-silver sets, thus suggesting that Breen's related Proof mintage figure of "600+" and his statement "Proof mintage represents number of silver Proof sets" are inaccurate on the low side, he didn't count the cents available in the non-silver sets.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Fiery Red and Brown Proof 1869 Indian 1¢
Finest “RB” Proof of the Date Certified by PCGS



- 1159 1869 Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Fiery golden red with some deeper violet on the reverse. A thoroughly appealing coin with nice cameo contrast between the frosty motifs and mirror fields. From an estimated Proof mintage for the date of 800 to 1,100 pieces, about which the Bowers reference notes, “Some were sloppily made.” The present coin is far from “sloppily made,” however, for it is sharply struck and free of planchet shortcomings. Indeed, the present “RB” gem (much more “R” than “B” here in our opinion) is the finest Proof certified by PCGS within the RB designation! A nice example that will surely grace a new cabinet when the final hammer falls for this lot.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Impressive Gem Proof 1870 Indian Cent
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS in Any Designation!



- 1160 1870 Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Bright gold and sea green iridescence makes its fiery appearance known on the obverse, while much vibrant red and orange graces the reverse. Frosty motifs and mirror fields form a pleasing cameo though the colorful array of toning conceals the contrast somewhat. From an estimated distribution for the date of 850 to 1,100 or so Proofs. A sharp and pleasingly colorful gem that is among the finest Proof examples of the date certified by PCGS—no Proof 1870 Indian cent has been graded finer than the present coin in *any* designation!

PCGS Population: 6; none finer in any designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1161 1870 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Generous amounts of fiery red mingle with warm lustrous brown and a hint of electric blue. An attractive coin for the grade.

Gem Red Proof 1871 Indian 1¢
Among the Finest Graded by PCGS



- 1162 1871 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** A bright red gem Proof of the date with some modest cameo contrast present. Some tiny flecks become obvious under low magnification, but the overall eye appeal is substantial for the grade nonetheless. An estimated 850 to 1,100 Proofs of the date were distributed. The Bowers reference notes; “At least two obverse die styles for Proofs were made; one with 71 noticeably separated (Wide Date) and the other with 71 in date nearly touching (Close Date). These were made from two different four-digit logotype punches. These are listed as Snow-1 and Snow-2.” The present coin is of the Wide Date variety, with the 7 and 1 of the date nicely separated. Fewer than 30 examples of the date have been called Proof-65 RD by PCGS, with just one specimen of the date receiving a finer grade from that firm.

PCGS Population: 28; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RD).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Red Proof 1872 Cent



(2x photo)

- 1163 1872 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Lively orange-red with some deeper highlights on the reverse. Modest cameo contrast is present, for the most part on the obverse. A sharply struck gem from an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 850 to 1,100 pieces. Variety with “blob” die break at upper right serif of T in CENT on the reverse. Only half a dozen RD Proof examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS. As the Bowers reference noted, “In anyone’s book, a gem Proof of this scarce date is a winner.” Bid strongly here, for after all, everyone loves a winner!

PCGS Population: 9; 6 finer within the designation (all Proof-66 RD).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Uncirculated 1872 Indian Cent

NGC MS-65 RB



- 1164 **1872 MS-65 RB (NGC)**. A sparkling specimen that is fully 90% RD, with some reverse brown that is merely a deepening of the fiery red. A few faint flecks are noted, but the overall appeal and quality is substantial for the grade.

Choice Red Mint State 1872 Cent



(2x photo)

- 1165 **1872 MS-64 RD (PCGS)**. Strong sunburst lustre enhances the fiery orange-red surfaces of this attractive specimen. Variety with raised die lump (a result of a die pit) on Liberty's cheek. Nicely struck for the date; this date is often found lacking in details, especially so at the date numerals and the reverse shield.

Bright Gem Proof 1873 Closed 3 Cent



- 1166 **1873 Close 3. Proof-65 RD (PCGS)**. Bright red and gold with deeply reflective fields and frosty motifs. A few faint flecks become apparent under low magnification, but the unaided eye appeal still sizzles. Struck using the reverse die of the previous year (with a blob at the upper right serif of T in CENT). From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 1,500 to 2,000 pieces. Of those, the Bowers reference notes: "Proofs are seen with some frequency today but are still fairly elusive. Bright red gems are especially hard to find." The present "bright red gem" is among the finest certified by PCGS—they have graded just two examples of the date finer within the color designation. A great opportunity for an Indian cent enthusiast.

PCGS Population: 24; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66 RD).
From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Cameo Proof 1874 Indian 1¢



- 1167 **1874 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS)**. An unusual coin from PCGS—no color (BN, RB, RD) has been designated on the holder, but we call it RD. Bright pale red with orange overtones on frosty motifs and mirror fields. Some light flecks are apparent under low magnification. Struck from the "Reverse of '72" die with the blob at the upper serif of the T in CENT. Repunched 4 in date as seen for all Proofs of the date. One of an estimated 1,000 to 1,200 Proofs of the date distributed, though bright red survivors from that quantity are few and far between. One of just four examples of the date called Proof-65 CAM or finer by PCGS. A delightful gem that would do any Indian cent cabinet proud.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66 CAM).
From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Proof 1875 Indian 1¢



(2x photo)

- 1168 **1875 Proof-65 RD (PCGS)**. Sparkling deep golden orange with frosty design elements and reflective mirror fields. A few tiny flecks are noted for accuracy. Another of the "Reverse of '72" issues. Sharp and appealing, one of perhaps 1,000 to 1,250 or so Proofs of the date distributed with silver or minor Proofs sets of the year. Red Proofs of the date (and era, for that matter) are highly elusive, much more so than the distribution numbers indicate. In fact, only two Proof 1875 Indian cents have been certified finer than the present red gem by PCGS, which certainly adds substance to the reputation for rarity enjoyed by the date in a red designation. As desirable as it is pretty.

PCGS Population: 11; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66 RD).
From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Choice Proof 1875 Cent



- 1169 **1875 Proof-64 RD (PCGS)**. Rosy red surfaces with woodgrain striations across both sides as often seen. Nice reflectivity in the fields and sharp satiny devices. Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal.

From Goldberg's Sale of the Heathgate Collection, February 2001, Lot 1112.

Splendid Red Proof 1876 Indian Cent

None Certified Finer in Any Color by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1170 1876 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Intensely lustrous golden red with brighter golden highlights. A sharp and pleasing cameo gem Proof, one of an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 Proofs of the date distributed. The Bowers reference notes: "More Proofs than normal seem to have been minted this year. Perhaps the holding of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia that year increased demand with visitors to the Mint." It is worth reporting that the present coin is among the finest Proof examples of the date graded by PCGS; no 1876 Proof Indian cents have been graded finer by that organization in any designation. Seek no farther for a superb gem Proof 1876 cent!

PCGS Population: 9; none finer within any designation.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Red Cameo Proof 1877 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 1171 1877 Proof-65 RD Cameo (PCGS).** Bright and fiery iridescent red with distinctive orange and gold highlights. A popular date in Proof as Mint State specimens of this low-mintage key date are quite rare—collectors often choose an attractive Proof of the date to fill the space in their cabinet. One of an estimated 1,250 to 1,500 Proofs of the date distributed in 1877; in the following year, 1878, the guesswork is taken out of the Proof mintage figures as the Mint begins the actual recording of the data. The present red beauty is among the top three examples of the date graded by PCGS within the CAM designation—and only one of those three is finer than the present coin. A grand red Proof 1877 Indian cent that will assuredly see strong bidding.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RD CAM).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1172 1878 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** A bright rose red specimen with reflective though somewhat satiny fields and frosty motifs. A pleasing coin with eye appeal and physical attributes that easily warrant the assigned grade.

Proof mintage: 2,350.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Superb Red Gem Proof 1879 Cent

None Graded Finer Within Designation



(2x photo)

- 1173 1879 Proof-67 RD (PCGS).** A superb red gem with intense lustre, frosty motifs, mirror fields, and a burst of deeper red in the Indian's headdress. Simply superb where eye appeal is concerned; this is the sort of coin that leaves a long-lasting impression. A few faint flecks can be seen under low magnification, but we still give this one extremely high grades for visual impact and physical quality. One of 10 examples of the date called Proof-67 RD by PCGS, with no specimen graded finer within the RD designation.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer within the designation.

Proof mintage: 3,200.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1174 1879 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Nearly brilliant Proof surfaces with just a touch of soft russet toning accenting each side at the rims. The fields are nicely reflective while the devices have a pleasing satiny quality.

Beautiful Gem Proof 1880 Indian Cent

None Graded Finer Within Designation



(2x photo)

- 1175 1880 Proof-67 RD (PCGS).** Deep and sultry red with hints of orange, rose, violet, and gold among the device details. A gorgeous gem that holds up well to careful magnified scrutiny; if anything, a look through a glass will only *increase* your admiration of the present gem! We know already how much PCGS thought of the present Proof—no other example of the date has received a finer grade within the designation than the present Indian cent! If you are looking for a superb gem Proof of the date, be it for your Indian cent collection or a high-grade type set, the present coin will suit your purposes to a “T.” Just be aware that other coins in your collection may have a difficult time measuring up to this one!

PCGS Population: 10; none finer within the designation.

Proof mintage: 3,955.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Red Proof 1881 Indian 1¢



- 1176 1881 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Bright orange-red with reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs; rich golden toning enhances the reverse. An impressive gem Proof in all regards despite a few faint flecks that become apparent under low magnification. The sharp strike and modest cameo contrast do much to increase the appearance and desirability of the present Proof. For the record, just four examples of the date have received finer grades within the RD designation from PCGS, which certainly serves to highlight the quality of the present coin.

PCGS Population: 26; 4 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 RD).

Proof mintage: 3,575.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1177 1882 Proof-64 RD (PCGS).** Pale orange-red mirrors support frosty motifs while deeper orange and red gather at the rims. Some faint specks become apparent under low magnification. Definitely a delightful red Proof for the assigned grade.

Proof mintage: 3,100.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Proof 1883 Cent



- 1178 1883 Proof-67 RB (NGC).** Bright and fiery orange-red with distinctive violet highlights, especially so on the reverse. A pleasing coin, and the finest example of the date called RB by NGC; none have received a finer numerical grade from that organization.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.



- 1179 1883 Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Blazing orange-red with a frost of rich violet iridescence on the obverse high points and much of the reverse surface as well. Only two Proof 1883 cents have been certified finer by PCGS within the RB designation. A gorgeous gem, especially so if you appreciate richly toned 19th-century issues.

PCGS Population: 22; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67 RB).

Proof mintage: 6,609. Regarding the high number of Proofs struck for the date, the Bowers reference relates: “This is the high water mark for Proof Indian cent mintage. In this year there was a speculative rush at the Mint for Proof nickel five-cent pieces, which were produced in three design types (Shield, Liberty without CENTS, and Liberty with CENTS) to the extent of over 17,000 (!) Proofs. Many of the 1883 Proof cents and nickels went to the general public, rather than to numismatists, and today the Proofs are not as common as the mintage figures indicate. It is easy to envision that an excited new collector, eager to get a specimen of the ‘rare’ 1883 Liberty nickel with CENTS, was forced to acquire a ‘minor Proof set’ also containing an Indian cent and nickel three-cent piece, and simply spent the two unwanted denominations.”

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Impressive Gem Proof 1884 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 1180 1884 Proof-67 RD (PCGS).** Intense red gold with a haze of pale violet just beginning its encroachment on the mirror fields and frosty motifs. A splendidly attractive gem that begs the viewer for careful scrutiny; however, the finer your scrutinize, the more impressed you will be! As fine a gem Proof of the date as you are ever liable to encounter; PCGS has not graded a finer specimen of the date within the RD designation. Bid strongly on this beauty and earn a lifetime of respect for your numismatic “eye.”

PCGS Population: 11; none finer within the designation.

Proof mintage: 3,942. “Unsold quantities remained at the Mint and were wholesaled,” according to the Bowers reference.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Beautiful Gem Proof 1885 Indian Cent



- 1181 1885 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Bright and exciting pale rose red with a blush of pale blue on the high points. Remarkable lustre and exquisite eye appeal are but two of the endearing attributes of this gorgeous gem Proof cent. The frosty design elements and deeply mirrored fields form a faint but nonetheless undeniable cameo contrast. Upon examining the present gem you will no doubt find it difficult to believe that PCGS has graded three finer examples of the date within the designation, but such is the case. Whether you bid strongly for the present coin or show an inordinate amount of patience while waiting for one of the three finer specimens to appear in the numismatic marketplace is totally up to you, but whoever wins this lot will no doubt be satisfied.

PCGS Population: 9; 3 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 RD).

Proof mintage: 3,790.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Red Proof 1886 Indian Cent

Type I

None Graded Finer Within Designation



(2x photo)

- 1182 1886 Type I. Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden red centers give way to rich orange-red at the rims. An intensely lustrous gem with frosted design elements and deeply mirrored fields. One of the Type I obverse Proofs; the lowest feather in the headdress points between the I and C of AMERICA (see the next lot for a Type II specimen). Slightly more available than the Type II Proofs of the date, but no less desirable when found in gem red condition. Regarding the present little beauty, PCGS has not graded a finer specimen within the RD designation, a sure sign that the present gem is every bit as fine as the holder suggests.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer within the designation.

Proof mintage: 4,290 combined total for Type I and II issues; the Type I is slightly more plentiful, and the suggested "split" for the two mintages is roughly 2,490 for Type I, and 1,800 for Type II.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Proof 1886 Type II Indian 1¢

None Certified Finer by PCGS in Any Designation



- 1183 1886 Type II. Proof-66 BN (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with a touch of red in the protected areas. A sharp gem Proof specimen of the Type II issue of the date; final feather in headdress points between C and A of AMERICA. No Proof example of this scarce issue has been certified finer by PCGS in any color designation, making the present coin an Indian worthy of pursuit.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer within any designation.

Proof mintage: 4,290, split between the Type I and Type II issues (see preceding lot).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1184 1886 Type II. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** A satiny beauty with a wealth of rich rose iridescence on pale orange-gold surfaces. PCGS holder erroneously marked "Variety 1," though the Type I variety features the lowest feather in the Indian's headdress pointing to the space between the I and C in AMERICA; on the Type II issues, as here, that feather points between the C and A of AMERICA.



- 1185 1887 Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Medium golden tan with reflective fields and frosty motifs. While nearly four dozen Proofs of the date have been assigned the same grade as the present coin by PCGS, just a half dozen pieces have been graded finer within the RB designation. A truly choice coin for the assigned grade.

PCGS Population: 45; 6 finer within the designation (all Proof-66 RB).

Proof mintage: 2,960.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1186 1888 Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Deep orange-red with golden highlights. The fields are reflective and the devices lightly frosted. Only four Proofs of the date have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 33; 4 finer within the designation (all Proof-66 RB).

Proof mintage: 4,582.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1187 1889 Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** A high degree of cartwheel lustre graces deep red surfaces that glow with violet highlights. Only five Proofs of the date have received finer grades from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 33; 5 finer within the designation (all Proof-66 RB).

Proof mintage: 3,336.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Proof 1890 Indian Cent



- 1188 1890 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Pale rose red surfaces with rich golden highlights. Just two examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS within the designation.

PCGS Population: 19; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66 RD).

Proof mintage: 2,740.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1189 1891 Proof-64 RD (PCGS).** Intense golden surfaces with rich red on the high points. Decidedly choice for the grade. As the Bowers reference points out, Proofs of the date are "reduced in mintage quantity from the average of the 1880s, and the downward trend would continue." Scarce at the gem Proof level.

Proof mintage: 2,350.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1190 1891 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A satiny, lustrous gem with strong red and orange highlights and delightful eye appeal.

Lovely Gem Proof 1892 Indian Cent



- 1191 1892 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Deep and rich red mirror fields and frosty motifs show bursts of pale violet and rich gold and exhibit incredible eye appeal. Only two Proofs of the date have been

certified finer by PCGS within the RD designation. A superlative gem Proof that would do just about *any* collection proud!

PCGS Population: 14; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67 RD).

Proof mintage: 2,745.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1192 1893 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Pale golden red with mirror fields and lightly frosted motifs. A pleasing gem Proof of the date in all regards. PCGS has certified just a half dozen Proofs of the date at a finer level than the present coin.

PCGS Population: 26; 6 finer within the designation (Proof-67 RD finest).

Proof mintage: 2,195.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1193 1894 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden red with a high degree of lustre and a modicum of cameo contrast.

Proof mintage: 2,632.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Very Rare Doubled Date 1894 Cent



(2x photo)

- 1194 1894 Doubled Date. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A rarely seen gem specimen of this highly sought after and very dramatic engraver's error. In fact, this is one of the most striking die errors to be found among the Indian cents. Significant portions of the erroneously placed date are clearly visible at each digit, the artifacts appearing just to the upper right of the corrected date. The surfaces are rich orange-red with a few scattered toning spots noted, mostly on the obverse. Each side offers bright fiery lustre and the piece is sharply struck. A variety that is scarcely offered in the marketplace with little surprise, as PCGS has graded fewer than 50 examples from all grades VG through gem Mint State. One is all but guaranteed to have to wait a lengthy duration to locate a specimen as nice as the present piece, making the present offering an important opportunity for the serious collector. Though an example was catalogued as MS-66 RD in the Goldberg's Sale of the Heathgate Collection, the PCGS population report does not list any full red specimens graded finer than the present example, and only a single Red Brown example appears with a higher numerical grade.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer within the designation



- 1195 1895 Proof-65 RD Cameo (PCGS).** Intense golden red with deeply mirrored fields and frosted motifs. A few faint flecks become apparent under low magnification, though no marks of merit appear to the unaided eye. Repunched 895 in date, Snow-1, Breen-2026 (see below). A lovely coin in all regards, one that is every bit the gem the holder proclaims it to be! Scarcer as a gem than its mintage indicates.

Proof mintage: 2,062.

The present variety, Snow-1, displays a broadly repunched 895 in the date; Snow notes that this variety is "slightly scarce, probably one third of the total mintage is this variety."

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Red Proof 1896 Cent



- 1196 1896 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Pale rose red with somewhat satiny mirror fields and lightly frosted motifs. As the Bowers reference notes: "This was the first year since 1877 that the mintage dipped below 2,000 Proofs. All are scarce today, with bright red gems being especially so."

PCGS Population: 9; 4 finer within the designation (all Proof-66 RD).

Proof mintage: 1,862.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Spectacular Gem Cameo Proof 1897 Cent None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1197 1897 Proof-68 Cameo (NGC).** A splendid gem Proof Indian cent in every regard, a frosty cameo of blazing color and incredible contrast. Deep fiery orange red fields support golden red frosty motifs, while a nuance of rich violet blossoms at the rims. The present impressive gem Indian cent is the finest Proof example of the date certified by PCGS within the CAM designation, and stands head and shoulders above virtually every Proof of the date certified by PCGS. Indeed, the present gem Proof is probably among the finest this writer has ever encountered within the Indian cent series, at least where visual appeal is concerned. Every bit the gem the grade implies.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

The PCGS Population Report lists a Proof-68 RB example of the date, the only other Proof-68 of the date certified by that group within any designation. For the record, there have been 157 RB Proofs of the date certified, but only five examples of the date have been called CAM by PCGS.

Splendid Gem Proof 1897 Cent



(2x photo)

- 1198 1897 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** A fiery gem Proof cent of extraordinary beauty and appeal. Longacre's frosted designs seemingly drift on a molten sea of deep gold tempered with fiery chestnut, the motifs themselves ablaze with a hint of sea green and orange. Wisps of intense deep violet and deep golden red flirt with the peripheries, adding immensely to the overall beauty. For only the second time since 1877, the Proof mintage for Indian cents stayed below 2,000 pieces this year. Just seven other examples of the date have been graded finer within the RD designation by PCGS. We haven't seen any of those specimens, but if they are as gorgeous as the present piece they must truly be miniature works of art.

PCGS Population: 7; 7 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 RB).

Proof mintage: 1,938.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1199 1897 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A highly lustrous gem Indian cent, a coin that is every bit the MS-65 RD specimen the PCGS holder proclaims it to be.

- 1200 Quintette of cents grading MS-64 RD (PCGS) ☆ 1897 (2) ☆ 1899 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1935-S.** All with attractive surfaces. Some minute spotting is noted under magnification. A couple of toning splotches are noted on one of the 1897s. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 1201 1898 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Pale orange-red with strong lustre and plenty of eye appeal. The strike is sharp and the mintage figure is enticingly low for the era, and only a handful of examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS. We have to call this one a winner!

PCGS Population: 8; 8 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 RD).

Proof mintage: 1,795.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Fiery Gem Proof 1899 Indian Cent Tied for Finest "RD" of Date Certified



- 1202 1899 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Deep fiery orange-red with liquid mirror fields and frosty motifs. A light sheen of underlying gold and pale olive adds greatly to the overall beauty of this truly gem Proof Indian cent. Just a few tiny obverse marks from perfection; the reverse is essentially flawless, and overall the near-flawless quality of the piece makes it one of the two finest examples of the date certified by PCGS within the designation. One glance will affirm the gem Proof stature of this cent, and one winning bidder will no doubt enjoy owning this cent for some time to come.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within the designation.

Proof mintage: 2,031.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1203 1899 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A sharp and frosty red gem with excellent lustre and comparable eye appeal. Snow-1, wide repunching noted at the right base of the 8 in the date.

- 1204 Trio of Indian cents grading MS-64 RD (PCGS):** ☆ 1899 ☆ 1902 ☆ 1907. Each is lustrous and attractive with minute spotting visible under magnification. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1205 1900 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden red with deeply mirrored fields and faint frosting on the devices. A lovely, lively Proof Indian cent which should readily measure up to any and all preconceived notions of gem Proof-65 quality.

Proof mintage: 2,262 (or 2,062). Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia* notes "The figure of 2,262 in standard references appears to be a typographical error originating with the Bureau of the Mint, but of this we cannot be absolutely certain." Some 11 years later in his broader reference *Encyclopedia* (1988), Breen reverts back to the 2,262 figure with no mention of the earlier disparity in figures.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

- 1206 Trio of Mint State Indian cents:** ☆ 1900 MS-65 RB (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of faint bluish gray ☆ 1900 MS-64 RD (NGC). Lustrous with minute spotting mostly on the obverse ☆ 1901 MS-66 RB (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of iridescent blue. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1207 Mint State Indian cent set representing the last 10 dates in the series, 1900-1909,** average MS-63 RB or so, some finer, some full red. All are lustrous and attractive though a few display tiny flecks. Housed in a custom Capital Plastics holder. (Total: 10 pieces)

Colorful Gem Proof 1901 Indian 1¢



- 1208 1901 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** A pale golden gem with traces of pale chestnut and orange that call to mind autumn in New England. There is a modest cameo contrast which enhances the lovely overall quality of this gem Proof cent, and the strike is bold and impressive as well. The Bowers reference notes that Proofs of this date have "one of the lower mintages. As is true of other Proofs of this era, the demand for the 1901 is diminished due to the common nature of related circulation strikes." The present gem is a highly attractive example of a date among Proof Indian cents that is probably underrated where scarcity is concerned—that sure sounds like an opportunity to us!

Proof mintage: 1,985.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1209 1902 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** An amazingly bright and fiery rainbow array of yellow, gold, red, and electric blue graces the mirror fields and frosty motif high points. A colorful gem Proof that will please anyone who enjoys brightly toned coins.

Proof mintage: 2,018.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Frosty Red 1902 Indian Cent



- 1210 1902 MS-66 RD (NGC).** A bright and frosty red specimen with intense cartwheel lustre and a whisper of pale sky blue iridescence. Gem red Mint State Indian cents seemingly never go out of style, and a serious round of bidding is expected when this lively little gem crosses the block.



- 1211 1903 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright red-orange with pale rose, misty violet, and bright gold highlights. One of 1,790 Proofs of the date struck, the lowest Proof production figure in the Indian cent series since the 1877 issue. Choice for the grade.

Proof mintage: 1,790.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1212 1904 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Pale golden red on the obverse with some deeper highlights at the rim; the reverse is alive with deeper red highlights.

Proof mintage: 1,817.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1213 1905 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden red at the obverse center, especially on the Indian's portrait, with some pale sky blue in the field; the reverse is deep golden red with bright underlying orange.

Proof mintage: 2,152.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1214 1906 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Blazing golden orange with a pleasing sheen of pale rose and lilac on the high points. A few faint flecks are seen under low magnification, but the unaided eye appeal is substantial. For the record, you can count the RD Proofs of the date certified finer than the present coin by PCGS on one hand, with a digit left over; indeed, the number of PCGS-certified Proofs of the date that are equal to the present specimen is fewer than a dozen pieces.

PCGS Population: 11; 4 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 RD).

Proof mintage: 1,725.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gorgeous Gem Proof 1907 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 1215 1907 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Intense golden red at the centers gives way to fiery orange-red at the rims; the reverse enjoys a splash of rich violet iridescence near the top. A curious thing: while the 1907 circulation strike mintage is far and away the largest of any date in the entire Indian cent series, the Proof mintage figure for the date is the lowest such mintage since 1877. As the Bowers reference notes, "There was a financial panic that year, and many buyers of Proof coins sat on the sidelines." It is worth noting here that just one example of the date has been graded finer in the RD designation by PCGS, which speaks highly of the quality of the present coin—it is virtually unsurpassable. The present specimen is truly a delight to behold, a coin that would make any collector proud to be its steward.

PCGS Population: 15; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 RD).

Proof mintage: 1,475.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.



- 1216 1908 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Rich golden red with deeper highlights toward the rim. While some faint flecks are noted, their presence does nothing to hinder the gem Proof standing of this lovely Indian cent.

Proof mintage: 1,620.

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Proof 1909 Indian Cent

Terminal Date of the Series



- 1217 1909 Indian. Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Fiery orange-red with golden highlights at the rims. A few light flecks are noted for accuracy. A sharp and appealing gem Proof from the final year of the Indian cent design type, a coin with a sharp and noticeable cameo contrast. Only two Proofs of the date have been graded finer by PCGS in any color designation, both of those Proof-67 RD. Here's your chance to own a nice gem Proof Indian cent that is among the finest certified of the date.

PCGS Population: 13; 2 finer within any designation (both Proof-67 RD).

From the William Walser Registry Set of Proof Indian Cents.

Gem Red 1909-S V.D.B. 1¢



- 1218 **1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** An extraordinary red gem example. A high degree of lustre graces the fiery orange surfaces, while richer gold inhabits the recessed areas. If you mean to have a gem example of this popular issue in your collection, it would do you well to examine the present piece. Don't be surprised if you find yourself bidding enthusiastically for this lovely Lincoln.

Gem Mint State 1909-S V.D.B. Cent



- 1219 **1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous golden red surfaces lend themselves more to "R" than to "B." Easily among the most famous of all small cent issues (others that pop to mind are the 1856 Flying Eagle cent and the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse issues), and always desirable as such. A few faint flecks become apparent under magnification, but the overall appeal is that of a sharp and choice coin.
- 1220 **Pair of Lincoln cents grading MS-64 (NGC):** ☆ 1909-S Over Horizontal S. RD. Lustrous with minute spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1913-S RB. Lustrous and attractive, minute spotting noted under magnification. (Total: 2 pieces)

Sharp Gem Proof 1915 Lincoln 1¢

Just 1,150 Struck



- 1221 **1915 Matte Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Bright and lustrous medium red at the centers with pale electric blue toning that closely resembles the surfaces of a 1943 steel cent. A sharp and appealing gem, a pleasing survivor from a Proof mintage for the date 1,150 pieces, the second lowest Proof production figure in the Lincoln cent series, 1909-1916.

- 1222 **Quartette of certified Mint State Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1916-D MS-64 RD (PCGS). Largely brilliant with strong lustre. A few faint flecks are noted on the reverse ☆ 1931-S MS-65 RD (NGC). A frosty, satiny gem example of a highly popular low-mintage branch mint issue. A tiny reverse fleck is noted at 3:00 in the wheat ear ☆ 1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD (ANACS). Fiery golden orange with splashes of pale sky blue. A few faint flecks are noted ☆ 1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD (ICG). Bright and frosty red with a few faint reverse toning flecks. A nice group overall. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1223 **1922 No D. VF-20 (ANACS).** Essentially a problem-free example of the grade with even medium brown surfaces and a few surface marks. Soft details on the obverse as always seen, due to the severe wear of the die. The reverse is sharp.

Another 1955 Doubled Die Obverse 1C NGC MS-63 RB



- 1224 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-63 RB (NGC).** Generous amounts of mint red glow warmly beneath splashes of pale rose and sky blue iridescence. A lustrous example of the issue, a coin that is easily worthy of the assigned grade.

Choice Uncirculated 1955 Doubled Die 1¢



- 1225 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-63 RB (NGC).** Generous amounts of mint red mingle warmly with pale rose, blue, and violet iridescence. A satiny example of one of the most popular small cent issues in U.S. numismatics.

TWO-CENT PIECES

Among two-cent pieces will be found both gem Mint State and gem Proof coins, with a lovely gem Proof-only 1873 making its appearance. Nickel three-cent pieces include a superb gem Proof 1865 and several other dates, while silver three-cent pieces feature a gem Uncirculated 1851-O, the only date of the denomination from a branch mint, and the only such coinage in a denomination smaller than half dime prior to the 1908-S Indian cent issue! Our offering of nickel-five cent pieces includes several nice Shield nickels, including a Proof 1867 No Rays and a Proof-only 1877 in gem. Liberty nickel collectors will be heartened by the presence of several fine gems, both Mint State and Proof, including a gem Proof 1885, a gem Mint State 1886, and a gem Uncirculated 1912-S. Many key-date Buffalo nickels can be found as well, in grades of choice and gem Mint State, and with enough Proofs offered to keep it interesting. Some highlights are a gem Uncirculated 1913-S Type II (PCGS MS-66), and a pair of Mint State 1937-D 3-legged pieces. In between comes a run of spectacular choice and gem Mint State branch mint Buffalo nickels that should entice just about any serious student of the series. Enjoy!

- 1226 Nearly complete set of two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1864 Small Motto. EF-40. Deep chocolate brown ☆ 1864 Large Motto. AU-58. Lustrous deep tan with plenty of mint red ☆ 1865 MS-63 RB. Plain 5. Some tiny flecks present ☆ 1866 MS-62 BN ☆ 1867 AU-55. Attractive “woodgrain” surfaces ☆ 1868 AU-55. Medium tan with golden iridescence ☆ 1869 AU-58. Medium chocolate brown with tan highlights ☆ 1870 EF-45. Tobacco brown ☆ 1871 AU-58. Repunched Date variety ☆ 1872 EF-40 for sharpness, brightly cleaned long ago, now retoning. A nice group, housed in a federal style shield holder, lacking just the 1873 for completeness. (Total: 10 pieces)



- 1227 1865 Proof-66 RB Cameo (NGC).** An impressive gem cameo Proof of the date, here with Plain 5 in date. The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices are lightly frosted, while the “brown” in the designation is merely deepening, fiery shades of red. One of “500+” Proofs of the date produced, a number that reflects the sales of silver Proof sets of the date along with some individual pieces.

Sizable raised die chips can be seen on the ribbon, particularly at W in WE and at R in TRUST.



- 1228 1865 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Pleasing golden red surfaces with soft overtones of deeper copper color. Aside from a tiny spot noted on the reverse, the surfaces are quite clean and the lustre is bold. A delightful gem of this second year of issue.

Gem Red Proof 1871 2¢



- 1229 1871 Proof-66 RD (NGC).** Bright and lustrous rose red. Doubled motto variety (see below). A pleasing red gem survivor from a Proof mintage for the date of “960+” pieces; representing a quantity sold with the silver Proof sets of the date, as well as with small non-silver sets or as individual pieces.

Breen-2405. “1871 Double motto. Rare. Doubled obverse die, like that 1867 but less spectacular.” Here, the doubling is plainest at WE TRUST, and the arrowhead following the final T in TRUST.



- 1230 1872 Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** A truly attractive gem Proof example of the date, a lustrous and satiny specimen that offers considerably more red than brown.



- 1231 1872 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Bright and lively rose-red with some faded gold and pale lilac iridescence. A popular issue from the ultimate date of this short-lived series.

- 1232 1872 Proof-64 RB (NGC).** Chiefly red with intense lustre on mainly satiny surfaces. A pleasing coin for the grade.

Gem Proof 1873 2¢

Close 3, “Original”



- 1233 1873 Close 3. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Deep and fiery satiny red on the obverse mingles with rich electric blue and pale gold, while the reverse displays bright orange-red and flashy violet highlights. One of some 600 or so pieces initially produced, though, according to Breen, many were probably melted on July 10, 1873. A sharp and appealing gem from the final year of this short-lived denomination.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

Splendid Gem Proof 1865 Nickel 3¢

None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1234 1865 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A splendid gem cameo Proof (though such is not noted on the holder). Rich golden mirror fields support heavily frosted motifs that display wisps of pale iridescent blue and rose. Breen-2412, date numerals triple punched. The Breen *Encyclopedia* notes that "over 90% of Proofs of this date are from these dies." From a *Guide Book* Proof mintage figure of "500+," though the Breen reference notes "400+" as the Proof mintage. Regardless of the actual mintage, impressive gem Proofs from the first year of the series are always eagerly sought by those in the know.

PCGS Population: 20; none finer within the designation.

Lovely Gem Proof 1866 Nickel 3¢



- 1235 1866 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Bright golden iridescence graces frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields, adding greatly to the overall appeal of this cameo Proof (the cameo designation is not noted on the holder). A pleasing gem in all regards. Only one Proof example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS within the designation.

PCGS Population: 28; 1 finer within the designation.



- 1236 1868 MS-66 (PCGS).** Frosty white surfaces with extraordinary lustre and eye appeal. Dies heavily clashed and cracked as often seen.



- 1237 1869 Proof-65 Cameo (NGC).** A lively and lovely cameo Proof specimen with a faint touch of pale gold on the frosted motifs.



- 1238 1873 Open 3. MS-65 (PCGS).** A brilliant and highly lustrous gem. Multiple clash marks are noted on the obverse, while the reverse die is beginning to show peripheral cracks.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

Lovely Gem Proof-Only 1877 Nickel 3¢



- 1239 1877 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Satiny medium gray with rich sky blue and pale rose iridescence on the obverse, reflective bright gold and pale blue on the reverse. A beautiful example of this popular Proof-only date, one of "510+" struck, a figure that Breen noted "represents the number of silver sets; actual number is probably nearer to 800 or 900." Breen-2437 (see below). A truly choice coin for the assigned grade.

The present coin is an example of Breen-2437, a variety that Breen called an 1877/6 overdate. His description, which fits the present piece precisely, is repeated here: "1877/6 Proofs only. Earliest state only: repunched base of 1; traces of 6 left of final 7. Discovered by Douglas Winter. Comprises a small minority of 1877s."



- 1240 1878 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and reflective, somewhat satiny fields form a pleasing cameo contrast. A lovely gem specimen of this popular Proof-only date.



- 1241 1882 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Satiny motifs and reflective fields display pale rose and sky blue iridescence. Decidedly lovely for the grade.

- 1242 1885 Proof-65 (NGC).** A satiny silver gray gem with splashes of pale gold and rose iridescence. Some tiny flecks become apparent under low magnification, but the unaided eye confronts an attractive, fetching Proof.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

Popular 1851-O Silver 3¢

Only Branch Mint Coinage of the Denomination



(2x photo)

- 1243 1851-O MS-65 (NGC).** A lustrous lilac-gray gem with pale peach highlights on the obverse, the reverse a pleasing mix of various golden hues. A hint of striking weakness is seen at the centers, though the design is essentially complete in all other places. Struck in New Orleans in the first year of the design type and denomination, and the only branch mint coinage within the denomination (both the silver and the nickel three-cent design types) ever struck. A popular issue that is often selected to represent the design type in advanced type coin collections.

The silver three-cent pieces of 1851-53 were struck of .750 fine silver, basically a high-grade billon mix. It wasn't until the 1854-dated issue that the fineness was adjusted to .900 and brought to par with the other circulating silver denominations.

Glorious Proof 1858 Silver 3¢



(2x photo)

- 1244 1858 Proof-67 (NGC).** A blazing gem Proof example of the date. The obverse is bright electric blue, while the reverse is bright electric blue with bright and deep rose on the design motifs. Highly reflective fields add to the overall enchantment of this rarity. While the total number of Proofs of the date produced or distributed is unknown to today's collecting community, the mintage was undoubtedly quite small, perhaps on the same order of the 1858 Proof-only dollar rarity, that figure currently estimated at somewhere around 250 to 300 or so pieces. We can say with certainty, however, that just one Proof example of the date has been certified finer than the present piece by NGC.

NGC Census: 3; 1 finer (Proof-68).



(2x photo)

- 1245 1858 MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous silver gray with rich red-gold and electric blue toning highlights, especially on the reverse. A touch of central and peripheral weakness is noted, as frequently seen for the date, though the strike is fairly sharp—perhaps over 90% — overall. A pleasing example of the final date of Type II coinage for the denomination.

Richly Toned Proof 1863/2 Silver 3¢



(2x photo)

- 1246 1863/2 Overdate. Proof-65 (NGC).** A richly toned gem Proof with nicely mingled bold electric blue and deep rose on the mirrored fields and frosted motifs. One of 460 Proofs of the date struck, a figure that includes the "normal" date and the overdate varieties, of which the overdate, as offered here, is the scarcer of the two. NGC has graded just two examples of the date at a finer grade within the designation. You'll love this sharp little gem, especially if you appreciate richly and colorfully toned coins!

NGC Census: 8; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66).

Breen-2944. "1863/1862 restrike. Proofs only. Very rare. Heavy 1863 punched over lighter 1862. Open top to D."

- 1247 1869 Proof-64.** Deep and rich violet and electric blue on the obverse with fiery deep gold, violet, and gunmetal-blue on the reverse. A pleasing little silver cameo.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES



- 1248 **1866 Rays. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous medium gray with some golden iridescence at the rims. A pleasing example from the first year of nickel five-cent coinage.
- 1249 **1866 Rays. MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty golden gray with strong champagne highlights. A nicely struck example of our nation's first nickel coinage within the denomination; only a hint of weakness can be seen in the reverse stars. A nice coin and grade combination for a type set.
- 1250 **Pair of Shield nickels grading MS-64 (NGC):** ☆ 1866 Rays. Soft silver gray with golden rose highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1867 Rays. Lustrous with lovely golden orange highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Proof 1867 Shield Nickel

No Rays Reverse

None Certified Finer Within Designation



- 1251 **1867 No Rays. Proof-66 (NGC).** Bright and reflective steel gray with lightly frosted motifs and wisps of golden toning. One of "600+" Proofs of the design type sold, a number that is closely tied to the distribution pattern of the silver Proof sets of the date (the first type of the date, that with Rays on the reverse, is a great rarity in Proof). A nice gem Proof that is certainly choice; no other 1867 Proof Shield nickel without rays has been certified finer than the present gem!

NGC Census: 7; none finer within the designation.

- 1252 **Lustrous pair of Mint State Shield nickels:** ☆ 1867 Rays. MS-63 (NGC). Obverse die cracks ☆ 1876 MS-60. Light reverse hairlines. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1253 **1868 Proof-65 (NGC).** Reflective silver gray with hints of golden toning. A gem specimen from a Proof distribution of some 600+ pieces, most of which were sold with silver Proof sets of the date.



- 1254 **1869 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Pale champagne on frosty motifs and mirrored fields. Some dusky sky blue iridescence graces both sides. From a Proof production for the date of some 600+ examples, which were chiefly distributed with silver Proof sets of the date.



- 1255 **1869 Proof-65 (NGC).** Reflective silver gray on the obverse, muted golden gray on the reverse.



- 1256 **1869 MS-66 (PCGS).** Boldly lustrous and mostly brilliant with just a faint trace of soft gold toning. Sharply struck, and quite attractive.
- 1257 **1870 Proof-63 (NGC).** Somewhat satiny mirror fields and lightly frosted motifs display even pale champagne toning.
- 1258 **Trio of Shield nickels grading MS-64 (NGC):** ☆ 1870. Lustrous with golden rose highlights. Some spots noted on both surfaces ☆ 1874. Lustrous golden orange ☆ 1883. Lustrous golden orange toning on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1259 **Pair of Shield nickels grading Proof-64 (NGC):** ☆ 1871. Reflective with speckled golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1881. Reflective with soft golden orange toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1260 1872 MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny and highly lustrous medium gray with golden overtones. Nicely struck from lightly cracked dies, several letters in reverse legend from broken punches.



- 1261 1875 Proof-65 (NGC).** Rainbow iridescence graces the slightly satiny surfaces of this gem Proof Shield nickel. One of 700+ Proofs of the date distributed during our Centennial year.

Proof-Only 1877 Shield Nickel



- 1262 1877 Proof-65 (NGC).** Satiny medium steel gray with warm golden toning. A few scattered flecks are seen under low magnification. From a very limited distribution of 510+ pieces. A gem Proof specimen of a date that saw no related circulation strikes; as a result, anyone desiring an 1877 Shield nickel for a collection must depend on the limited supply of Proofs of the date.

- 1263 1878 Proof-64 (NGC).** Reflective golden gray with deep golden highlights. Some obverse flecks are noted. A Proof-only date that saw a mintage of 2,350 pieces, and like the 1877 nickel of a year earlier, no attendant circulation strikes were produced.



- 1264 1879/8 Proof-66 (NGC).** A bright and attractive gem cameo Proof with a nuance of pale gold on the frosty motifs and at the edges of the mirror fields. The tiny spur upward from the ball of the shield just above the date is the diagnostic for this scarce overdate.

- 1265 1880 Proof-65 (NGC).** Bright silver gray with pale golden highlights; the obverse is fairly brilliant, the reverse is more muted in appearance.

First 8 in date attached to ball of shield above.



- 1266 1881 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** A glittering silver gray gem Proof example of the date that is similar to many others of the issue, that is to say that the fields are more satiny than mirrorlike, though here, the devices are frosty. Pale rose iridescence graces both sides.



- 1267 1882 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** A sparkling gem Proof with frosty motifs and mirror fields that display a familiar satiny affect. Choice for the grade.

- 1268 1882 MS-65 (NGC).** Highly lustrous golden gray. Variety with partly filled 2 in date (this variety is often mistaken for—and sold as—the rare 1883/2 overdate). A nice gem in all regards.

- 1269 Trio of NGC-certified Liberty nickels:** ☆ 1883 No CENTS. MS-66. Lustrous with bright golden highlights ☆ 1888 Proof-63. Speckled rich silver gray over both surfaces with splashes of rose ☆ 1907 MS-65. Satiny lustre with a few flecks of faint gray mostly on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1270 1884 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields exhibit a smooth wash of pale golden brightness. No examples of the date have been certified finer within the designation by PCGS. A gorgeous, eye-catching gem cameo Proof, though no mention of the cameo contrast is noted on the holder.

PCGS Population: 49; none finer within the designation.



- 1271 1885 Proof-66 (NGC).** A pale golden sheen glows warmly on satiny, reflective fields and frosty motifs. A popular issue in Proof owing to the key date status and rarity of the date in Mint State; Proofs are in high demand to fill the void when quality examples of the date are sought.

Elusive 1886 Liberty Nickel

Gem Mint State



- 1272 1886 MS-65.** A high degree of lustre shimmers delightfully beneath pale pastel iridescence. The devices are lightly frosted and the fields are somewhat satiny, which imparts a grand amount of eye appeal to this gem Mint State specimen. An important key date, especially in gem Mint State as here; perhaps only the 1885 issue is more important at the gem level. Definitely worthy of strong bidder consideration.



- 1273 1897 Proof-65 (NGC).** A delightful cameo (though such is not noted on the holder) Proof example of the date. Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields display faint wisps of violet and gold. Definitely a gem!



- 1274 1898 MS-65 (NGC).** Bright pastel iridescence runs the color gamut from rose and red to sea green and gold, all displayed on satiny silver gray surfaces. Tip of 1 repunched, possible repunching at other numerals as well.



- 1275 1900 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** An incredibly lovely cameo gem Proof of the date, this with frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields. A splash of pale gold enhances the overall appeal. Just four examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 5; 4 finer within the designation. (Proof-67 CAM finest).



- 1276 1901 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Satiny steel gray with strong lustre and a dash of pale rose iridescence.



- 1277 1904 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Faintly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display a nuance of pale gold. It is worth noting here that PCGS has not certified a finer example of the date within the designation!

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within the designation.



- 1278 1908 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** A highly reflective gem with a hint of satiny frost on the devices. Absolutely choice for the grade; PCGS has certified just two examples of the date finer within the designation.

PCGS Population: 4; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-67 Cameo).



- 1279 1909 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** Satiny silver devices and mirrored fields display intense cartwheel lustre and a whisper of pale gold. Fewer than a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 14; 5 finer (Proof-68 Cameo finest).

Gem Proof 1910 Nickel



- 1280 1910 Proof-67 (PCGS).** A delightful gem Proof with satiny razor sharp devices that contrast nicely against the deeply reflective fields of the obverse. Nice silver color with bold accents of orange, rose and pale green. The reverse is primarily golden brown and steel gray with traces of rose blended in a woodgrain pattern.



- 1281 1912 MS-66 (PCGS).** A glittering lustrous gem from the final collectable date in the design type. Among the finest examples of the date certified by PCGS; none have been graded by that firm in a finer grade!

PCGS Population: 10; none finer.

Gem Uncirculated 1912-S Liberty Nickel

Popular Key Date



- 1282 **1912-S MS-65 (ICG).** Rich golden gray with a delightful sheen of pale peach iridescence. A scarce and popular key date from the first year of branch mint coinage in the nickel five-cents series (Denver also struck Liberty nickels in 1912). The only date in the Liberty nickel series, other than the clandestinely struck 1913 rarity, with a mintage of fewer than one million coins (in this case, just 238,000 were struck). Nicely struck and devoid of marks or blemishes that might otherwise be a distraction.

Gem Proof 1913 Type I 5¢



- 1283 **1913 Type I. Proof-65 (PCGS).** A delightful gem with rich satiny lustre and warm golden brown toning on both sides. A superb example in every respect, housed in a scarcely seen first generation PCGS holder.

- 1284 **Group of certified nickels, including popular varieties:** ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-64 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous ☆ 1913 Type II. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1937-D 3 Legged. VF-20 (ANACS). A pleasing example of this popular variety ☆ 1943/2 MS-63 (ANACS). Bright silver lustre with flecks of deep toning around the rims. The overdate is boldly evident. A couple of small laminations are present. (Total: 4 pieces)

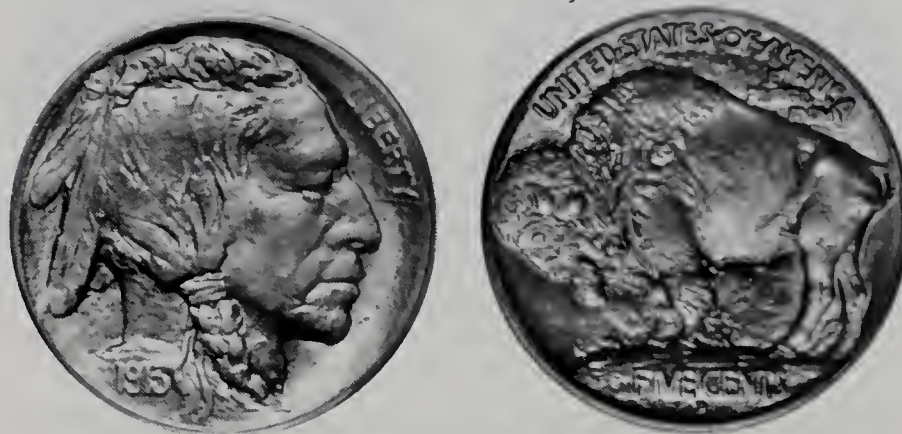


The city of Denver, Colorado, from Capitol Hill.
(*Gems of Colorado Scenery*, 1894)

Gem Uncirculated 1913-D Type I Buffalo 5¢

Top-Notch Quality

None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1285 **1913-D Type I. MS-67 (PCGS).** Satiny gem surfaces show intense gold and electric blue on the obverse with bold electric blue and rose on the reverse. A beauty, perhaps as sharply rendered as *any* Buffalo nickel made for circulation can ever be! Every detail is crisp and well-delineated on this sharply struck gem. In his reference on the series, author David Lange noted that "Unlike its brothers from the east and west coasts, the Denver Mint Type I nickel is almost always well struck. In fact, it often makes a far superior example for a type set." He then goes on to note "These coins are typically quite lustrous, with the textured surfaces unique to the Type I nickels." Evidently the present coin is a textbook study in quality! Further, it is among the finest examples of the date graded by PCGS; no 1913-D Type I Buffalo nickel has been graded finer than the present coin by that organization.

PCGS Population: 24; none finer.

An obverse die break runs inward from the rim and just grazes the Y in LIBERTY before terminating at the bridge of the Indian's nose.



- 1286 **1913-S Type I. MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with neon pale blue and gold highlights that practically leap from the satiny surfaces. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies.

Gem Satin Proof 1913 Buffalo 5¢

Type II



- 1287 **1913 Type II. Proof-67 (NGC).** A satiny gem Buffalo nickel of extraordinary beauty, a coin with warm golden highlights tempered with wisps of rich deep rose iridescence, especially on the reverse. Sharp and appealing, one of 1,514 Proofs of the date struck with a satin finish—which is also referred to as "matte," though Buffalo nickels differ somewhat from that production style (see

below). Scarcer than its mintage figure implies, for as the Lange reference notes, "It's almost a certainty that many of the Proofs struck remained unsold at the end of the year and were melted". Worthy of note: NGC has certified just a half dozen examples of the date in finer grades.

In Chapter 7 of *The Complete Guide to Buffalo Nickels, Second Edition*, by David Lange, the author makes the assertion that "The Proof five-cent pieces of 1913-16 are commonly known as 'matte' Proofs, but this terminology is misleading. True matte Proofs have a somewhat dull finish completely unlike the surfaces of normal circulation strikes, and this technique of Proofing was used by the United States Mint exclusively for its gold pieces of 1908 and 1911-15, as well as for some isolated issues of later years that were not sold publicly... the Proof nickels of 1913-16, like the cents of those years, actually possess a satin finish. This varies in texture ever so slightly from one date to the next and even within a single year's coinage."

- 1288 Trio of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1913 Type II. Golden rose surfaces ☆ 1919. Lustrous with splashes of iridescent golden rose ☆ 1929. Lustrous with pale sky blue and rose. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1289 Pair of Buffalo nickels grading MS-64 (PCGS):** ☆ 1913-D Type II ☆ 1918. Both with matte gray surfaces and splashes of sunset orange. (Total: 2 pieces)

Popular 1913-S Type II Buffalo 5¢

Lovely Gem Mint State



(2x photo)

- 1290 1913-S Type II. MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with bright golden iridescence and a great degree of lustre. The classic date among the six Buffalo nickel issues of 1913 (PDS of Types I and II); just over 1.2 million examples were struck, about half that produced for the next lowest mintage date among the six issues. The strike on the present coin is strong but not full; for those concerned with numbers, we'd call it a "95% full strike." As author Dave Lange noted in *The Complete Guide to Buffalo Nickels*, "The strike on this issue is usually worse than for Type I." While the strike here may be "worse" than typically seen for its Type I counterpart, very few collectors would turn their nose up at the present coin's sharpness. One of two dozen examples of the date called MS-66 by PCGS, with only one specimen graded finer by that group. While the strike here may be "worse" than typically seen for its Type I counterpart, very few collectors would turn their nose up at the present coin's sharpness. One of two dozen examples of the date called MS-66 by PCGS, with only one specimen graded finer by that group. A specimen of superb quality!

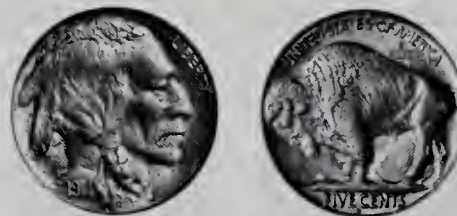
PCGS Population: 24; 1 finer (MS-67).

Gem Mint State 1913-S Type II 5¢



(2x photo)

- 1291 1913-S Type II. MS-65 (PCGS).** A bright and glittering gem with intense cartwheel lustre and a wash of pale champagne iridescence. Nicely struck at the head and shoulder region on the reverse, not to a degree that we could declare it "full," But near enough to be satisfactory for just about any collector's taste.



- 1292 1914-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Pale pastel blue, rose, and gold explode in an intense display on the satiny and delightfully lustrous surfaces of this impressive gem. A desirable semi-key date in all grades with gem specimens such as offered here leading the popularity chart. Nicely struck, with nearly full—let's say 95%—details in all places. A coin that satisfactorily fulfills all the obligations of the assigned grade.

Struck from a lightly rotated reverse die, perhaps 150° rather than the customary 180°.

Gem Uncirculated 1914-S Buffalo 5¢



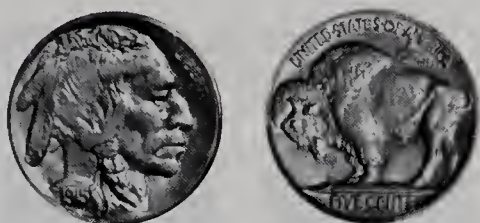
- 1293 1914-S MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny steel gray with bursts of bright pastel rose, blue, and gold. Nicely struck for the date, not fully and sharply, but near enough to those ideals to be worthy of mention. A pleasing gem that meets the requirements of the grade with ease.
- 1294 1914-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Intense golden lustre and warm pale blue highlights mingle gracefully on the satiny surfaces of this attractive branch mint Buffalo nickel. Nicely struck—again, not fully—but near enough to comment favorably on the sharpness. A pleasing example, for the grade, of another popular early date branch mint Buffalo nickel.

Gem Uncirculated 1915-D Buffalo 5¢



- 1295 1915-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny golden gray with a high degree of lustre and an overall “look” that simply says gem! Bursts of pale golden brightness enhance the lustre, which in turn enhances the toning. Faint toning flecks become apparent under low magnification but they are essentially unseen by the unaided eye. David Lange noted that the 1915-D Buffalo nickel is “the first date from the Denver Mint in which weakness of strike becomes a factor. Though not extreme, it may be evident in the central obverse and the bison’s head, shoulders, and tail.” The present gem is nicely struck, though perhaps a bit of the weakness Dave Lange noted is present at the edge of the pelt at the bison’s shoulder. Despite our nitpicking, the present coin shines through as a gem Buffalo nickel in more ways than one!

Gem Mint State 1915-S Buffalo Nickel



- 1296 1915-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A briskly lustrous golden gray gem with some prooflike reflectivity and a great deal of overall eye appeal. Some faint flecks can be seen under low magnification, and virtually any viewer would be hard-pressed to find a mark without a glass. The strike is fairly strong for the date, though David Lange cautioned in his reference that “striking quality varies from mediocre to excellent” among 1915-S Buffalo nickels. A popular low-mintage date that saw a production run of just over 1.5 million pieces, and is difficult to locate in all grades. The Lange reference also notes that “this is perhaps the first date in the series that will be truly difficult to locate,” noting further that “most seen are AG to VG, with Fine following. Other grades are scarce, while choice and gem examples are genuinely rare.” The present coin is a lovely gem to behold, and is definitely a coin that would become a cherished addition to any cabinet of Buffalo nickels currently being formed.

Gem Proof 1916 Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

- 1297 1916 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A satiny pale golden gem with an intensity of strike that reveals James Earle Fraser’s “all-American” design type to its fullest advantage. A few faint obverse flecks are noted near the rim at 3:00, otherwise this gem is as flawless as one would prefer for the assigned grade. One of just 600 Proofs of the date struck, about which David Lange notes, “not surprisingly, given their low mintage, the 1916 Proofs are the rarest of the early period Proof Buffalo nickels. Some portion of the 600 pieces coined was almost certainly consigned to oblivion when the Mint ceased sales of Proof coins at the end of this year.” A lovely gem Proof survivor from the lowest Proof mintage in the series (1913-1916) and always desirable as such.



- 1298 1916 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense lustre and bursts of pastel gold and rose in abundance. Sharply struck and visually appealing, this one is a gem all the way!

Highly Lustrous Gem 1916-D Buffalo 5¢



- 1299 1916-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with rich golden iridescence. Some lightness of strike at the bison’s shoulder and lower head, as frequently seen for the date. A rare date when found so fine, or as the Lange reference succinctly noted, the “1916-D is not particularly scarce in all grades short of gem. The latter are rare.” As if to illustrate Lange’s position, the present coin is one of just under five dozen examples of the date called MS-65 by PCGS, with only seven others graded higher, all of those MS-66; not many gems when you consider the mintage for the date of more than 13.3 million coins. Regarding those gems that have survived, the present coin will almost certainly see spirited bidding, as there are far more serious Buffalo nickel enthusiasts than there are gems to go around of this date!

PCGS Population: 59; 7 finer (all MS-66).

Highly Lustrous Gem 1916-S Buffalo 5¢

Glorious Rainbow Iridescence



- 1300 **1916-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Somewhat prooflike golden surfaces show intense pastel iridescence that runs the spectrum from peach, rose, and gold through blue and violet. Nicely struck, not quite sharp and full, but strong enough that the faintest details still show some definition. "Rare in gem condition" according to the Lange reference, this despite a fairly large mintage of more than 11.8 million pieces—the vast majority of survivors from that mintage are well-circulated coins. A lovely toned gem that will make a great addition to any collection.
- 1301 **Pair of nickels grading MS-65 (ANACS):** ☆ 1916-S. Lustrous bluish gray surfaces with golden orange at the devices ☆ 1921. Lustrous with golden on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1917-D Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

- 1302 **1917-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous pale golden gray surfaces display a nuance of pale rose and sky blue toning on both sides. Nicely struck for the date; not fully struck, but with enough "pelt" at the head and shoulder to be worthy of mention. Absolutely gem in all respects. For the record, just nine examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, all of those called MS-66.

Choice 1917-S Nickel



- 1303 **1917-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Nicely struck for the issue with just minor peripheral weakness at LIBERTY and at the bison's head on the reverse. A few minor spots are noted, but the surfaces are mostly clean for the grade and pleasing lustre compensates nicely.

- 1304 **Quintette of ICG-certified nickels:** ☆ 1918-D MS-62. Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1926 MS-65. Satiny gray surfaces with delicate golden toning ☆ 1929-S MS-65. Lustrous with golden toning ☆ 1937-D (2). MS-67. Lustrous with bright golden toning; MS-64. Satiny. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1919-S Buffalo 5¢



- 1305 **1919-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm golden lustre and highlights on satiny silver gray surfaces. A pleasing coin that approaches gem quality in many respects. "This date is notorious for being weakly struck, particularly on the reverse" notes the Lange reference, though the present coin probably exhibits a finer-than-average strike for the date; the details are mainly present and accounted for. Another great opportunity for an alert specialist to hunt down the perfect Buffalo for his or her collection.

Lustrous Gem Mint State 1920 Buffalo 5¢



- 1306 **1920 MS-66 (PCGS).** A highly appealing gem with pale silver-blue iridescence on superbly lustrous surfaces and sharply struck devices. David Lange noted that the present date "frequently exhibits an overall softness in strike," though such is not the case here. Only five examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS, all MS-66, making the present coin worthy of consideration. Indeed, you may find a 1920 Buffalo nickel with a finer assigned grade, but it would have to be heavy in "PQ" attributes to exceed the beauty of the present specimen!



- 1307 **1920-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Soft gray toning with faint blue and gold undertones and pleasing mint lustre. Struck from rather worn dies with flowlines visible in the fields, however the peripheral detail remains reasonably sharp.

Choice Uncirculated 1920-S Buffalo 5¢



- 1308 1920-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny lilac-gray with nice, lively lustre and strong bright gold highlights. Nicely struck for the date, not full, but certainly presentable enough to be among the nicest strikes you'll ever encounter on a 1920-S Buffalo nickel. David Lange's reference notes: "In Mint State, 1920-S is among the scarcest coins in the series. Gems are very rare." The PCGS *Population Report* mirrors Lange's information, as just 16 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by that group. A finer coin than typically seen for the date, and we expect finer bidding activity as a result.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-66).

- 1309 1921 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous gem, nicely struck from lightly clashed dies, and definitely worthy of the assigned grade

- 1310 1923 MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous with a hint of pale golden toning on the gem surfaces. Nicely struck with only a shade of weakness at the bison's shoulder. Thoroughly pleasing and every bit a gem!



- 1311 1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Pale sky blue, peach, and rose iridescence leaps from the satiny silver gray surfaces of this attractive specimen. Nicely struck with only a hint of weakness at the bison's head and shoulder; the Lange reference notes, "Examples having adequate strikes do turn up, but fully struck pieces are rare." While not fully struck, the present coin comes tantalizingly close and should be appreciated as such. Choice for the grade in all respects.



- 1312 1924 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous gem with pastel shades of intense peach, pale sky blue, and rich rose iridescence that immediately engage the viewer's eye on the obverse, while the reverse is ablaze with varying golden hues. The much-quoted Lange reference tells us that "1924-P nickels are much less common than their mintage suggests. Low-grade coins are available, but EF-AU examples can be elusive. All grades short of gem may be found." The author later noted that "coins with strong eye appeal are very rare." This gem is nicely struck save for a touch of weakness at the bison's head and shoulder areas, and its overall eye appeal is exceptionally strong. We sense that heavy bidding is in order when this specimen comes up for bid.

Choice Uncirculated 1924-S Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

- 1313 1924-S MS-64 (PCGS).** "Seemingly the most difficult date in the series in grades VF-AU, 1924-S is also quite rare in Mint State," noted David Lange in his reference on the subject. With this in mind, we are pleased to offer this satiny beauty for your bidding consideration. The medium golden gray surfaces are satiny and lustrous, and pale rose overtones enhance the overall appeal. The strike is fairly bold for the date, with nearly complete details in all areas; even the buffalo's horn is complete and fully tipped. A prize that easily warrants the assigned grade, and a coin that will be completely satisfactory to its new owner.

Attractive 1924-S Nickel



- 1314 1924-S MS-64 (NGC).** Pleasing pastel tones blend evenly across the lustrous gray surfaces to create an attractive visual effect. Slight softness of strike is noted at the periphery, but all major design elements are clear save for TS of CENTS on the reverse. These letters are almost completely missing due to the piece having been struck through debris at this point. A minor mint error, as made, and not particularly distracting.

Important Gem Uncirculated 1924-D 5¢

Among Finest Certified



(2x photo)

- 1315 1924-D MS-65 (PCGS).** An intensely lustrous gem example of a scarce and popular Denver Mint issue, a satiny beauty with an array of bright golden hues, especially so on the reverse. This issue represents the first nickel five-cent coinage from the Denver facility since the 1920-D. Nicely struck with typical weakness at the head and shoulder present; Dave Lange wrote "fully struck pieces may be unknown" where the date is concerned. With that in mind, the present coin must be high on the roster of nicely defined specimens of the date. Only *one* example of the date has been graded finer by PCGS, which speaks volumes for the rarity of the 1924-D in gem Uncirculated. The opportunity to acquire this impressive gem will result in impressive bidding activity for the present lot.

PCGS Population: 56; 1 finer (MS-66).

Extraordinary 1926 Buffalo Nickel



- 1316 1926 MS-67 (PCGS).** An extraordinary gem that boldly proclaims its grade to any and all who view it! The satiny surfaces are alive with fiery lustre and tempered with an even glow of pale champagne iridescence. The strike is superb as well, with full details that don't require a glass to appreciate their strength or depth of design. Fewer than 20 Buffalo nickel collectors can currently hope to enjoy the equal to the present coin in a PCGS holder, and not one of those collectors can currently hope for anything finer, for PCGS has not graded one! As we noted in the title above, an *extraordinary* gem Buffalo nickel.

PCGS Population: 18; none finer.



- 1317 1926-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Struck from cracked and well worn dies which imparted heavy metal flow lines in the recesses, the trade off being lively lustre on both sides. The higher points are rather softly executed, though all major design elements are clear including the tip of the horn. Attractive silver gray surfaces with blushes of rose and blue toning.

Choice Uncirculated 1926-S Buffalo 5C

Popular Low-Mintage issue



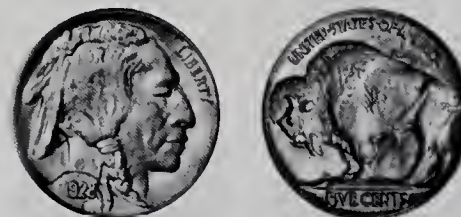
(2x photo)

- 1318 1926-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with wisps of pale champagne and rose iridescence on both sides. An attractive choice Mint State example of this popular low-mintage issue, one of 970,000 pieces struck in San Francisco, the lowest regular-issue mintage figure in the Buffalo nickel series (and the only date in that series with a mintage that dips below the one million figure). Possessed of a decent (though not full) strike, with generous amounts of detail in the bison's head and shoulder area. Only nine examples of this popular date have received finer grades from PCGS than the present specimen, all of those being MS-65.

Choice Uncirculated 1927-S Buffalo Nickel



- 1319 1927-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny and lightly prooflike specimen with pale golden highlights on silver gray surfaces. Possessed of a decent strike for the date with some weakness at the bison's head and shoulder where the design is soft but not flat. A popular semi-key date that virtually sells itself when in choice Mint State as here.



- 1320 1928 MS-66 (PCGS).** A superbly lustrous and aesthetically appealing coin, one with surfaces that spring to life with soft pastel peach, rose, and gold iridescence. Absolutely choice for the grade, though with just a touch of reverse striking weakness present; the Lange reference explains the weakness by noting that "the strike for the issue is usually good, but not quite as sharp as for other P-Mints of the late 1920s." A perfect description, strike-wise, of the beautiful gem we offer here. While fully five score 1928 Buffalo nickels have been called MS-66 by PCGS, only seven examples of the date have been graded finer. Your decision is whether to wait who-knows-how-long for one of the seven MS-67 examples of the date to come into the numismatic marketplace, or to bid heartily for the present gem. Perhaps the latter solution is the answer here—after all, you can always "upgrade" at a future time.

PCGS Population: 101; 7 finer (all MS-67).



1321 1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Sparkling medium gray with strong lustre and pale golden highlights. Some lightness of strike is present at the bison's shoulder and head, as frequently seen for the date; that area is not soft, but it is not quite sharp either. Choice overall.

1322 1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and very lustrous silver gray surfaces. Some die erosion is noted, as made. A few trivial marks are seen, but the eye appeal is sharp.



1323 1929-S MS-66 (PCGS). Golden gray toning dominates the central areas, while a colorful rainbow accents the fields. Slight die wear is noted, and the obverse is beginning to shatter, however the strike is remarkably sharp offering excellent definition of the finer details. An attractive gem.

1324 1929-S MS-65 (PCGS). A bright and lustrous gem with rich rainbow iridescence near the rims. Nicely struck for the date, with nearly full head and shoulder details on the reverse.

1325 1930 MS-66 (PCGS). Boldly lustrous with satiny silver gray surfaces and a touch of pale golden toning. Nicely struck.

Some light reverse die cracks can be seen among the peripheral design elements.

Gem Uncirculated 1931-S 5¢

None Graded Finer by PCGS



1326 1931-S MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny silver and pale pewter gray surfaces show an extravagance of lustre and bursts of bright and intense golden toning. A truly splendid gem Mint State specimen, a coin that easily upholds the stature of the assigned grade both physically and aesthetically. Always scarce and popular; only the 1926-S Buffalo nickel issue has a lower mintage than the present date. While PCGS has certified what is seemingly an undeniably high number of MS-66 specimens of the date—160 pieces as of November, 2003—no 1931-S Buffalo nickels have been graded finer by that firm! The present coin is as fine as they come in a PCGS holder, a thought worth remembering when the bidding activity begins on the present lot.

PCGS Population: 160; none finer.

1327 Quartette of Mint State nickels: ☆ 1934-D MS-64 (NGC). Bright lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1935 MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with just a whisper of sky blue and gold ☆ 1935-S MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with traces of delicate rose ☆ 1937 MS-67 (PCGS). Lustrous with touches of soft golden orange. (Total: 4 pieces)

1328 Half dozen Buffalo nickels grading MS-66 (PCGS), unless noted: ☆ 1935. Lustrous ☆ 1936-D. Satiny golden orange surfaces ☆ 1937-S. Satiny silver gray with traces of delicate toning ☆ 1938-D MS-67. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1938-D/S (2). Both with golden toning one is lustrous the other satiny. (Total: 6 pieces)

Beautiful Gem 1936 Nickel

Satin Finish Proof



1329 1936 Satin Proof-67☆ (NGC). A lovely satin Proof with bold gem surfaces disturbed by only the slightest spotting visible under magnification. Otherwise the eye appeal is exceptional as the surfaces offer a rich palette of gold, pale green, and rose toning. A highly lustrous and very appealing example that is certain to please its next owner.

Splendid Gem Proof 1936 Buffalo 5¢

Satin Finish



(2x photo)

1330 1936 Satin Proof-67 (PCGS). An exemplary Proof example of the date, here with the satin finish that is completely unlike the brilliant finish used later in the year and also in 1937. In his reference on the subject, fellow numismatist David Lange noted that "the first sold possessed a satin finish that Breen described as 'sometimes almost matte.' These accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total Proof mintage, though their surviving population is less than that of the later, more brilliant coins." A truly gorgeous gem.

Splendid Gem Mint State 1936-S 5¢

None Certified Finer by PCGS



- 1331 **1936-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A simply gorgeous and extremely lustrous gem with a touch of pale electric blue that mingles gently with the silver gray brightness of the obverse, while the reverse exhibits rich shades of gold. One glance will affirm the assigned grade; careful examination under low magnification only serves to *reaffirm* the grade. For the record, not a single example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS, making the present gem all the more enticing.

PCGS Population: 36; none finer.

Gem Proof 1937 Nickel



- 1332 **1937 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** A fully brilliant gem Proof with boldly reflective fields and enough frost visible on the devices to earn the Cameo designation from NGC. A razor-sharp gem and very attractive as such.

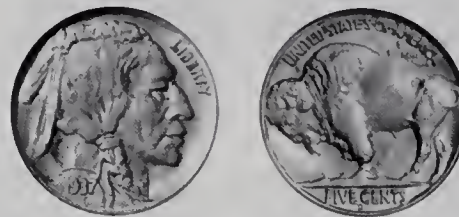
Popular 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢

Choice Uncirculated



- 1333 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-63 (SEGS).** Pale champagne toning on satiny surfaces. A bright and lustrous example of one of America's most famous "error" coins, an issue that is eagerly sought in any and all grades—and choice Mint State and finer examples of the date always lead the popularity parade! Our complacent bison friend on the reverse performs his trademark perfunctory ablutions, a sure sign of his genuine nature. Choice for the assigned grade.

Uncirculated 1937-D 3-Legged 5C



- 1334 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-62 (NGC).** Satiny and lustrous with rich rose iridescence on both sides. Some striking weakness noted at the shoulder, as typically seen for this scarce and popular variety. Choice for the grade.



- 1335 **1943-P Doubled Die Obverse. FS-029. MS-66 FS (NGC).** Brilliant and highly lustrous silver surfaces. A remarkably sharp example of this popular error War nickel issue, known to many as the "Double Eye" variety. The present beauty was pulled from an original roll by our consignor years ago. Rather rare with the Full Steps designation; this piece is tied with two other examples as the finest graded within the FS designation by NGC. A desirable 20th-century rarity.

NGC Census: 3; none finer within the FS designation.

HALF DIMES

Our selection of half dimes, dimes, and twenty-cent pieces is amazing! Half dimes lead off with a choice 1794 Flowing Hair, LM-1 variety, from the Lelan G. Rogers Collection graded MS-64 Specimen by NGC. Other early half dimes include a gem Uncirculated 1794 LM-3 variety, an Uncirculated 1797 16 Stars variety, and a choice EF-45 1805, while Capped Bust half dime highlights include *three*

different MS-67 coins of various dates! Liberty Seated half dimes include many gem Mint State and Proof pieces. Dime highlights start with an amazing gem MS-66 1796 JR-1, and a gem Mint State-66 1805! A neat off-center and counterstamped 1814 dime is present, and gem Liberty Seated, Barber, and Mercury dimes also make the scene. Finally, a choice Branch Mint Proof 1875-S 20¢, one of just six examples known, is here for your bidding pleasure.

Impressive 1794 MS-64 "Specimen" Half Dime

LM-1, V-1, Rarity-6

From the Lelan G. Rogers Collection



1336 1794 Logan McCloskey-1, Valentine-1. Rarity-6. MS-64 Specimen (NGC). An impressive prooflike example of the date, this with reflective fields, frosty motifs, and lively electric blue iridescence that is tempered with a splash or two of pale rose. A truly incredible coin by any account. The strike is sharp and appealing, and careful scrutiny reveals the truly special nature of the coin. Regarding 1794 half dimes, Breen's *Encyclopedia* (1988) noted that "prooflike presentation coins are known;" perhaps the present coin is one of the pieces Breen alluded to. Curiously enough, three Specimen examples of this issue have been certified by NGC, each of those called MS-64 Specimen. Perhaps the present coin has been submitted for certification multiple times, which could account for the "log jam" of pieces at the MS-64 Specimen

grade; on the other hand, there could be other examples of the issue out there that are just as fine and remarkable as the present coin. All that aside, the present half dime, dated 1794 but struck in 1795, is readily among the finest examples of the date this cataloguer has ever had the pleasure of reviewing. The specimen determination, stemming from the superb detail and reflective surfaces, adds to the importance of this piece, but any specimen of our first five-cent issue in this quality is a landmark specimen, worthy of inclusion in a world-class type set or advanced collection.

NGC Census: 3; none finer (or lesser in quality).

From Stack's sale of the Lelan G. Rogers Collection, November 1995 (*Numisma* 1995).

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1794 Half Dime

LM-3, V-3, Rarity-4



(2x photo)

- 1337 1794 LM-3, V-3, Rarity-4. MS-65 (NGC). An incredibly beautiful half dime from the first year of the denomination and the first of two years to feature a Flowing Hair Liberty portrait on the obverse coupled with the Small Eagle reverse style. Brisk underlying lustre graces satiny surfaces, with nearly irresistible splashes of gun-metal-blue, rose, and pale gold on both sides. The strike is sharp and appealing, and virtually as full as ever found for the design type. Just like the present cataloger, try as you might you will probably will not find a mark worthy of even cursory mention. Only one example of the date has been certified finer within the designation by NGC, a fact that speaks quite highly of the overall quality and beauty of the present coin. A truly lovely gem in all respects.

NGC Census: 3; 1 within the designation (MS-66).

Choice AU 1795 Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1338 1795 LM-10, V-4. Flowing Hair. Rarity-3. AU-58 (NGC). Warm silver gray with some attractive golden highlights on the high points. A pleasing coin though struck from heavily clashed dies, evidence of which is most noticeable around Liberty's portrait on the obverse. A hint of striking weakness at the center, as often seen, and there are some faint planchet adjustment marks there as well.

Popular 1796 "LIKERTY" Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1339 1796 LM-1, V-1. Rarity-3. LIKERTY. VF-20 (PCGS). Medium silver gray centers give way to deep gold and lilac at the rims. A few stray circulation marks are noted, but the overall "big picture" easily forgives these tiny blemishes. The popular variety with a broken B in LIBERTY, giving that word the appearance of LIKERTY. Always popular, especially so when found in highly collectible grades such as this attractive VF specimen.

Uncirculated 1797 Half Dime

16 Stars Obverse



(2x photo)

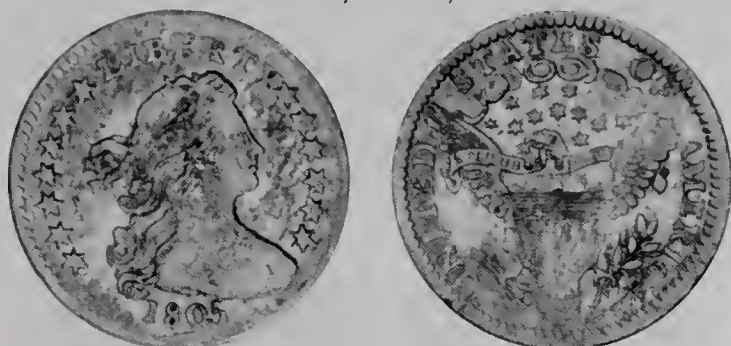
- 1340 1797 LM-3, V-3. Rarity-5. 16 Stars. MS-62 (PCGS). A lovely golden gray specimen with rich champagne and sky blue iridescence and with a wealth of underlying lustre that underscores the quality of the present half dime. Sharply struck on the obverse, especially so at Miss Liberty's tresses, but, as you might well suspect, the area of the eagle's head is weak on the reverse; such is the luck of the draw where early Draped Bust half dimes are concerned. That is not to say, however, that the present coin is faulty or unattractive, for nothing could be further from the truth. The only marks of merit happen to be clash marks; spend some time carefully scrutinizing the present coin and you'll find that you probably will not find a mark that detracts from the overall appearance. The present little beauty is among the 10 finest examples of the variety certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 3; 7 finer (MS-66 finest).

There are three obverse styles known for 1797 half dimes, each of them basically differing in the amount of stars. According to the Logan-McCloskey reference on half dimes, the first obverse of 1797 had 15 Stars, one for each state then in the Union. In the summer of 1796, Tennessee became our 16th State, and later dies of 1797 show 16 Stars. By now, the obverse was becoming extremely crowded, and no doubt, the Mint Director and other officials were well aware of what could happen should many more territories become states. Finally, a decision was made to reduce the number of stars on the obverse to just 13, one for each of the original colonies. This novel idea took hold, and even today, when stars are present on U.S. coins, they are 13 in number (of course, there have and always will be design exceptions).

Elusive 1805 Half Dime

LM-1, Rarity-4



(2x photo)

- 1341 1805 LM-1. V-1. Rarity-4. EF-45.** Deep silver gray with heavy electric blue, violet, and gold toning highlights. Some scratches are present, though one must look through the toning to find them. A scarce design type overall, one that was produced from just 1800 through 1805, with no coinage in 1804 (also, the 1802 half dime is among the most notable rarities in *any* U.S. silver design type). Always popular in all grades, with nice EF and finer coins always near the top of half dime want lists.

Lustrous Gem Mint State 1829 Half Dime

Vividly Toned

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1342 1829 MS-67 (NGC).** An incredible amount of cartwheel lustre flashes vividly beneath intense shades of violet, rose, pale peach, and electric blue on the obverse, while the reverse is dominated by bright and exciting peach and violet iridescence. A sharply struck example of the date and design type, which adds even more to the overall visual quality. Tied for finest certified by NGC, and worthy of serious bidder consideration as such
- NGC Census: 4; none finer.

- 1343 Baker's dozen of certified half dimes:** ☆ 1831 LM-7. AU-50 (ANACS). Soft golden gray surfaces ☆ 1832 LM-5. EF-45 (ICG). Mixture of soft gold, rose, and gray ☆ 1836 LM-2. AU-58 (ANACS). Silver gray with splashes of reddish brown ☆ 1836 LM-5. AU-58 (ICG). Satiny rose-gray ☆ 1837 V-5B. No Stars. AU-55 (ANACS). Golden gray with rose and rich gray at the peripheries ☆ 1838 V-1. Small Stars. AU-58 (ICG). Lustrous rose-gray surfaces. Struck from rusted obverse die ☆ 1839-O Breen-3016. AU-53 (ANACS). Lustrous rose, gray, and golden surfaces ☆ 1840 Breen-3017. No Drapery. AU-55 (ANACS). Lustrous with just a whisper of rose ☆ 1841-O V-1. G-4 (ANACS) ☆ 1843 V-6A. VF-

20 (ANACS). Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1844 V-3. AU-50 (ANACS). Lustrous with deep rich gunmetal at the peripheries ☆ 1852 V-3. AU-58 (ICG). Satiny lustre ☆ 1854 V-3. EF-45 (ANACS). Gunmetal-blue with bright rose pink at the high points. (Total: 13 pieces)

- 1344** Pair of half dimes: ☆ 1831 MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of golden gray toning ☆ 1868 Proof-64. Reflective with hints of orange, blue, and golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gorgeous Gem 1832 Half Dime

Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1345 1832 LM-5. V-8. Rarity-1. MS-67 (NGC).** Exuberant lustre graces the frosty surfaces of this sharply struck gem. A faint whisper of pale champagne graces the high points. A truly eye-catching gem, a splendid little half dime that convinces you immediately that it deserves to be the finest certified example of the date in an NGC holder!

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Incredibly Toned Gem 1832 Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1346 1832 LM-5. V-8. Rarity-1. MS-67 (NGC).** A sharp and imposing gem of the finest quality, a coin with extraordinary visual appeal. The obverse field is prooflike, and supports the frosty Liberty motif there. Rich electric blue, plum, violet, and pale peach iridescence gather on the obverse, while the reverse is a visual panorama of varying shades of gold. Choice for the assigned grade, with visual appeal that readily supports NGC's call where the assigned grade is concerned. Among the finest examples of the date certified by NGC; just one 1832 half dime (variety unknown) has been graded finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 10; 1 finer (MS-68). These figures represent *all* varieties of the date certified by NGC.

1837 Liberty Seated Half Dime

NGC Proof-67

The Eliasberg Specimen



(2x photo)

- 1347 1837 No Stars, Large Date. Proof-67 (NGC). Rich shades of iridescent gold, violet, and electric blue on lustrous, reflective surfaces and lightly frosted motifs. A sharp and appealing gem. Struck from a cracked obverse die, the crack running from the rim at 1:00 down the Liberty pole to a point at the right edge of Liberty's shield, where the crack angles to the left, across the shield, and then outward to the rim at 8:00. In the Eliasberg sale catalogue, the present coin was called "MS-65, prooflike" with a notation that it was "cited as a 'Proof, early stage,' by Walter Breen in *United States Half Dimes: A Supplement*, 1958, p.11." Regardless of which camp you are in, Proof or Mint State, the present coin is an appealing gem of virtually irresistible beauty, a fact which probably played heavily when Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., first selected this gem for his own cabinet. So far as is known, this is the only Proof-67 example of the date currently known in any firm's third-party holder. Beauty and rarity combine here in a pleasing and impressive manner.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., Collection Part I, May 1997, Lot 940.

Gem Uncirculated 1837 No Stars Half Dime

Large Date



(2x photo)

- 1348 1837 No Stars, Large Date. MS-66 (NGC). A satiny gem with virtually impeccable surfaces that display rich gold, pale rose, and faint heather iridescence. A sharp and appealing gem specimen of the popular Large Date variety from the first year of Liberty Seated half dime coinage.

Breen-3007. "1837 Tall peak to 1. At least three reverse dies. Proofs and earliest business strikes show triple punching on 8, partial repunching on other digits; later strikings from repolished obverse die, no longer show partial extra digits."

Gem Uncirculated 1837 No Stars Half Dime

Small Date



(2x photo)

- 1349 1837 No Stars, Small Date. MS-65 (NGC). A frosty and lustrous gem with strong design details that bask in the glow of warm champagne highlights. Devoid of marks and choice for the grade; the Breen *Encyclopedia* calls this one "much rarer choice" than its Large Date counterpart.

Breen-3008. "1837 Flat top to 1. At least four varieties."

Gem Mint State 1838 Half Dime

Richly Toned



(2x photo)

- 1350 1838 No Drapery. MS-66 (NGC). A sharp and appealing example of the issue, this with deep violet, bold heather, and bright electric blue. Struck from a lightly rusted die; careful examination reveals a "pebbled" appearance to portions of Miss Liberty's anatomy. Choice for the grade.



(2x photo)

- 1351 1844 Repunched Date. MS-65 PL (NGC). Pale champagne highlights grace reflective fields and frosted motifs. Valentine-3b, triple punched date numerals, repunching plainest at 184. A sharply struck specimen of a scarce and popular variety.

Valentine-3b, the variety of 1844 half dime offered here displays numerous repunchings at the date numerals. Here, one plainly sees that the date was first punched far too low, with the base of the 1 intruding upon the dentils; this was partly effaced and then the date was repunched, only this time it was slightly too high, with the tops of the 1 and 8 nearly touching the rock above. Finally, a compromise position was reached, and the date is in a central location. It is thought that the "normal" variety of this half dime, is slightly scarcer than the triple-punched date variety, as a decade or so ago a Liberty Seated Collectors

Club variety survey of half dimes of the design type revealed many more examples of the triple-punched date variety than of the "normal" date variety. This may simply be the result of hoarding on the part of club members.

Gem Uncirculated 1849 Half Dime

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1352 1849 MS-67 (NGC).** Strong cartwheel lustre on satiny silver gray surfaces. Halos of bright pastel electric blue, gold, and rose gather at the rims. One of just four examples of the date called MS-67 by NGC, with none certified finer within the "normal date" designation.

NGC Census: 4; none finer.



(2x photo)

- 1353 1853 No Arrows. MS-65 (PCI).** A highly lustrous gem with pale champagne highlights. A sharp and impressive example by all accounts.



(2x photo)

- 1354 1853 No Arrows. MS-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous with pale champagne overtones. Sharply struck and thoroughly appealing, a coin that approaches a finer grade in many respects.

Gem Mint State 1853-O Arrows Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1355 1853-O Arrows. MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharp and appealing golden gray gem with rich blue and golden iridescence on both sides, and with much frosty silver brilliance in the recessed areas.

Splendid Gem 1854 Arrows Half Dime

None Certified Finer by PCGS!



(2x photo)

- 1356 1854 Arrows. MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous gem with pale golden toning on sharply struck devices and satiny fields. An ever-popular design type with half dime specialists and type coin collectors alike, the present specimen is *tied for finest* certified by PCGS. When one considers the somewhat lofty mintage for the date of more than 5.7 million pieces, the fact that the present coin is one of just eight specimens called MS-66 by PCGS speaks volumes about its overall quality and appeal.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer.

Choice Proof 1855 Arrows Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1357 1855 Arrows. Proof-64 (PCGS).** A generous amount of mint brilliance remains on Miss Liberty's torso, but concentric halos of gold, deep violet, and electric blue move outward toward the rim; the reverse is nearly fully brilliant with rich gold highlights. A vivid cameo is present, though such is not noted on the holder. From an unknown but probably not sizable Proof mintage for the date. Whether you enjoy half dimes or simply appreciate rare, 19th-century issues, we are certain the present coin will appeal to you. Just four Proofs of the date have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-66 finest).

Choice Proof 1856 Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1358 1856 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Rich and engaging deep peach and gold iridescence enhances the obverse, while the reverse is a subtle blend of bright mint brilliance and pale violet. From an unknown but undoubtedly small Proof mintage for the date, though the date does appear occasionally at public auction sales such. A pleasing cameo (though not noted on the holder) that approaches gem status in many respects.

Gem Uncirculated 1857 Half Dime

Richly Toned



(2x photo)

- 1359 1857 MS-66 (PCGS).** A vividly toned gem. Impressive obverse toning runs from bright sea green at the rim, inward through concentric halos of electric blue terminating at a bull's eye of bright rose. The reverse is similarly toned, though the bull's eye there is bright gold. A sharply struck specimen, with all design elements strong and crisp save for some minor shallowness in areas of the dentils at both rims. Struck from heavily clashed dies, with clash marks from the reverse denomination at Miss Liberty's elbow drape. Just one example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS; fewer than a dozen examples have been called MS-66 by that group.

PCGS Population: 10; 1 finer (MS-67).

Gem Proof 1858 Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1360 1858 Proof-65 (NGC).** Reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs display intense electric blue, pale rose, and warm lavender iridescence. From an unknown but probable mintage of about 300 or so Proofs, this based on the number of Proof-only 1858 silver dollars of the date presumed struck. Choice for the grade.

Gem Mint State 1858 Half Dime

None Graded Finer Within the Designation



(2x photo)

- 1361 1858 MS-66 ☆ (NGC).** A frosty and sparkling gem with strong lustre and rich electric blue, gold, rose, and fiery yellow iridescence. Some striking weakness is present at the centers, as frequently seen for the issue. No example of the date has been certified finer within the designation by NGC. Choice and attractive.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within ☆ designation.

Superb Gem 1858 Half Dime

Exquisite Iridescent Toning



(2x photo)

- 1362 1858 MS-66 (PCGS).** An impressive gem of exquisite visual appeal. Incredibly satiny surfaces display intense cartwheel lustre and rich pale violet and electric blue iridescence. The present writer can not remember the last time such a visually fetching half dime crossed his desk, but he will certainly remember the appearance of this delightful gem!



(2x photo)

- 1363 1859-O MS-65 (NGC).** A brilliant and frosty gem with nice lustre and eye appeal. Sharp clash marks are evident on both sides, and the reverse is beginning to break with a moderately heavy crack through MERIC of AMERICA.

Gem Uncirculated 1861/0 Half Dime



(2x photo)

- 1364 1861/0 MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty golden surfaces display strong lustre and a nuance of pale rose iridescence. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. Just one example of the date has been certified finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 6; 1 finer (MS-67).



(2x photo)

- 1365 1868-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Sweeping cartwheel lustre vividly enhances the rose, violet, pale sea green, and gold iridescence that mingles on the satiny surfaces.

DIMES

Exemplary Gem Uncirculated 1796 Dime



(2x photo)

- 1366 1796 John Reich-1. Rarity-3. MS-66 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre cascades broadly beneath pale lavender and deep gunmetal-blue highlights. Die cud at rim connects first star, an unmistakable diagnostic for the variety. A truly beautiful example from the first year of the denomination, a coin that readily warrants the assigned grade. Some striking central weakness is noted on the reverse, although that is "par for the course" for the date and design type. Just two examples of this date have been certified finer by NGC, both of those called MS-67. A grand opportunity for early dime specialists.

NGC Census: 7; 2 finer (MS-67 finest).

Superb Gem Uncirculated 1805 Dime

JR-2, 4 Berries Variety



(2x photo)

- 1367 1805 JR-2. Rarity-2. Four Berries. MS-66 (NGC).** An astonishingly beautiful example of the date (and of the design type as well). Bright, satiny silver gray surfaces display intense cartwheel lustre and warm champagne iridescence on both sides. Additionally, the strike is superb. It is worth noting here that the only blemishes of any sort are some faint central planchet adjustment marks, as struck, and even these are mentioned solely for accuracy. Simply beautiful, and every bit the MS-66 the holder proclaims it to be.

NGC Census: 6; 3 finer (MS-67☆ finest).

Choice AU 1805 Dime 5 Berries Variety



- 1368 1805 JR-1. **Rarity-3. 5 Berries. AU-55 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with strong lustre and pleasing pale blue and rose iridescence. A dash of pale gold adds greatly to the overall appeal of the reverse. A touch of striking weakness is seen at the centers, as generally encountered for dimes of this date (and design type). Choice for the grade, devoid of serious marks and visually appealing as well. Just three examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS, none above MS-62. A splendid opportunity for early dime specialists as well as type collectors.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (MS-62 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1807 Dime



(2x photo)

- 1369 1807 JR-1. **Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty silver gray with splashes of golden iridescence and much genuine brightness in the recessed areas. A pleasing example of the only die combination known for the year, the present specimen struck from heavily clashed dies, evidence of such plain on the obverse in the field around Miss Liberty. Some striking weakness near the obverse and reverse rims, as nearly always seen for the issue; a sharply struck 1807 dime is a coin worthy of bragging rights. Still, the present specimen is finer than that typically seen and is worthy of a place of pride in any cabinet.

Off-Center Counterstamped 1814 Dime



- 1370 1814 JR-1. **Rarity-3. Small Date. VF-20.** Deep lilac-gray with slate highlights. Struck about 10% off-center at 8:00 on the obverse, with the rim there brushing the bottoms of the 1 and 8 in the date as well as the outermost tips of the first three stars; on the reverse, the rim cuts through the tops of TED STATE. Central obverse counterstamp, RF, in a small rectangular cartouche. Interesting, intriguing, and certain to find a new home with ease.

Frosty Gem Mint State 1835 Dime JR-1, Rarity-1



(2x photo)

- 1371 1835 JR-1. **Rarity-1. MS-65 (NGC).** A sharp and frosty Capped Bust dime with strong lustre and a faint trace of even champagne toning. A lovely coin in all regards, and probably much rarer in gem Mint State than the variety's Rarity-1 rating suggests. One glance at the present specimen will suffice to show why fewer than a half dozen examples of the date have received finer grades within the designation from NGC.

NGC Census: 16; 5 finer (all MS-66).

- 1372 **Pair of Mint State dimes:** ☆ 1835 MS-60. Pale lilac-gray center with blue-green at the obverse periphery, the reverse with frosty center changing to iridescent gold, rose, and gunmetal-blue at the periphery ☆ 1883 MS-62. Lustrous golden gray surfaces with splashes of rich gold and rose toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1373 1838-O No Stars. **AU-55 (NGC).** Though the surfaces are slightly rough under magnification, the piece retains good detail and some lustre in the protected areas. Primarily silver gray with deep toning at the rims and outlining the seated figure of Liberty.

Splendid Gem Mint State 1839 Dime



(2x photo)

- 1374 1839 No Drapery. MS-67 (NGC).** A satiny gem of the highest order! The strike is sharp, the lustre is intense and unbroken, and a whisper of pale gold enhances the peripheral regions. A sharply struck beauty that is absolutely choice for the assigned grade and a coin that is literally just a few tiny, insignificant marks away from absolute perfection. Just five examples of the date have been graded finer by NGC, which also speaks highly of the quality of the present piece.

NGC Census: 14; 5 finer (MS-68☆ finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1839 Dime



- 1375 1839 No Drapery. MS-65 (NGC).** A wealth of frosty lustre makes itself at home beneath warm silver gray and pale lilac iridescence. Sharply struck and every bit the gem the holder proclaims it to be.

Gem Uncirculated 1853 No Arrows Dime



(2x photo)

- 1376 1853 No Arrows. MS-66 (PCGS).** Frosty and highly lustrous pale lilac-gray with warm golden overtones. From a mintage for the date of just 95,000 pieces, some of which made it to the channels of commerce, but many of which were unreleased and melted at the Mint when the new type with arrows at the date was produced and released. Sharp and appealing, and genuinely rare at the assigned grade level. From an elite group of PCGS-certified specimens of the date—the combined total of specimens in the present grade and finer is fewer than a dozen pieces!

PCGS Population: 4; 7 finer (MS-68 finest).



- 1377 1857 MS-64 (NGC).** Deep gunmetal-blue with violet and rose iridescence. Highly lustrous and sharply struck.

Gem Proof 1865 Dime



(2x photo)

- 1378 1865 Proof-67 (NGC).** Boldly reflective Proof fields immediately catch the eye, while the sharp devices offer a satiny finish. Deeply toned with rich reflective gold toward the rims, and a heavy layer of mottled russet and blue toward the obverse center. The reverse offers more color and the total effect is quite satisfying. Aside from three examples with the Cameo designation, no pieces are certified higher by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.



- 1379 1874 Arrows. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Pale lilac-gray with strong underlying lustre, reflective fields, and frosty motifs.

Left arrow at date is horizontal, while the right arrow is somewhat smaller and points upward at nearly a 45° angle.

Superb Gem Uncirculated 1875 Dime

Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



- 1380 1875 MS-67 (NGC).** A frosty gem. The obverse is largely brilliant, though a halo of deep gold and bright electric blue encircles the rim. The reverse is a blend of bright electric blue and rose. Nicely struck for the date, not completely so at Liberty's head, but about as close as it gets where this date is concerned. Tied for finest certified by NGC, and worthy of serious bidding consideration as such.

NGC Census: 6; none finer.



- 1381 1880 Proof-65 (NGC).** Incredible bull's eye toning begins with bright and vivid gold at the centers, giving way rapidly to concentric rings of deep violet, blood red, and electric blue. A splendid coin in all respects, sharply struck and lovingly preserved for well over 120 years.

Glorious Gem Uncirculated 1882 Dime

NGC MS-67☆

Finest Certified Within Designation



- 1382 1882 MS-67☆ (NGC).** A frosty and impressively lovely gem in all regards; the strike is sharper than frequently seen for the date—here at least 98% or so full—and a whisper of faint gold graces both sides. A coin so pretty that it truly deserves the special “☆” designation from NGC. Indeed, one quick glance will show why this is the *finest graded* within the “☆” designation by PCGS!

NGC Census: 1; none finer within ☆ designation. For those with an innate curiosity for and fascination with “Census” numbers, just one other example of the date has been graded finer by NGC in *any* designation, that being a solitary MS-68 specimen.



- 1383 1892 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A boldly toned gem, rich smoky gray at the obverse center with blue undertones and vivid gold and russet toward the rims. The reverse is predominately bright rose and gold with a central blush of blue. Bright reflective fields and very attractive originality.

- 1384 1892 MS-65.** A brilliant and lustrous gem with satiny surfaces and a sharp strike. Rich golden halos gather at the rims. A pleasing example from the first year of the design type.

Choice Uncirculated 1896-O Dime



- 1385 1896-O MS-63.** Rich, warm golden toning on the obverse, chiefly brilliant on the reverse with just a hint of pale gold near the rim. One of 610,000 examples of date struck, the fifth lowest circulation strike mintage in the Barber dime series. A popular key date that is quite scarce in choice Mint State, as here, a fact that is reflected in the current (November 2003) *Coin Dealer Newsletter*

Monthly Supplement; there, the 1896-O dime is one of only nine dates (10 if you count the 1894-S ultra-rarity) with a “bid” value of \$1,000 or more in Uncirculated.

Careful examination of the obverse of the present coin by this writer leads to the conclusion that the obverse was, at one time long ago, lightly brushed in some manner. The reverse, however, appears to be totally natural, and of gem MS-65 quality. The present situation is not so unusual in today's numismatics. Years ago, the “old-timers” tended to keep their coins “heads up” in their cabinets, and an occasional prudent swipe or laying on of a soft brush was a fine and acceptable way to lightly enhance the visual quality of the coins on display. Since the “tails” side of the coin was almost always facing downward, that particular generation and class of collectors seldom bothered to “enhance” that side of the coin.

Gem Cameo Proof 1897 Barber Dime



- 1386 1897 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous gem cameo Proof dime. Barber's familiar head of Liberty stands boldly out in frosted majesty from the mirror field, while the reverse cereal wreath design presents much the same appearance. From a Proof mintage for the date of 731 pieces, and among the 10 finest examples of the date certified within the designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 6; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-68 CAM finest).



- 1387 1897-S MS-64 (PCI).** Bright, vivid cartwheel lustre spins glowingly beneath bright electric blue and pale rose highlights.

- 1388 1900 MS-65 (NGC).** Pleasing lustre with a nice blend of pastel toning on both sides. A single spot at Miss Liberty's jaw appears to adhere to the surface.

Gem Cameo Proof 1906 Dime

Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



- 1389 1906 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** Frosty, brilliant motifs and deeply mirrored fields form an outstanding cameo contrast; careful examination reveals why NGC has not certified a specimen of the date finer than the present coin! Simply choice and simply beautiful.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.



- 1390 1916 Mercury. MS-67☆ FB (NGC).** A deeply toned and highly lustrous gem, with an abundance of bright gold, violet, rose, and

electric blue on both sides. If you enjoy lusciously toned gems, this coin is "right up your alley."

Choice Mint State 1919-D 10¢

PCGS MS-64 FB



- 1391 1919-D MS-64 FB (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre rotates gracefully beneath pale champagne highlights. Struck from a heavily shattered obverse die, an event of some note in the Mercury dime series and worthy of reporting here. Heavy die cracks run from the rim at all five positions (12:00, 2:00, 6:00, 8:00 and 10:00), converging at the center Liberty's bust. A scarce date when found so fine, and no doubt scarcer yet with the shattered highlights.

Lovely 1917-S Mercury Dime

NGC MS-66 FB



- 1392 1917-S MS-66 FB (NGC).** A satiny, frosty gem with strong lustre and a trace of pale gold at the rims. The strike is bold and crisp, and the eye appeal easily warrants the assigned grade. Further, only two examples of the date have received finer grades from NGC within the FB designation. Definitely gem in all regards.

NGC Census: 19; 2 finer within the designation (MS-68 FB finest).

- 1393 Quartette of dimes certified by (ICG):** ☆ 1917-S MS-63. Lustrous with a hint of gold at the rims ☆ 1920-D MS-65 FB. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning ☆ 1935-S MS-67. Lustrous ☆ 1939-S. MS-63. FB. Lustrous with splashes of deep rich toning on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1394 1925-D MS-64 FB (PCGS).** Amazing cartwheel lustre springs from the satiny pale golden surfaces of this impressive Mercury dime. Absolutely devoid of marks of any sort, perhaps even undergraded. Regardless, definitely choice for the assigned grade.

Choice Uncirculated 1926-S Dime

NGC MS-63 FB



- 1395 1926-S MS-63 FB (NGC).** A satiny and lustrous specimen of a popular semi-key date, this with pale champagne highlights on

pleasing surfaces. Decidedly choice for the assigned grade, and worthy of serious consideration as a result.



- 1396 1928-S MS-65 FB (PCGS).** Intense lustre billows beneath pale rose and golden highlights. A sharply struck gem that will easily meet the most stringent standards for the assigned grade.

Superb Gem 1935-S Mercury 10¢

Finest Graded in Any Designation by PCGS



- 1397 1935-S MS-68 (PCGS).** A satiny and exciting gem, a coin with intense lustre and just a nuance of pale golden toning. The strike is much bolder than the grade implies; careful examination under low magnification reveals a complete line between the central bands on the reverse fasces, which certainly looks like "FB" details to this writer. Be that as it may, the present gem is the *only* example of the date called MS-68 by PCGS in any designation. Looking for the ultimate specimen of this date? In our estimate, you have found it!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

- 1398 Group of certified dimes:** ☆ 1935-S MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1935-S MS-66 (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of faint golden toning ☆ 1937-D MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of rich mottled gray toning mostly on the obverse ☆ 1939 Proof-66 (PCGS). Reflective with delicate golden toning ☆ 1939 MS-66 FB (PCGS). Frosty olive-gray surfaces ☆ 1943-D MS-67 FB (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of mottled toning ☆ 1944-D MS-66 FB (NGC). Lustrous with soft mottled toning. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 1399 Pair of Mint State dimes:** ☆ 1945 MS-64 FB (ICG). Lustrous with just a whisper of rose ☆ 1945-S Micro S. MS-66 FB (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of faint golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

Nearly Complete Silver Roll Set of Roosevelt Dimes, 1946-1962

- 1400 Nearly complete roll set of Roosevelt dimes, 1946 through 1962.** All are mainly brilliant, and all are definitely Mint State. Amazingly, the 1961 roll is topped off by a specimen with a noticeable rim clip! No doubt there are a multitude of gems included herein; many dates are quickly becoming "hot" numismatic items in today's marketplace, and the winning bidder will be well served to pick the gems from these original rolls. (Total: 44 rolls of 50 dimes each; 2,200 individual coins)

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

1875 Choice Cameo Proof 20¢



- 1401 1875 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Bright and frosty central motifs stand out gracefully from deep silver gray fields, the whole encircled by deep rainbow toning highlights. In a "first generation" PCGS holder, not marked "CAM," but probably just an upgrade away from that designation in today's grading atmosphere.

Choice Mint State 1875-CC 20¢



- 1402 1875-CC MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous with a bright overlay of pale champagne toning. The only collectable date of the two years in the denomination that saw coinage from the Carson City Mint (the other date, 1876-CC, is one of the great rarities in the entire spectrum of U.S. silver coinage). A prize for those who specialize in this short-lived series as well as those who are serious aficionados of Carson City Mint coinage.

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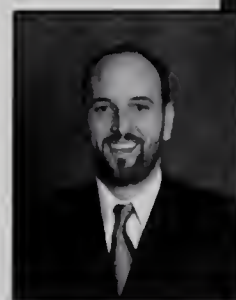
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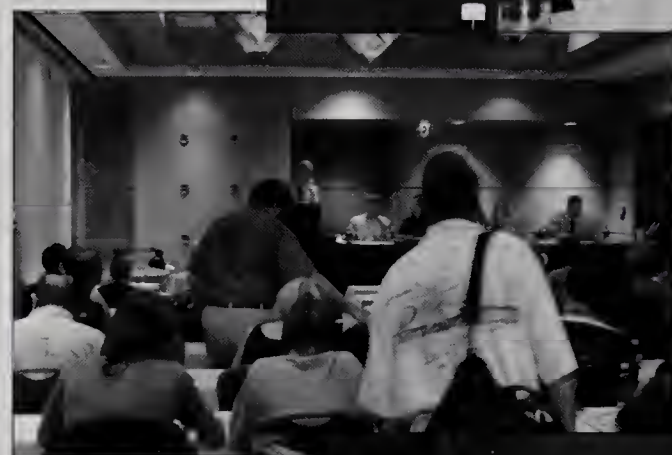
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Extremely Rare Branch Mint Proof 1875-S 20c

Six Specimens Extant

Probably Finest Known



1403 1875-S Branch Mint Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). An incredible rarity in the American series, a Branch Mint Proof issue whose very existence is unknown to most collectors. Deeply reflective silver gray surfaces on both sides, heavily frosted devices stand out in bold cameo contrast, radiant satiny lustre on both sides. A coin clearly struck as a Proof, both in terms of overall visual impact and technical aspects. Walter Breen described the characteristics of the die pair from which genuine Branch Mint Proofs were struck, all are present: a tiny spur from the pole under Liberty's pinky finger, short file marks under BER of LIBERTY, a die line from tip of leaf above T in CENTS, high knife rims. Some splashes of amber toning are present in front of Liberty's profile, among the nearby stars, and above her head. A few faint hairlines are noted; the exceptional eye appeal resembles a Philadelphia Mint Proof of this type. Scattered lint marks are present near Liberty's wrist, inside star 11, and above head near star 8. All details are pronounced and defined by a remarkably bold strike, including the centers of all stars, and parallel planchet preparation lines are visible on both sides but most clearly on reverse between TWENTY and CENTS.

Branch Mint Proofs are an exciting and underappreciated aspect of American coinage, struck in tiny numbers for special purposes — in this case, as the very first of this denomination to be struck in San Francisco. While the subject is somewhat clouded by proof-like issues of the branch mints, coins like the present coin are beyond doubt. Breen counted only six specimens known to

him, including one cleaned so badly it no longer resembles a Proof; he guessed the original mintage as 12 (following a claim from noted non-scholar B. Max Mehl), but there is no documentation to suggest such a number. The two major certification services have certified a Branch Mint Proof 1875-S 20 cent piece four times, but there is no telling how many specimens that number actually represents. A complete census of the six specimens was given by Roy Rauch in *The Gobrecht Journal* in 1975, where he noted that nearly all the specimens had some sort of minor problem, defect, or evidence of cleaning. Based on the descriptions included therein, it appears that this is the Rauch specimen, cherry-picked at a 1975 New York coin show and called "by far the best of these" by Walter Breen.

As the inimitable Walter Breen related, "if early presentation pieces and pre-1858 proofs are caviar to the average collector, then branch mint proofs are perhaps to be compared to dishes of peacocks' tongues." Indeed, the addition of this great rarity to a cabinet would be seen as a coup for even the most sophisticated collector, and its appearance herein is one of the highlights of the present sale.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer. Only two have been certified by PCGS in all grades, the other is the 1973 GENA specimen that is now certified Proof-63. That specimen, once deeply toned and showing a deep flaw under M of AMERICA, sold in 1995 in a private transaction for \$65,000. NGC has certified two specimens, both as Proof-63.

Apparently the piece cherry-picked in April 1975 by Roy Rauch at a New York coin show as a proof-like Mint State piece, and then sold by him in the late 1970s. Its later travels are not known.

Splendid Mint State 1876 20¢

Visually Exciting Toning



(2x photo)

- 1404 1876 MS-66 (PCGS).** Bursts of deep and rich gold vie for dominance with splashes of attractive gunmetal-blue on the obverse, while the reverse displays electric blue and deep violet iridescence. The devices are frosty and sharply struck, with even the tiniest design details present and accounted for. Among the finest examples of the date extant from a mintage of 14,750 circulation strikes. For the record, PCGS has certified just one example of this date at a finer grade.

PCGS Population: 14; 1 finer (MS-67).

Proof-Only 1877 20¢



- 1405 1877 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with lilac highlights on the satiny motifs and mirror fields. A nicely struck prize from a Proof-only mintage of 350 pieces, and always eagerly sought after as a low-mintage date.

Choice Proof-Only 1878 20¢



- 1406 1878 Proof-64 (NGC).** Deep gunmetal-blue with violet and rose highlights. One of just 600 pieces produced of this Proof-only date, the final issue in the series, and always popular on both accounts.

Another 1878 Proof-Only 20¢



- 1407 1878 Proof-63 (NGC).** Brilliant lightly frosted devices sit securely against deeply mirrored fields, while splashes of deep gunmetal-blue and gold adorn the peripheries.

QUARTER DOLLARS

Early quarters include an Uncirculated 1806/5 overdate as well as gem Uncirculated examples of 1818 (B-2), and 1831 (B-1). Many choice and gem Liberty Seated quarters, Mint State and Proof, are also featured, among them the finest NGC-certified 1878-CC, a beauty if ever there was one! Barber quarters also shine, with many Proof and Uncirculated pieces offered, not least among them a nice VG-10 example of the 1901-S rarity. Of course some Standing Liberty and Washington pieces are also offered, making for a well-rounded offering.

Uncirculated 1806/5 Quarter



(2x photo)

- 1408 1806/5 Browning-1. Rarity-2. Overdate. MS-62 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre glows brightly beneath intense champagne, violet, and electric blue iridescence. Nicely struck at the centers, with only a touch of the weakness that typically plagues this design type. Among the finest examples of this popular overdate certified by NGC; just three examples have received finer grades from that organization. Ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade and slightly advanced type set.

NGC Census: 3; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1818 Quarter
Browning-2, Rarity-1



(2x photo)

- 1409 1818 B-2. Rarity-1. MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny and lustrous with strong lilac, electric blue, and gold iridescence on both sides. Sharply struck and rightly called gem by NGC; no amount of critical scrutiny will convince you otherwise. Don't let the Rarity-1 rating fool you, for that number represents the average grade of the date, probably about VF to EF or so; in gem Mint State this variety is much rarer. Indeed, NGC has graded just one non-attributed example of the date in a finer grade (see note below). A beauty that is no doubt headed for a world-class type set or quarter collection.

NGC Census: 16; 1 finer within the designation (MS-66).

NGC has also certified numerous 1818 quarters in various Browning designations, including several called Browning-2. Of those designated as B-2, none are equal to or finer than the present coin.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1831 Quarter
Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1410 1831 B-1. Rarity-2. Small Letters. MS-66 (NGC).** Bright peach and warm violet iridescence graces satiny, extremely lustrous surfaces. Absolutely gem in all respects; the strike is sharp, the surfaces are essentially devoid of marks of any consequence, and the eye appeal is as extraordinary as the applied grade. Further, the present coin is one of just four called MS-66 NGC, with none certified finer!

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

Delightful Choice Uncirculated 1831 Quarter



- 1411 1831 B-5. Rarity-3-. Large Letters. MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous deep slate gray with splashes of iridescent rose, gold, and electric blue. Sharply struck and decidedly choice for the assigned grade. Just three examples of the issue have been certified finer by PCGS, all of those called MS-65.

PCGS Population: 8; 3 finer (MS-65 finest).

Frosty Choice Uncirculated 1832 Quarter



- 1412 1832 B-2. **Rarity-2. MS-64 (NGC).** A frosty silver gray specimen with a nuance of pale champagne iridescence. A high degree of lustre and sharply struck motifs combine in a most appealing manner.

Another Choice Uncirculated 1832 Quarter



- 1413 1832 B-2. **Rarity-2. MS-64 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre on satiny golden gray surfaces. Splashes of attractive deep orange gold and pale sea green enhance the overall appeal.

Uncirculated 1832 Quarter



- 1414 1832 B-2. **Rarity-2. MS-62 (NGC).** Pale golden gray centers give way to deep gunmetal-blue halos at the rim. Choice for the grade.

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1853 25¢ Arrows and Rays



(2x photo)

- 1415 1853 **Arrows and Rays. MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre and a whisper of pale champagne iridescence. Sharply struck. An ever-popular issue with quarter dollar specialists and type collectors alike. A generous round of bidding activity is the "fate" for this lovely gem.

Lovely Gem Uncirculated 1857 Quarter



- 1416 1857 **MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Rich golden gray surfaces display a panorama of bright pastel rose, gold, and blue on the obverse, while the reverse is nearly fully brilliant. Easily as fine as the assigned grade implies.

Choice Proof 1857 Quarter Deeply Toned



(2x photo)

- 1417 1857 Proof-64 (PCGS).** A deeply toned Proof example of the date with gunmetal-blue and slate toning on golden gray surfaces; much original bloom remains in the recessed areas of the design. From an unknown but certainly small Proof mintage for the date, a production figure that amounted to perhaps just three or four dozen pieces; we can probably add a handful of specimens to Breen's "under 20 known?" supposition. Even then, the date is a great rarity in Proof. Just two examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, both called Proof-65. A richly toned rarity for your bidding consideration.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer (Proof-65 finest).

Lovely Gem 1857 Quarter



- 1418 1857 MS-66 (NGC).** A highly lustrous gem with warm golden highlights. Some striking weakness is encountered, that being more the norm for the date than the exception. Still a gem specimen, by any and all standards, of a date that is frequently selected to represent the design type in high-grade type collections.



- 1419 1861 MS-64 (NGC).** A lustrous coin with bull's eye toning on the obverse that runs from central brilliance through concentric rings of deep violet and gunmetal-blue. The reverse is nearly fully brilliant, with just a small amount of gold at the rim. Sharply struck from lightly clashed dies.



- 1420 1862 MS-64 (ANACS).** Bright golden iridescence at the centers gives way to concentric halos of deep violet and gunmetal-blue. Lustrous and attractive for the grade.

Gem Proof 1863 Quarter None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1421 1863 Proof-67 (NGC).** A pleasing and deeply toned cameo Proof of the date, though the cameo designation is not noted on the holder. Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields display an alluring array of rich violet, blue, gold, and pale sea green iridescence. One of 460 Proofs of the date struck, the lowest such production in the series after 1858. One of just two examples of the date to receive the Proof-67 designation from NGC, with none certified finer within any designation. A definite prize.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

Gem Proof 1864 Quarter



(2x photo)

- 1422 1864 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A lovely cameo (though such is not noted on the holder). Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields. Bright golden centers give way slowly to concentric splashes of rich violet and intense electric blue. A pleasing gem survivor of a Proof mintage for the date of just 470 coins. Simply gorgeous.

PCGS Population: 5; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-68 finest).



- 1423 1865-S EF-45 (NGC).** Medium silver gray gives way to deeper gold, blue, and violet at the rims. A popular branch mint issue from the terminal year of the American Civil War.



- 1424 1867 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous lilac-gray with satiny motifs and mirror fields. The reverse is enhanced by an overlying nuance of pale electric blue. One of 625 Proofs of the date produced. Just 6,000 circulation strikes of the date were forthcoming from the Philadelphia Mint, a fact that serves to place the burden of acquisition for the date more often than not on Proofs.



- 1425 1872 Proof-63 (ANACS).** Bright silver centers give way to rich golden halos. The devices are modestly frosted, and the fields are somewhat satiny.

Gem Proof 1873 No Arrows 25¢

Condition Census

None Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1426 1873 No Arrows. Close 3. Proof-67 (PCGS).** Generous amounts of silver brilliance remain on the frosty devices, while deepening shades of gold burgeon outward to the rims. One of 600 Proofs of the date struck, all with Closed 3 in date. Reverse of '72, with small die line at center left of reverse shield; this reverse saw occasional use on Proof quarter issues until well into the 1880s. One of just two examples of the date called Proof-67 by PCGS, with no others graded finer in any designation by that firm. If you are currently seeking "finest known" coins for your collection, you will do well to pursue this one!

PCGS Population: 2; none finer in any designation.

Superb Gem Proof 1873 Arrows Quarter

The Eliasberg Specimen



(2x photo)

- 1427 1873 Arrows. Open 3. Proof-67 (NGC).** Pale silver gray centers give way to rich gold and electric blue iridescence at the rims. A lovely gem specimen from a Proof mintage for the date of 540 pieces, issued later in the year after the No Arrows coinage of the denomination was already distributed. Struck from the "Reverse of '72" die as illustrated by the die line at the dexter side of the reverse shield; the die saw use intermittently until the early 1880s. One of the three finest specimens of the date certified by NGC, a fact that will draw more than casual attention from those collectors who are consciously alert to "finest known" quality. A beauty that will see lively bidding activity—even today, the Eliasberg cachet draws active bidding interest.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer in any designation (Proof-68).

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena Inc.'s sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, Lot 1504.



- 1428 1876 MS-65 (ANACS).** A lustrous gem with random splashes of intense deep orange-gold, electric blue, and violet. Highly appealing and easily worthy of the assigned grade.

Gem Uncirculated 1876-CC Quarter



(2x photo)

- 1429 1876-CC MS-66 (NGC).** A frosty gem with copious lustre on satiny surfaces; a touch of pale champagne heightens the eye appeal almost immeasurably. Sharply struck in all places with even the tiniest die details present on both sides. A popular date from what is arguably the most popular minting facility in American numismatics—perhaps no other branch mint elicits the attention that the Carson City facility does among today's collectors. Among the top dozen examples of the date certified by NGC, and one glance will show you why. A beauty that will definitely be a highlight in any collection.

NGC Census: 10; 2 finer within the designation (both MS-67).

Superlative Gem Uncirculated 1878-CC 25¢

The Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1430 1878-CC MS-67 (NGC).** Fully brilliant and highly lustrous with somewhat satiny fields and lightly frosted motifs that form a faint yet discernible cameo contrast. A popular and affordable quarter dollar issue from the Carson City Mint, though at the present gem level, its desirability and importance will no doubt garner a strong hammer price for the present coin. Sharp, frosty, and as lovely as one would desire for a coin at the assigned grade level.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From the canceled die obverse, with a raised diagonal line that runs from Miss Liberty's knee upward across her thigh and then her torso, where it is joined by another raised die line that forms an "X" just below Miss Liberty's breast.

Brilliant Gem 1879 Quarter



- 1431 1879 MS-67 (NGC).** A spectacular gem with fully brilliant silver fields, quite striking in every respect. The lustre is as bold as ever seen, and the fields have some prooflike character. The devices are heavily frosted and sharply executed. A superb example of the type, this piece must certainly be a stand out for eye appeal amongst even the finest circulation strikes of the date. Only four specimens are graded finer by NGC.

Exquisite Gem Cameo Proof 1884 Quarter

Finest Certified by PCGS in Any Designation



- 1432 1884 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS).** An exquisitely beautiful gem Proof example of the date. Brilliant and lustrous, with heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. The finest Proof example of the date certified within any designation by PCGS, and a gorgeous coin that definitely has a shot at "finest Known" honors for the issue. No amount of verbiage here will serve to impart the true beauty of the present coin, so we suggest that you take a long and loving look before you define your bidding strategy.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

- 1433 1886 Proof-63.** Bright, deep champagne at the obverse center works its way outward through halos of deep violet and bold electric blue. The central portion of the reverse is as brilliant and bright as the day it was struck, while concentric rings of rich gold, deep wine red, violet, and electric blue gather at the rims. A visual treat, choice for the grade and aesthetically pleasing as well.

Gem Proof 1888 Quarter



- 1434 1888 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A reflective gem with lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields that display warm peach, rose, and pale electric blue iridescence. One of 832 Proofs of the date struck.

Exquisite Gem Uncirculated 1891 Quarter
Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1435 1891 MS-67 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the highest order. Robust cartwheel lustre glows warmly beneath pale shades of dusky gold and rose. A sharply struck specimen from the final year of this long-lived design type, and one of just two examples from that issue called MS-67 by PCGS, with no circulation strike examples of the date certified finer. A beautiful specimen; you will wish that all your Liberty Seated quarters appeared so fine!

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

- 1436 1891 MS-64 (NGC).** Fully brilliant at the obverse center with rich gold and electric blue iridescence towards the rim; the reverse is nearly fully brilliant, with just a touch of gold and blue at the lowermost rim. Strong lustre on both sides. Some striking weakness at the top of the obverse, but still attractive for the grade.

Choice Mint State 1891-O 25¢
An Overlooked Rarity



(2x photo)

- 1437 1891-O MS-64 (NGC).** A high degree of cartwheel lustre graces the bright silver surfaces of this scarce and underrated branch mint issue. Crescents of deep electric blue, vibrant violet, and sunset orange come to fiery life at the rims. From a mintage for the date of just 68,000 pieces, a scant figure when compared to the production figures at the other issuing mints during this terminal year of the design type; the output for the date at San Francisco was more than 32 times greater than that of New Orleans, while Philadelphia produced nearly 58 times as many quarters as did New Orleans. Still, this date is a fairly unknown rarity, except, of course, for serious students of the design type or the denomination in general. Even in grades of just G-4 or so, this date commands attention and a low three figure value, while its rarity in Mint State, as here, is quite impressive. It is worthy of note that NGC has certified only one example of this date at a grade that exceeds that of the present coin, while only four examples have obtained the MS-64 level in the firm's eyes. A lovely coin and an outstanding opportunity awaits potential bidders.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer (MS-68).

- 1438 Sextette of certified quarters:** ☆ 1893 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of rose on the obverse, silver gray at the reverse devices with just a hint of rose ☆ 1927 MS-62 FH (NGC). Lovely satiny surfaces ☆ 1929 MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous faint gold surfaces ☆ 1930-S MS-63 (NGC). Mixture of rose, lavender, and gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1937-D MS-66 (ICG). Lustrous golden orange surfaces ☆ 1946-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)



The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition included this exhibit set up by the Philadelphia Mint and featuring many rarities from the Mint Collection. (Shepp's World's Fair Photographed, 1893)

Beautiful Gem 1901 Quarter



(2x photo)

- 1439 **1901 Proof-67 (NGC)**. A beautiful gem Proof with a lustrous silver area in the middle of Miss Liberty's face giving way to deep and colorful champagne, violet, and blue original toning across the mirrored fields. The reverse is predominantly brilliant, with similar color to that of the obverse around the rim. Some cameo contrast is noted, mostly on the reverse.

Rare 1901-S Quarter



(2x photo)

- 1440 **1901-S VG-10 (PCGS)**. One of the prized rarities among the Barber quarter series. As seems typical of the Barber series in general, specimens offered are either prohibitively expensive Mint State coins, or low-grade pieces. The present example, an essentially problem-free VG is always desirable as it will fit nicely with most circulated sets. Brownish gray surfaces as often seen, with darker recesses.



- 1441 **1912 Proof-65 (PCGS)**. A richly toned cameo Proof (though the cameo designation is not noted on the holder). The obverse has a rich electric blue halo at the rim that gives way to bright peach and golden iridescence at the center, the reverse being nearly full electric blue with bright golden orange highlights at the rims. A sharp and choice Proof, one of just 700 pieces produced. If you enjoy richly toned coins, it will do you well to take an admiring glance (or two) at the present gem.



- 1442 **1913 Proof-64 (PCGS)**. A delightful choice Proof, mostly brilliant on the obverse with some soft champagne tones. The reverse is nicely blended pastel rose and gold. Sharp eye appeal for the grade.



- 1443 **1915-D MS-65 (PCGS)**. A satiny pale golden gem with pale rose iridescence on the obverse, and with very pale violet iridescence on the reverse. Nicely struck for the date, with essentially full details in every area of the design.



- 1444 **1915-D MS-65 (NGC)**. Largely brilliant with splashes of pale peach iridescence on both sides. An appealing coin for the grade.



- 1445 **1916-D Barber. MS-65 (PCGS)**. Fully brilliant and highly lustrous with the faintest hint of pale gold at the rims. A nicely struck example of the final branch mint issue from the terminal year in the design type.



- 1446 1916-D Barber. MS-65 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre spins vividly beneath pale gold, sea green, and faint rose iridescence. Nicely struck for the date.



- 1447 1917 Type II. MS-66 FH (NGC).** A sharply struck, frosty gem with rich golden highlights on the obverse that shine as though recently purloined from a deep autumn sunset; the reverse is a mix of pale to deep champagne. An ever-popular type coin, the present Type II features Miss Liberty adorned with chain mail to protect her righteous modesty.

- 1448 Pair of Standing Liberty quarters grading MS-64:** ☆ 1917-D Type II. Lustrous with mottled golden brown with a touch of sea green, gold, and reddish brown ☆ 1930 FH. Frosty surfaces with hints of pale rose, sea green, gold, and orange. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1449 1918 MS-65 FH (PCGS).** Heavily frosted surfaces show a pale sheen of shimmering golden toning. Nicely struck in all places save for the date numerals. Definitely gem in all regards.

Popular 1918/7-S Quarter



- 1450 1918/7-S AU-55 FH (SEGS).** Cleaned some time ago, and noted as such on the holder, the surfaces are rather bright with hairlines, though some soft golden toning is returning to the rims and reverse. The all-important overdate is bold making this a desirable example of the issue for anyone who does not demand perfection.



- 1451 1919-S AU-58 FH (PCGS).** Well struck by dies that were sharply clashed at least twice and heavily polished in an effort to correct the damage done. The surfaces still show the remnants of the clashes, and numerous heavy die polish marks as reminders. Mostly brilliant with traces of golden brown toning over surfaces showing only faint signs of circulation.

Choice Uncirculated 1920-D 25¢ NGC MS-64 FH



- 1452 1920-D MS-64 FH (NGC).** Pale champagne highlights glow warmly with a rich undercurrent of intense cartwheel lustre. Sharply struck and easily approaching gem quality in many ways.



- 1453 1921 MS-62 FH (NGC).** Well struck, with pleasing silver lustre. Predominately brilliant and pleasing.

Choice 1924-D Quarter



- 1454 1924-D MS-64 FH (NGC).** Lustrous steel gray surfaces with just enough champagne toning to enhance the eye appeal. Sharply struck and free of serious marks.



- 1455 1924-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Superb mint lustre over brilliant and frosty surfaces. Close examination reveals an extensive network of

die polish lines left in an attempt to improve the dies after clashing. Clash marks remain visible, and cracks have begun to develop around the obverse die. The head features excellent detail, but not enough for the Full Head designation.

Gem Uncirculated 1928-S Quarter PCGS MS-66 FH



- 1456 **1928-S MS-66 FH (PCGS).** Lively cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath rich gold and rose toning highlights. A lovely gem that exemplifies the quality necessary to attain the assigned grade. Just a half dozen examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS, all called MS-67 FH.



- 1457 **1930 MS-66 FH (NGC).** A sparkling gem with bright rose highlights, chiefly on the obverse but with some lighter toning at the top of the reverse. As sharp and appealing as you might expect for the assigned grade.

- 1458 **Nearly complete set of Washington quarters, 1932 through 1998, PDS, including Proofs of 1968-S and later, some of them silver,** and lacking only the 1991 Philadelphia issue for completeness through 1998. Grades range from AU through gem Mint State, with the following highlights: ☆ 1932-D AU-58 or finer ☆ 1932-S AU-58 or finer ☆ 1934-D MS-63 ☆ 1935-D MS-61 ☆ 1936-D MS-63 ☆ 1937-S MS-63. A nice group overall. Housed in two custom Whitman Classic Bookshelf albums. (Total: 183 pieces)

Satiny 1934 Doubled Die Obverse 25¢



- 1459 **1934 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny coin that is the visual equivalent to many coins called gem. The surfaces are smooth and satiny, the lustre is intense, and a whisper of pale gold catches the attentive eye. Doubling plainest at IN GOD WE TRUST, less so at the date and LIBERTY. A rarity that is eagerly sought by collectors in today's active numismatic marketplace.

HALF DOLLARS

Our offering of half dollars starts at the beginning with a nice 1794 Flowing Hair (O-101a) in EF, a nice 1795 in choice AU (O-125, Rarity-5, and a gem Mint State 1807 Draped Bust (O-102). Capped Bust half dollars are represented by several choice and gem Mint State dates, and a spectacular Proof 1829 (O-107, perhaps unique in Proof) is certainly worthy of note here! Liberty Seated half dollars are here as well, many of them gem Proof and Mint State in quality. Those whose interests include coins of the Confederate States of America will be drawn to an 1861 Scott "restrike," thought to be one of the first struck by Scott from the newly-found CSA reverse die, and an example of Scott's CSA token in white metal, one of 500 struck, is also included. A fine selection of Barber, Liberty Walking, and Franklin half dollars closes out this section.

Attractive 1794 Half Dollar Classic First Year of Denomination Issue



(2x photo)

- 1460 **1794 Overton-101a. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. EF-40 (NGC).** Warm golden gray with some lustre in the protected areas. While

a few light marks are present, none of them are particularly overbearing or painfully obvious. A reverse die crack from the rim to the wreath at 10:00 serves to identify the variety. Always a popular date with collectors, representing as it does the first year of coinage in the denomination. Scarce as a variety and date, the 1794 half dollar is an issue that enjoys constant want list demand. This lightly circulated specimen will undoubtedly highlight a well-formed date collection as the first issue of the denomination.

Choice AU 1795 Half Dollar

Two Leaves

Overton-105, Rarity-5



(2x photo)

1461 1795 O-125. Rarity-5. Two Leaves. AU-55 (PCGS). Deep and warm lilac-gray with rich blue toning highlights toward the rims. A nicely struck and aesthetically appealing example of a fairly scarce variety of the date; the design elements are chiefly strong, even at the eagle's breast and head on the reverse. A few faint marks are seen, but they have no real impact within the overall scheme of things—this one is as choice overall as the grade implies. Early half dollars tend to “take off” in popularity and value at the Rarity-5 level (much like New Jersey coppers and large cents), and we suspect serious bidding activity will be the order of the moment when this scarce variety crosses the auction block.

Lovely Gem 1807 Draped Bust 50¢



(2x photo)

1462 1807 O-102. Rarity-2. Draped Bust. MS-65 (NGC). A satiny and lustrous golden gray example of the final date in the Draped Bust series. Generous amounts of lustre impart a vivid glow to the pale sky blue, rose, and silver gray iridescence that graces both sides. Nicely struck for the date, with just a hint here or there of striking weakness. Just a glance at the present coin will serve to underscore the reason why NGC has certified only one example of the date at a finer grade. Truly gem quality.
NGC Census: 6; 1 finer (MS-66).

Choice Mint State 1807 Draped Bust 50¢



Gem Uncirculated 1810 Half Dollar



(2x photo)



(2x photo)

- 1463 1807 O-105. Rarity-2. Draped Bust. MS-64 (NGC).** A high degree of underlying lustre bursts forth through bright gold, sea green, and electric blue on the obverse, while the reverse displays an array of similar shades. The surfaces are choice, with very few blemishes or detectable marks noted. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies, though a touch of design faintness can be seen in Liberty's hair above her ear. A truly lovely coin that would make a splendid addition to a half dollar collection or an advanced type set.

NGC Census: 16; 7 finer (MS-66 finest). Those figures are for *all* 1807 Draped Bust half dollars, not just O-105 as offered here.

- 1464 1810 O-110. Rarity-2. MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny lilac-gray gem with intense lustre and rich lilac, rose, and pale blue toning highlights. Nicely struck for the date, with essentially full details on both sides. Early Capped Bust half dollars in gem condition are always in demand and we are sure that "demand" will be the key word when this early-date beauty crosses the auction block.

NGC Census: 5; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

Choice Mint State 1811 Half Dollar

Small 8, Overton-108



- 1465 1811 O-108. **Rarity-2. Small 8. MS-63.** Simply lovely! Strong underlying lustre makes the pale rainbow iridescence on this exciting golden gray specimen spring to life. A smooth and satiny coin that will surely delight interested bidders as much as it delights the present writer. Some faintness of strike is seen on the reverse, and clash marks adorn both sides. A few tiny reverse "rim nicks" are seen, but careful examination reveals them to be merely intrusions from the edge lettering where it actually overlapped the rim on this particular specimen. In a word, choice!

- 1466 **Three desirable Capped Bust half dollar varieties:** ☆ 1811 O-110. **Rarity-1. Small 8. AU-50.** Soft smoky gray surfaces with some lustre underneath ☆ 1812. O-106. **Rarity-3. EF-45** with traces of lustre. An interesting variety with a bold reverse die crack that bisects the reverse die. The obverse is shattered, and thus this example was struck very near the end of the life of both dies ☆ 1817/3. O-101a. **Rarity-2. Overdate.** Soft golden gray surfaces with generous lustre remaining in the protected recesses. Struck somewhat softly as often seen, but a very pleasing example of this popular overdate. (Total: 3 pieces)

Desirable 1812/1 Overdate 50C

Overton-101, Large 8, Rarity-5



- 1467 1812/1 O-101. **Rarity-5. Large Overdate. VF-30 (NGC).** Medium golden gray with lighter high points. A fine and pleasing coin for the assigned grade, one that is devoid of obvious circulation marks, and therefore choice. A rare and desirable variety in all grades.

Choice Mint State 1813 Half Dollar



- 1468 1813 O-106a. **Rarity-2. MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny golden gray surfaces display strong lustre and a wondrous array of pale peach, electric blue, and warm gold iridescence. A choice Mint State half dollar.

Lustrous Uncirculated 1813 Half Dollar



- 1469 1813 O-101. **Rarity-1. MS-63 (PCGS).** A generous amount of mint brilliance and blazing cartwheel lustre are joined by pale champagne iridescence on this choice Mint State early half dollar. Struck from heavily clashed dies, with areas of the reverse design so bold on the present specimen that they almost appear to be parts of the obverse design! Choice for the grade.



- 1470 1822 O-113. **Rarity-3. MS-63.** Amazing cartwheel lustre cascades boldly across largely brilliant surfaces that display a wisp of pale gold at the rims and on the high points. Nicely struck for the date, with nearly full details in all design areas.

Choice Uncirculated 1824 Half Dollar



- 1471 1824 O-105. Rarity-2. MS-64 (ICG). Lustrous, satiny surfaces display an array of bright rainbow iridescence. The intense cartwheel lustre is exuberant, especially so on the reverse.

Gem Mint State 1826 Half Dollar



- 1472 1826 O-117a. Rarity-2. MS-65 (NGC). Intense cartwheel lustre creates an incredible display beneath the warm shades of gold and violet iridescence that bedeck this beautiful Capped Bust half dollar. The strike is sharp and crisp in all areas of the design except for a few of the obverse stars; even the tiniest reverse eagle details are plainly evident. A lovely gem, totally deserving of the grade both physically and aesthetically.

Important 1829 Proof Half Dollar Rarity
O-107, Perhaps Unique

(2x photo)

- 1473 1829 O-107. Rarity-8. Proof-66 (NGC). Deep smoky steel gray at the centers with lustrous rose iridescence in the recesses of the

central devices. Outward toward the rims, the fields are soft steel gray and give way to pleasant pale blue and sea green around the stars, date, and legends. The fields beneath are reflective and present much aesthetic appeal. A die crack is visible from the rim to the right side of the lowest hair curl, passing almost mid way between the date and 13th star, though slightly nearer the date. The reverse shows some weakness at 50 C., and around with some lines of the original planchet texture visible. Described by John Ford in its 1957 *New Netherlands* appearance as "a partly gray toned Proof, showing hints of gold and turquoise tone. Sharply impressed, but the stars only partially full, the sixth and seventh being flat. The edge squared and the border well-defined, almost suggestive of a tight collar during striking." He also noted that "significantly, Wayte Raymond retained it (along with other selected pieces), when he sold the Ryder material." An extremely rare issue, the only documented Proof specimen of the Overton-107 variety and quite probably the only full Proof from these dies known. As David Akers' aptly noted in cataloguing this piece in the Pittman sale, a number of deeply prooflike specimens are known, clouding both the study and marketplace of Proof halves of this date. This piece leaves no question as to its method of manufacture, as the above noted Ford description attests. As a date, the 1829 half dollars are very rare with perhaps a half dozen known, led by two in the Norweb collection; Breen includes the presently offered piece in his census of the date as the only one known from these dies. An exceptional specimen, one of only three Proof-66 Bust half dollars graded by NGC, one of which is a far more common 1834 striking. Indeed, this piece joins rarity and spectacular condition in a way that makes for a memorable coin which would highlight any great American cabinet.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From Thomas Elder's sale of the B.H. Williams Collection, October 1912; purchased by Hillyer Ryder at that sale; sold with the rest of the Ryder Collection to Wayte Raymond in 1945; retained by Wayte Raymond after most of the Ryder Collection was dispersed; *New Netherlands*' 50th sale, December 1957, Lot 588 "from a recently retired dealer's stock" (i.e. Raymond); purchased at the sale by John Jay Pittman for \$77.50; David Akers Numismatics' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part II, May 1998, Lot 1491.

Choice Mint State 1832 50¢



- 1474 1832 O-118. Rarity-1. Small Letters. MS-64 (NGC). Deep lilac-gray with strong lustre and bright rose, sea blue, and rich gold iridescence. A well struck coin with full and bold design elements on both sides.



- 1475 1834 O-101. Rarity-1. Large Date, Large Letters. MS-63 (NGC). Sparkling lustre underlies bursts of rich peach, violet, and pale gold iridescence. A popular variety in a popular collectible grade.



- 1476 1834 O-107. Rarity-1. Large Date, Small Letters. MS-63 (NGC). Bright frosty surfaces with excellent brilliance and lustre. Sharply struck save for light weakness in the eagle feathers directly opposite Miss Liberty's cheek. A choice and attractive example of the type.

Gem Uncirculated 1840 Half Dollar

Reverse of '38, Medium Letters
The Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1477 1840 Medium Letters, Reverse of 1838. MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous, satiny surfaces are evenly toned in rich and vibrant shades of peach, rose, and heather. From the reverse used in 1838, and called "rare" in Breen's *Encyclopedia* (see below). Nicely struck in all places save for a touch of weakness at the top of the obverse. A pleasing gem, the present coin being the finest example of the issue certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Breen-4747. "1840 Medium Letters, reverse of 1838. Rare. Beistle 1-B, 5-Ba, respectively with date level or slanting down to right. Latter rarer, ill. *Gobrecht Journal* 24, pages 10-11 (7/82). Always with heavily cracked reverse die. Believed included in the initial delivery, May 30, 1840. Usually in low grades."

Choice Mint State 1851 Half Dollar Repunched Date



1478 1851 MS-64 (NGC). A satiny and lustrous specimen that approaches gem both visually and physically. A scarce and highly respected key date in the series, this despite a somewhat lofty mintage of 200,750 circulation strikes; it is thought that much of this mintage laid dormant at the Mint, and was then melted in 1853 to produce the new tenor half dollars. A sharp and pleasing specimen that shows repunching at all four date numerals. Among the finest examples of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 3; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

Gem Proof 1854 Arrows 50C



(2x photo)

1479 1854 Arrows. Proof-65 (NGC). An impressive gem Proof in all respects. Bright and lustrous iridescent gold at the obverse center gives way to areas of bright and vivid violet and electric blue iri-

descence. The reverse is evenly toned in shades of pale violet and deep gunmetal-blue. A sharply struck gem Proof example of the date, a lovely survivor from an undetermined but probably quite small Proof mintage for the issue. The Breen *Encyclopedia* (1988) notes "probably fewer than twenty Proofs survive." Of the NGC-certified survivors from this date's Proof mintage, only two specimens have been certified finer, both of those called Proof-66. Yet another great opportunity in a sale that is absolutely laden with such opportunities.

NGC Census: 5; 2 finer (both Proof-66).

Important 1861 CSA 50c Restrike One of the First Specimens Struck



(2x photo)

1480 1861 Confederate States of America half dollar. Prototype Restrike. Breen-8001. MS-64 (NGC). A very important restrike Confederate half dollar, perhaps the first specimen struck in silver by J.W. Scott after taking possession of the Confederate reverse die in 1879. Dark gray with silver gray high points on the obverse, reverse dominated by bright lustrous silver gray with some darker toning around the remnants of the 1861-O half dollar under-type. Nearly full statutory weight, 188.9 grains, with only light smoothing to central reverse of undercoin as preparation for the overstriking by the CSA die — on typical CSA restrikes, the entire reverse was effaced on a lathe, but the present coin shows generous portions of under-type including HAL F and much of the

outline of the eagle. Splendid eye appeal, just a little nick at Liberty's elbow noted as an identifier.

Only two known CSA restrike half dollars are known to be struck in coin alignment (heads to tails) rather than medal alignment, both of which were in the New York Public Library collection when that cabinet, formed mostly in the 19th century, entered the marketplace in 1982. Both of these pieces, singled out by Walter Breen as B-8001, show portions of the undertype, suggesting that when these prototype restrikes (as Breen termed them) were struck, Scott had not yet fully determined the process that would show the CSA die to greatest benefit — namely smoothing down the entire reverse before striking them. This piece was struck atop an 1861-O half dollar that was coined using the precise obverse die that struck all four original Confederate half dollars, showing a die crack from obverse rim to Liberty's nose inside star 7. The die crack is still visible despite the flattening of the obverse by the restriking process. Based upon the fact that only two examples are known with coin alignment like this coin, both of which feature large amounts of remaining undertype, it would appear that Scott struck off these two, was not satisfied with the production and removed the die from the screw press he was using, and later remounted the CSA reverse die after having the reverses of the remaining 500 1861 half dollars ground down completely. No further examples have turned up since 1982 to our knowledge. Offered in the weeks after one of the four original Confederate half dollars realized an incredible sum in excess of a half million dollars, the sale of this historic restrike presents a remarkable opportunity for collectors interested in the history of this dramatic 19th century production.

The NGC holder attributes this piece as "B-8002," though Breen actually mentions this precise coin and describes its unusual alignment in the description of 8001.

From Bowers and Ruddy Galleries's sale of the New York Public Library Collection, October 1982, Lot 2891.

Lovely CSA Scott Restrike Token



- 1481 1861 Confederate States of America. Scott token. Breen-8003. Proof-64 (NGC).** Fully lustrous silver gray with excellent eye appeal, all details sharply struck as expected, only a few little pits around star above REV to note. A rare piece of numismatic Americana, one of 500 white metal tokens struck by J.W. Scott in 1879 after he came into possession of the original reverse die for the Confederate States half dollar. A remarkably nice example of this popular type, struck in soft metal before the silver pieces just so Scott would have something to provide to his customers in case the dies broke once used to coin in silver — alas the die survived, only to be defaced and presented to the Louisiana Historical Society, which has no record of ever owning it. With the prohibitive price of an original CSA half dollar, most collectors happily settle for this interesting and scarce Scott token.

- 1482 Half dozen of certified half dollars:** ☆ 1861-O AU-58 (NGC). Mottled sea green and gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1935-S MS-63 (ANACS). Satiny silver gray with golden brown at the rims ☆ 1936 MS-66 (SEGS). Lustrous with splashes of golden brown on the obverse. The reverse with lustrous reddish brown toning ☆ 1941-S MS-63 (ICG). Lustrous with a toning spot noted on the obverse ☆ 1943 MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with hints of delicate golden toning ☆ 1944 MS-65 (ANACS). Soft satiny gold surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

Superb Gem Proof 1865 Half Dollar

NGC Proof-67 Cameo

None Certified Finer By NGC



(2x photo)

- 1483 1865 Proof-67 (NGC).** The frosty golden portrait of Liberty on the obverse is surrounded by mirror fields that display splashes of medium blue, deep violet and gunmetal-blue, while the reverse is chiefly brilliant at the centers with electric blue and golden halos at the rims. An impressive gem Proof from a mintage of 500 pieces, with the present coin among the finest survivors from that mintage. In fact, NGC has certified just one example of the date at the presently assigned grade, with no finer specimens listed in any designation. A delightful coin that easily lives up to the rigors of the assigned grade.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Gem Proof 1866 With Motto 50C



- 1484 1866 Motto. Proof-66 (NGC). A burst of golden iridescence at the center of the obverse gives way to rich violet, orange, and electric blue in the fields, while the reverse is an even and attractive shade of pale blue that verges on lavender. One of 725 Proofs of the date struck of the new design type with IN GOD WE TRUST on a ribbon above the reverse eagle's head. Sharp and appealing, and among the finest Proof examples of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68).

Superb Gem Uncirculated 1869-S 50¢

Tied For Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 1485 1869-S MS-67 (NGC). A satiny gem with robust cartwheel lustre on largely brilliant surfaces; the obverse bears a faint champagne glow. A touch of striking weakness is seen at the top of the

obverse, and some lightness is noted at IN GOD on the reverse, otherwise the strike is bold and crisp in all other places. Not an especially rare date in Uncirculated, but definitely a rarity at the MS-67 grade, as here; NGC has certified just two examples of the date at the MS-67 level, with none finer!

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

Gem Proof 1871 50¢



- 1486 1871 Proof-65 (NGC). Incredibly deep and vibrant gold, violet, and electric blue iridescence gathers on the obverse, while the reverse has settled into an even sheen of pale lilac-gray. Some weakness of strike is noted on the reverse, especially at the eagle's neck region. From a Proof mintage for the date of 960 pieces.

Gem Proof 1872 Half Dollar



- 1487 1872 Proof-65 (NGC). Medium silver gray devices encircled by iridescent slate gray, pale lavender, and electric blue. A sharp and appealing gem from a Proof mintage for the date of 950 pieces.

Gem Proof 1873 No Arrows 50¢



- 1488 1873 No Arrows, Close 3. Proof-65 (PCGS). A pale champagne cameo presents itself admirably on this attractive gem Proof half dollar; the devices are frosted, the fields are deep and reflective, and the strike is sharp. One of 600 Proofs of the date struck without arrows, all with Closed 3 in date; this type was supplanted later in the year when the weight was adjusted slightly upward for the half dollar and arrows were added at the date. Only a dozen examples of the date have been graded finer within the designation by PCGS. A choice coin for the grade.

Cameo Gem Proof 1874 Arrows 50¢

None Certified Finer by NGC Within Designation



(2x photo)

- 1489 1874 Arrows. Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Bright silver centers give way to deep gold and violet halos at the extreme peripheries. Amazingly flawless save for a few tiny planchet marks, as struck, and easily forgivable in the overall scheme of things. A truly choice specimen, one that notably has just one peer—and no betters—within the assigned designation.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

- 1490 1874 Arrows. Proof-61 (PCGS).** Golden gray with bright golden iridescence on Miss Liberty's portrait. The fields are reflective and the devices are lightly frosted.

- 1491 1875 MS-63.** A frosty specimen with a high degree of lustre and with deep violet, electric blue, and gold iridescence at the rims. A pleasing coin that is actually somewhat cameo-like in appearance.

Gem Uncirculated 1876 Half Dollar

Curve of Errant 6 in Rock Above Date



- 1492 1876 MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty golden gray gem with rich peach, violet, and sea green iridescence in abundance. A sharply struck gem from our nation's Centennial year. What is apparently the curve of the lower loop of an errant 6 can be seen in the rock immediately above the left edge of the 7 in the date; this variety is unlisted in the Wiley-Bugert reference. Just two examples of the date have been certified finer by NGC. Choice and delightful, especially if you like scarce (and possibly unreported) varieties and rich, natural toning highlights.

PCGS Population: 10; 2 finer (both MS-66).

Gem Uncirculated 1876 Half Dollar

- 1493 1876 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense lustre that rolls vigorously beneath pale champagne toning highlights. A couple of stray obverse bagmarks are all that keep this beauty from a higher grade—the reverse is easily finer than the assigned grade. A fairly plentiful date in grades up to MS-64, but after that the population drops precipitously—only a dozen examples of the date have been graded MS-65 or higher by PCGS, just two of which have received finer grades than the present gem.

PCGS Population: 10; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Gem Mint State 1880 50¢

Incredibly Rich Toning



- 1494 1880 MS-66 (NGC).** A satiny and lustrous gem with incredibly deep toning. The obverse is a deep and rich pastiche of electric blue, wine red, and deep sunset gold, while the reverse is pale electric peach with a sizable crescent of electric blue. Nicely struck in

all areas as well, with bold, crisp details present on both sides. Only half a dozen examples of this date have received finer grades from NGC which highlights the scarce nature of the date at the top end of the gem grade spectrum.

NGC Census: 13; 6 finer (MS-67 finest).



- 1495 **1892 MS-64.** A frosty beauty from the first year of the design type. The obverse field is quite reflective, forming a nice cameo with the frosty portrait of Liberty. The reverse is solid frost, and the devices are strong and sharp. Pale golden tones are noted on both sides. Definitely choice for the grade, and just a few stray, tiny marks are all that keep this from a much finer grade.



- 1496 **1895 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Faint cameo contrast exists between the lightly frosted motifs and the mirrored fields. A faint glow of pale champagne graces both sides. One of 880 Proofs of the date struck.

Breen-5057, "1895 obviously repunched 1. Proofs only. Rare. Forms a small minority of Proofs. Repunching clear at upper serif of 1."

- 1497 **1897 Proof-63.** A delightful cameo Proof, here with highly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. The centers are chiefly brilliant with rich gold, peach, and electric blue near the rims.

Gem Uncirculated 1897 Barber 50¢ Repunched 7 In Date



- 1498 **1897 MS-65 (PCGS).** Bright and sparkly with satiny surfaces and whispers of pale golden iridescence. Sharply struck, with even the smallest design elements bold and crisp. On this variety, the 7 in the date shows multiple repunching.

PCGS Population: 14; 3 finer (MS-66 finest). Holder marked "Shireman."



- 1499 **1899-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A thoroughly prooflike specimen with frosted motifs and mirrored fields. A hint of pale gold is seen in the dentils below the date, while the reverse plays host to a wealth of rich golden iridescence at the rims. In the present writer's opinion, the fields of the present coin are as deep and reflective as many Proof Barber half dollars, a fact that will be immediately apparent when you get a chance to glance at this beautiful branch mint half dollar.

Choice Mint State 1902-O 50¢



- 1500 **1902-O MS-63 (NGC).** Nearly full brilliance on the obverse with warm golden toning at the rim; the reverse is lustrous silver gray with rich gold and electric blue at the rims. The strike is fairly sharp for the date, with just a hint of weakness on the reverse. Strong cartwheel lustre adds to the overall charm of this choice Uncirculated branch mint Barber half dollar.



- 1501 **1906-O MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny and lustrous with some golden toning at the rims. Some faint marks are present, but they are definitely well within the parameters of the assigned grade—in short, choice.



- 1502 **1909 MS-64 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre on satiny surfaces. Pale rose, gold, and sky blue iridescence enhances the overall appeal. Nicely struck.



- 1503 1913-D MS-64 (PCGS). Faint gold toning over brilliant silver surfaces. Sharp, lustrous, and attractive.



- 1504 1917-D Obverse Mintmark. MS-63. Satiny and lustrous with much original mint brilliance joined by pale champagne highlights.

- 1505 Group of NGC-certified half dollars: ☆ 1917-S Reverse Mintmark. MS-62. Traces of delicate toning ☆ 1934 MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1937-S MS-63. Mottled olive-gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1941-S MS-64. Mixture of golden and olive toning ☆ 1942-S MS-64. Lustrous with just a hint of gold toning on the reverse ☆ 1944 MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of reddish brown ☆ 1947 MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)



- 1506 1934-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and brilliant with a touch of pale gold at the rims. Nicely struck and very near to a gem classification.

Brilliant Gem 1935-S Half Dollar



- 1507 1935-S MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with vibrant lustre across the bold silver surfaces. Well struck and likely among the finest extant of the date as only a single coin has been graded higher by PCGS. A beautiful coin that appears freshly ejected from the dies.
PCGS Population: 50; one finer (MS-67).

Gem Uncirculated 1935-S 50C



- 1508 1935-S MS-65 (PCGS). Nicely struck for the date, with nearly full central hand details. Lustrous and frosty with a whisper of pale golden iridescence on both sides. A fairly difficult date to obtain in gem MS-65 grade.



- 1509 1939-S MS-67 (NGC). A superb gem example with full lustre and nearly complete brilliance save for a trace of soft gold in the obverse field. Frosty and superb.



- 1510 1941-S MS-65 (PCGS). Sparkling silver gray surfaces display intense lustre; pale silver gray and peach iridescence graces the obverse, while the reverse is nearly fully brilliant. Nicely struck at the centers, with nearly full hand details.



- 1511 1941-S MS-65 (PCGS). Intense robust lustre wends its lively way beneath deep charcoal and bright sunset gold toning. The central strike is about typical for the date, here with some hand detail present.

Impressive Gem Proof 1942 50¢
NGC Proof-68



- 1512 1942 Proof-68 (NGC).** Lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form a modest yet entirely impressive cameo contrast. A sparkling and impressive gem Proof from the final year of such coinage until 1950.



- 1513 1942 Proof-67 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields that form a modest yet intriguing cameo contrast.



- 1514 1942 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Largely brilliant with pale golden iridescence just beginning to brush the attractive surfaces. In a "first generation" PCGS holder.

- 1515 1942 Proof-65 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous with a modicum of frost on the devices. Sharp and appealing, truly choice for the assigned grade.



- 1516 1943 MS-67 (PCGS).** Intense lustre explodes beneath incredibly deep gold toning tempered with pale electric blue and equally faint violet. A beauty that will surely entice those bidders who appreciate deeply toned and strictly original gems. PCGS has certified just five examples of the date at a finer grade than the present coin.

- 1517 Pair of Denver Mint half dollars grading MS-66 (PCGS):** ☆ 1945-D. Lustrous soft golden surfaces ☆ 1946-D. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1518 Quartette of half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1945-S. Lustrous with just a hint of golden rose ☆ 1946. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1946-S (2). One brilliant and lustrous, another with satiny lustre and faintly speckled toning. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1519 1947 MS-66 (NGC).** A lustrous gem with intensely deep gold and silver highlights on the obverse; the reverse is a veritable rainbow of deep gold, violet and sea green iridescence. If you enjoy deeply and attractively toned coins, the present "Walker" is for you.



- 1520 1947-D MS-66 (PCGS).** A virtual sunburst of toning increases in intensity across the obverse from nearly full brilliance at 2:00 to rich orange-red at 7:00. The reverse offers more color with shades of green and red blended in. Highly lustrous and very attractive.



- 1521 1949-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS).** Soft silver gray surfaces with light mottled overtones of olive and golden brown. Pleasing lustre adds to the appeal.

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

1522 Half cent and large cent grouping: ☆ 1808 half cent. C-3, B-3. Rarity-1. F-12, sharpness of VF-20, patch of corrosion inside right obverse rim. Mottled brown and golden tan with good overall eye appeal ☆ 1800 cent. S-199. Rarity-4. VG-7, sharpness of VG-10, evenly granular surfaces. Two tone medium brown and tan ☆ 1802 S-231. Rarity-1. VF-25, sharpness of VF-35, some scattered obverse spots. Pale steel gray with smooth surfaces ☆ 1802 S-232. Rarity-1. F-12, sharpness of VF-30, cleaned and poorly retuned. Mottled brown and pink ☆ 1807/6 S-273. Rarity-1. F-12. Nice medium brown ☆ 1834 N-2. Rarity-1. AU-58 (PCGS). Very lustrous light brown with good visual appeal and a minor spot at star 5 ☆ 1837 N-7. Rarity-2. VF-35, sharpness of EF-40, light corrosion specks at star 4. Smooth olive-brown ☆ 1839 N-4. Rarity-2. VF-25, sharpness of EF-45, scattered planchet voids. Granular dark brown and mahogany. (Total: 8 pieces)

1523 Five copper type coins graded by ANACS: ☆ 1834 half cent. C-1, B-1. AU-50. Light undertones of mint red remain. Struck from boldly clashed dies ☆ 1855 large cent. Slanted 55. MS-62 BN. Sharp and pleasing ☆ 1867 Indian cent. AU-55. Repunched 1 in date ☆ 1898 Indian cent. MS-65 RB ☆ 1865 two cents. MS-62 BN. Struck from dies rotate about 70% from the normal position. (Total: 5 pieces)

1524 Pair of certified copper coins: ☆ 1853 cent. N-27. Rarity-2. MS-65 BN (NGC). Fully lustrous chocolate brown with deep olive highlights. Some minor verdigris trapped in protected areas ☆ 1864 two-cent piece. Large Motto. MS-65 RB (PCGS). Mostly red, faded to nice chocolate brown in fields and central reverse. Lustrous and very attractive with golden highlights and no serious spotting. (Total: 2 pieces)

1525 Seven certified coins: ☆ 1804 half cent. VF-20 (ANACS). Deep brown surfaces ☆ 1913 nickel. Type I. MS-65 (NGC). Attractive rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1827 dime. VF-25 (PCGS). Rich silver gray surfaces ☆ 1874 dime. AU-58 (NGC). Hints of delicate rose and gold ☆ 1853 quarter. Arrows and Rays. AU-50 (NGC). Rich lavender-gray surfaces ☆ 1873 quarter. Arrows. AU-50 (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1873 half dollar. Arrows. EF-45 (PCGS). Soft silver gray surfaces with a hint of gold at the rims. (Total: 7 pieces)

Type Coin Collection, 86 Pieces

A General U.S. Type Set, Half Cent through \$20

1526 Type set half cent through double eagle, including the following: Half cents: 1804 EF-40 sharpness, somewhat roughened surfaces ☆ 1832 AU-50 ☆ 1853 AU-50. Large cents: ☆ 1803 F-12, light porosity ☆ 1810 F-12, light porosity ☆ 1837 Plain Hair Cord. VF-30 ☆ 1845 EF-45. Small cents: ☆ 1858 Flying Eagle. Small Letters. VF-20 ☆ 1859 VF-20 ☆ 1863 EF-45 ☆ 1900 MS-63 RB ☆ 1909 Lincoln. MS-64 RD ☆ 1943-S Steel. MS-63 ☆ 1957-D MS-64 RD ☆ 2002-D MS-65 RD ☆ 1867 two cents. F-15 ☆ 1851-O silver three cents. EF-45 ☆ 1865 nickel three cents. EF-45. Half dimes: ☆ 1835 MS-62 ☆ 1853 Arrows (2). MS-62, AU-55 ☆ 1872 EF-40. Nickels: ☆ 1866 Rays. EF-40 ☆ 1883 Shield. AU-58 ☆ 1883 Liberty. No CENTS. MS-62 ☆ 1889 AU-58 ☆ 1913 Buffalo. Type I. AU-50 ☆ 1938-D Buffalo. MS-64 ☆

1944-D MS-64 ☆ 1956-D MS-64. Dimes: ☆ 1836 AU-55 ☆ 1839-O EF-40 ☆ 1853 Arrows. AU-50 ☆ 1887 EF-40 ☆ 1914 AU-50 ☆ 1937-S MS-62 ☆ 1964-D MS-64 ☆ 1965 MS-64 ☆ 1875-S twenty cents. EF-40. Quarters: ☆ 1834 VF-30 ☆ 1844 AU-55 ☆ 1853 Arrows. AU-50 ☆ 1877 MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1915 EF-45 ☆ 1917 Type I. AU-58 ☆ 1930 EF-40 ☆ 1964 MS-63 ☆ 1965 MS-64. Half dollars: ☆ 1836 Lettered Edge. EF-40 ☆ 1838 Reeded edge. EF-40 ☆ 1853 Arrows. EF-40 ☆ 1856 AU-50 ☆ 1878 AU-55 ☆ 1905 AU-50 ☆ 1941-S MS-62 ☆ 1963 MS-64 ☆ 1964-D MS-63 ☆ 1971-D MS-63. Commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-63 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. MS-63 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. AU-58 ☆ 1936-D Texas. MS-63. Silver dollars: ☆ 1860-O EF-40 ☆ 1871 EF-45 ☆ 1887 MS-64 ☆ 1925-S AU-55 ☆ 1978 MS-63. Trade dollars: ☆ 1876-S Type I/II. AU-50. Bicentennial issues: ☆ 1976-S Silver quarter. MS-63 ☆ 1976-S Silver half dollar. MS-63 ☆ 1976-S Eisenhower dollar. MS-63. Modern U.S. issues: ☆ 1979-S Anthony dollar. MS-63 ☆ 2001-P Sacagawea dollar. MS-63 ☆ 2000-D Massachusetts state quarter. MS-63. Modern commemoratives: ☆ 1988-D Olympic dollar. MS-65 ☆ 2002 Silver American Eagle. MS-67. Gold dollar: ☆ 1852 AU-50 ☆ 1874 EF-45. Quarter eagles: ☆ 1878 AU-50 ☆ 1929 MS-62. Half eagles: ☆ 1902-S AU-55 ☆ 1916-S EF-45. Eagles: ☆ 1895 AU-50 ☆ 1915 AU-50. Double eagles: ☆ 1901-S AU-55 ☆ 1928 AU-55. An attractive lot that should be viewed before bidding judgement is assessed. (Total: 86 pieces)

1527 Group of small denomination coins: ☆ 1855 half cent. AU-50. Reddish brown surfaces with rich toning at the devices ☆ 1796 large cent. F-12. Deep rich surfaces ☆ 1857 large cent. AU-50. Corrosion spots noted ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. EF-40. Some lustre remaining with a few spots noted on the reverse ☆ 1859 cent. AU-58. Lustrous with some minute spotting noted ☆ 1899 cent. Proof-63. Reflective ☆ 1909 V.D.B. cent. MS-64 RD. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1852 silver three cents. Net AU-50, harshly cleaned ☆ 1862 silver three cents. MS-63. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1866 nickel. AU-50. Lustrous with iridescent pearl gray highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1911 nickel. MS-63. Lustrous with bright rose and lilac highlights. (Total: 11 pieces)

1528 Quintette of certified coins: ☆ 1820 large cent. Large Date. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Mint red visible at the devices ☆ 1903 cent. MS-65 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with a few minute spots noted under magnification ☆ 1956 half dollar. Proof-68 Ultra Cameo (NGC). Brilliant and reflective ☆ 1881-S dollar. MS-66 (PCGS) (2). Both are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1529 Selection of ANACS-certified coins:** ☆ 1869 two cents. Repunched Date. MS-63 RB. Splashes of pale blue on both surfaces ☆ 1869 nickel three cents. Repunched Date. F-12. Smooth rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1866 nickel. With Rays. Repunched Date. AU-50. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1853 dime. Arrows. EF-45. Silver gray surfaces with hints of rose at the obverse periphery, silver gray reverse with rose highlights ☆ 1853 dime. Arrows. EF-40. Silver gray with deep sea green at the obverse periphery and golden toning at the reverse periphery ☆ 1876-CC dime. EF-45. Lustrous with golden rose at the peripheries ☆ 1818 quarter. B-5. AG-3 ☆ 1835 quarter. B-3. AU-50. Rich brownish gray with iridescent highlights ☆ 1854 quarter. Arrows. EF-45. Soft bluish gray with hints of golden toning ☆ 1916-D/D. quarter (2). VF-35. Bluish gray with deep rich gray at the devices; VF-20. Golden gray surfaces with rich gray at the devices ☆ 1810 half dollar. O-102a. VG-8 ☆ 1811 half dollar. O-107. VG-8 ☆ 1814 half dollar. O-107. VF-30. Deep gray and golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1818 half dollar. O-108. F-12. Rose-gray ☆ 1819/8 half dollar. VG-10 ☆ 1832 half dollar. O-121. VF-30. Mixture of bluish gray and golden gray toning ☆ 1936-D half dollar. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936-D half dollar. Doubled Die Obverse. AU-58. Lustrous with just a whisper of gold. (Total: 19 pieces)
- 1530 Pair of small denomination coins:** ☆ 1874 nickel three cents. MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous with just a hint of gold highlights, some minute spotting is noted on the reverse ☆ 1869 half dime. Proof-64 (PCGS). Reflective golden orange surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1531 Group of certified 19th-century type coins:** ☆ 1881 three cents. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1838 half dime. No Drapery. AU-50 (PCGS). Attractively toned ☆ 1875-S twenty cents. AU-55 (ANACS). Lustrous and predominately gold, though some mottled brown and blue toning is noted ☆ 1837 Capped Bust quarter. B-1. Rarity-4. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1858-O half dollar. EF-40 (ANACS). Wiley Bugert-106. Erroneously punched date with the top of a 1 emerging from the dentils below the date. An errant 8 is also visible in Liberty's lower dress folds and base, above and to the left of the correct position. An interesting variety ☆ 1868 dollar. F-15 (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1532 Selection of silver coins:** ☆ 1834 half dime. AU-53. Lustrous with traces of delicate gold toning ☆ 1851-O half dime. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1853 half dime. AU-50. Lustrous soft lavender-gray surfaces ☆ 1835 dime. EF-40. Silver gray with splashes of golden and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1838-O dime. F-12. Rich lavender-gray surfaces ☆ 1841 dime. AU-55. Lustrous with delicate toning at the rims ☆ 1890-S dime. AU-55. Lustrous with pale golden brown at the peripheries ☆ 1914 dime. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1875 twenty cents. Net VF-35 sharpness of EF-40, harshly cleaned ☆ 1854 quarter. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, lightly cleaned ☆ 1891 quarter. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-58, hairlines ☆ 1914-D quarter. AU-58. Lustrous with delicate silver gray surfaces ☆ 1917-S quarter. Type I. MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of bluish gray and golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1926 quarter. AU-58. Lustrous silver gray surfaces with hints of rose. (Total: 14 pieces)
- 1533 Quartette of silver coins:** ☆ 1875-S twenty cents. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55, harshly cleaned ☆ 1890 quarter. AU-58. Lustrous golden gray with just a hint of rose ☆ 1807 half dollar. VF-25. Deep rich silver gray surfaces ☆ 1917 half dollar. MS-62. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1534 Pair of Hawaiian coins:** ☆ 1883 quarter. MS-64 (NGC). Pearl gray with splashes of pale orange at the peripheries ☆ 1883 half dollar. MS-62 (SEGS). Lustrous with splashes of brownish gray on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1535 Trio of quarter dollars:** ☆ 1907-D Barber. MS-63. Golden gray surfaces with splashes of rich silver gray at the peripheries ☆ 1935 Washington. MS-64. Satiny lustre with splashes of rose, gold, and blue-green iridescence ☆ 1883 Hawaiian. MS-62. Rich blue-gray with hints of rose and gold. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1536 Group of silver coins:** ☆ 1819/8 half dollar. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, lightly cleaned ☆ 1837 half dollar. EF-40. Brownish gray surfaces ☆ 1855-O half dollar. VF-25. Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1865 half dollar. EF-45. Lustrous with splashes of delicate silver gray ☆ 1876 half dollar. MS-63. Lightly polished at one time ☆ 1904 half dollar. Proof-60. Reflective and brilliant ☆ 1875-S trade dollar. EF-45. Silver gray surfaces with splashes of soft golden orange at the peripheries. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1537 Four certified silver dollars:** ☆ 1878-CC. VAM-17. MS-63 (ANACS). Brilliant and very lustrous with faint toning at the rims ☆ 1880-CC. VAM-6. 8 over Low 7. MS-64 (ANACS). Frosty, highly lustrous and mostly brilliant ☆ 1885 MS-65 (NGC). Pleasantly toned in soft green, lilac, blue and gold over lustrous silver surfaces ☆ 1990 Silver Eagle. MS-64 (ANACS). Struck through a small thread, visible at the T in LIBERTY. Brilliant. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1538 Trio of silver coins grading AU-58:** ☆ 1883-S Morgan dollar. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1874 trade dollar. Lustrous ☆ 1877 trade dollar. Lustrous with rich silver gray at the devices and hints of iridescent rose, gold, and blue. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1539 Sextette of gold coins:** ☆ 1852 gold dollar. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1855-O gold dollar. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-55, harshly cleaned ☆ 1874 gold dollar. MS-61. Satiny lustre ☆ 1878 \$3 Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1903 eagle. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1914 eagle. AU-55. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1540 Selection of gold coins:** ☆ 1853 gold dollar. EF-45. Pale golden surfaces with delicate toning at the peripheries ☆ 1855-O gold dollar. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, scratches ☆ 1873 quarter eagle. AU-50. Frosty golden surfaces with hints of rose ☆ 1834 half eagle. EF-45. Light hairlines ☆ 1847 half eagle. VF-30. Golden surfaces ☆ 1899 half eagle. MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1909-D half eagle. AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1886-S eagle. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1910-D eagle. EF-45. Golden yellow surfaces with a few faint copper spots noted. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 1541 Quartette of gold coins:** ☆ 1872 \$3 gold. Net VF-35; sharpness EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1878 \$3 gold. Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1880 \$5 gold. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1912 Austria 10 Corona. MS-63. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

SHIPWRECK ITEMS

An Introduction

by Bob Evans

Among many other fine offerings, this sale features the collection of Thomas Sebring, a collection dedicated to coins recovered from shipwrecks. He assembled his collection over a period of more than 30 years, amassing an impressive collection of coins from over a hundred different shipwrecks. As well, he acquired 20 medals related to shipwrecks and naval battles.

Tom Sebring is the author of *Treasure Tales: Shipwreck and Salvage*, an excellent book that I remember reading years ago as part of my own research on shipwrecks. Over the years I have been entertained and further informed by the many fine articles Sebring has contributed to shipwreck and numismatic literature.

The subject of shipwrecks immediately appeals to the human imagination. The very word “shipwreck” conjures up images of high drama: tales of heroic survival and tragic loss. For many, the notion of “shipwreck” means “treasure,” something that was lost and was found, or could be found. The idea of treasure is instilled in us at a young age. In the fables of our youth we are taught about the fantastic thrill of finding treasure. In such literary classics as *Treasure Island* and *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* we read about fantastic treasures and those who struggle to acquire them. Hollywood has certainly done its part to fan the flames. Even for a shipwreck as renowned as *Titanic*, the screenwriters were compelled to embellish the story with a treasure tale.

Twenty years ago I became involved in the search for a great treasure, ultimately becoming the chief scientist and curator for the treasure of the *S.S. Central America*. As I studied the subject I became intimately aware of the many ways shipwrecks can speak to us.

The story of the *S.S. Central America* has everything and speaks volumes, serving as a prime example of shipwreck lore. Dozens of survivor and witness accounts relate the personal experiences of those involved. There was heroism, there was cowardice. There was an exhausting effort by hundreds of men to save the ship caught in a massive hurricane. There were heart-rending accounts of husbands and wives bidding farewell as the women and children were evacuated to a passing vessel. A few couples were reunited in joyous celebrations more than a week later. The cool, deliberate captain earned the accolades of the nation for his heroic role. Then there was the fabulous treasure, lost to the world for over 130 years.

This is only an example. Any shipwreck is certain to have a story, some of them have many stories, and some of these have reached legendary status: the *Titanic*, the wreck of the *Edmund Fitzgerald*, *S.S. Central America*- the Ship of Gold; the wreck of the *Andrea Doria*; the *Nuestra Senora de Atocha*. And when coins or treasures are recovered from the wreck sites another story is born: the tale of the discovery and salvage.

The ocean is a potentially dangerous place, and ships sink for many reasons. Many of them sink when they hit something or something hits them: a reef, a rock, a sandbar, an iceberg, or another ship. Sometimes this is the result of miscalculation or mishandling. Sometimes it is negligence, ignorance or madness. Sometimes it is just plain stupidity. Fires on board ships are always a threat and have caused some vessels to sink. Ships can also be overcome by natural forces. Hurricanes and waves overwhelm ships in the open sea. Sometimes survivors are rescued and live on to tell the tales. Some ships vanish without a trace.

For thousands of years nations have taken their wars to sea, and the ocean floor is the resting place for thousands of ships sunk in the course of naval conflicts. A warship is a special kind of community, a self-contained and self-dependent entity, with the fates of all sailors on board tied to the fate of the ship that they collectively operate and defend. There is something particularly compelling about the camaraderie brought about by this interdependence of shipmates. At Trafalgar, Lord Nelson, faced with the spectre of his own death and the prospect of heavy losses to his fleet, said, “England expects every man to do his duty.” In naval combat, the survival of every man depends on the actions of each shipmate.

Shipwrecks of merchant vessels and commercial liners represent an altogether different kind of fate. Here we find ordinary people, swept up in an extraordinary event that ties them together. Although a few unusually fortunate people have survived multiple shipwrecks, for most survivors the shipwreck is a unique event in their lives. The legacy of the shipwreck is the stories the survivors tell to their contemporaries and their descendents. These accounts are often the source of clues used to find the sunken ships’ locations.

In the field of shipwrecks and treasures, coins can be important documents. As with all coins, the history of politics and the history of art are on display. But coins can provide important clues to the identity of a shipwreck, sometimes the only way to date the cryptic remains of what was once a ship. Many ships have been identified only because coins can usually be dated. The most recent date found on coins from a particular mound or pile of debris on the seafloor is a fairly reliable measure of the sinking date. In the absence of more obvious evidence, like a bell inscription or a nameplate, such dates are often the best link to the historical record.

So, coins from shipwrecks are special kinds of “survivors,” and they live on to tell the tales as well. They are an important part of a rich legacy. As you search through this catalogue you will have the opportunity to hunt for your own treasures among a virtual smorgasbord of sunken ships. Sunken treasure of every kind can be found within: gold, silver and other artifacts; items from merchant vessels, warships, Spanish galleons, and pirates. From a Roman galley of the third century B.C. to the luxury liner *Andrea Doria*, much of the course of maritime history is represented here.

For Spanish treasure enthusiasts we have over 350 years of famous treasures, from the conquests of Cortez to ships sunk in the Spanish-

American War. The "tumbaga" bars are pieces of some of the very earliest Spanish plunder from the New World. The ships form a pantheon of famous shipwrecks. Names such as the *Atocha*, the *Concepcion*, the *Maravillas*, and *El Cazador* echo through the centuries. The famous lost treasure fleets of 1554, 1715 and 1733 contribute to this collection. Perhaps the most famous fleet in all history, the great Spanish Armada of 1588, carried the hopes of Phillip II of Spain for a conquest of England, only to be scattered and destroyed by foul weather and superior English tactics. The Armada is represented here, not by gold or silver, but by a fascinating dated lead packing seal, indeed a most unusual treasure.

Treasures within these pages tell tales of the once mighty maritime power of the Dutch, and their commercial empire stretching to the Spice Islands of the Far East. Piet Heyn, perhaps the most renowned of all the Dutch sea captains of the colonial period, is represented here by one of his own ships, the *Hollandia*, as well as a probable victim of his exploits, the Lucayan beach treasure. The horrific tale of the Dutch East Indiaman *Batavia* is represented by the only coin with official provenance from the wreck outside of the Australian government collection.

Britannia may rule the waves, but her ships have not always arrived safely home. In this sale are gathered coins from British shipwrecks from every corner of the globe. From Nova Scotia to New Zealand, from South Africa to the home waters off England, British naval and merchant vessels have met with mishap and sank, carrying coins that today remind us of the glory and extent of the British Empire.

Those fascinated with pirate treasure will find that here also. Pirates were often bands of criminals and fugitives: outcasts from their home countries. But this was not always the case. The definition of "pirate" could depend largely upon perspective. Great naval heroes of England and Holland, Sir Francis Drake and Admiral Piet Heyn, were regarded by the Spanish as notorious pirates, the scourge of the Spanish Main. Pirate treasures speak of a time when the rule of force was the rule of the sea.

The United States also has its famous treasure ships. The S.S. *Central America*, the famous "Ship of Gold," is foremost among them. The *Central America* sank in a hurricane off the Carolina coast in September 1857 carrying the life blood of the newly burgeoning American economy, a shipment from the California Gold Rush. Participants in the sale can bid on the raw stuff of the Forty-niners' dreams, a native gold nugget. Also here is an example of the signature piece of the shipwreck, an 1857-S double eagle.

A splendid bronze medal commemorating the heroism of Captain William Lewis Herndon of the *Central America* is offered here. Under incredibly adverse circumstances, Herndon maintained order on board the stricken passenger ship, and directed the successful rescue of the women and children as well as many men. This act stands

as a shining example of cool-headedness and bravery, and remains an inspiration to this day. Herndon became the last truly nationwide hero before the American Civil War. In a time when issues of slavery and sectarian interests were dividing the nation, Herndon was a hero to all, as a Southerner captaining a northern vessel carrying California gold. The Commonwealth of Virginia commissioned the medal found in this sale to celebrate her native son.

Another famous American gold-bearing treasure ship was the S.S. *Brother Jonathan*, which broke on an uncharted rock off Crescent City, California in 1865. The *Brother Jonathan* carried many prominent citizens of the day, including the newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory and the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin.

Treasure enthusiasts are thrilled by the modern stories of the discovery of treasure. From my own experience in talking about finding treasure, people want to know about the moment when we first saw our goal. Our project was a particularly deliberate and meticulous "treasure hunt," made so by the nature of our quarry, a shipwreck located over a mile deep and requiring the use of highly technical equipment. So, after we located the *Central America* site, in some ways we expected to find the treasure. We thought it was just a matter of time and focus. Still, no amount of scientific background or technical expertise could prepare us for the sight of gold bars and coins littering the seabed!

Mark Twain wrote, "What is it that confers the noblest delight? What is that which swells a man's breast with pride above that which any other experience can bring to him? Discovery!" I would only add that discovery of a treasure is the fulfillment of a childhood dream. I now find my own experiences intermingled with tales from literature and movies, and I have memories to last a lifetime.

I can also identify with others who have found buried or sunken treasure, whether only one coin or thousands. The coins in this sale represent every kind of salvage.

Wrecks in the surf zone of the world's coasts provide exciting finds for beachcombers. These indications on shore often spur more deliberate salvage by scuba divers. Deeper shipwrecks such as the *Brother Jonathan* require the use of "saturation diving" where divers live inside a pressurized capsule and breath exotic mixtures of oxygen and helium so that they may work safely below 200 feet. Salvage of truly deep shipwrecks, those below a few hundred feet down, can involve millions of dollars of investment and the use of high-tech robot submarines to retrieve gold from the waters of the abyss.

The treasure finders represented here are a veritable "Who's Who" of treasure salvage and underwater exploration. In this sale are treasures recovered from the sea by Jacques Cousteau, Robert Marx, Mel Fisher, Tommy Thompson, Kip Wagner, and their crews.

It is all gathered for you here. As you hunt through these pages, and view the offerings, I hope you will find treasure that speaks to you!

SPANISH WRECKS

The “Tumbaga” Wreck

Sunk off Grand Bahama Island, Bahamas, circa 1535.

It is only appropriate that we begin our offering of the Sebring Collection with perhaps the most historic shipwreck to be salvaged in our hemisphere, whose recovered objects have captivated Mr. Sebring and served as the subject of one of his many articles in *The Numismatist*. Sebring described the initial discovery in his article “Tumbaga Bars: A Link to the Spanish Conquest”:

In 1992, while salvaging the wreck of the Spanish galleon *Maravillas*, the Marex Corporation encountered the remains of a much older shipwreck nearby. In addition to planking and a wrought-iron cannon, more than 200 silver bars and about 20 smaller gold ones were raised from the wreckage.

No coins were found on the wreck, unlike the 1554 Padre Island wrecks, and the use of the term “Carolus Imperator” on the tax stamps found on many of the recovered bars suggests a date very early in the 16th century – by the time coins were first produced in Mexico in 1536, the monarchy was referred to as Carlos and Joanna uniformly in the New World. With the archaeological evidence (including the wrought-iron cannon) suggesting such an early date, the bars recovered were necessarily made in the very era of the Mexican conquest by Cortes, who landed on the Yucatan in 1519 and finally conquered Montezuma’s capital at Tenochitlán in August, 1521. In the years thereafter, the Spaniards followed royal instructions to bring home the wealth of the New World and convert its residents. By the time the Mexico City Mint was founded in 1535, nearly all of the native riches of Mexico, aside from those that still lay in the ground, had been captured and melted for the King. Artifacts that today are priceless — hand-wrought idols and statuary, fanciful costumes, and ritual implements — were captured by the *conquistadores* and melted into ingots. The process was described by one of Cortez’ soldiers, a man named Bernal Diaz:

We began to melt it down with the help of the Indian goldsmiths, and they made broad bars of it, each bar measuring three fingers of the hand across ... [it] was marked with an iron stamp, and the stamp was the royal arms.

The name “tumbaga” is actually a misnomer, as it refers to a native alloy of predominately gold. The ingots called “tumbaga” are actually composed of a varying range of silver and copper in alloy, with a small amount of gold. Cortez described this composition in a letter home to the King in 1524, where he referred to a treasure captured near Xalisco as “three thousand marks of silver, so mixed with copper that one-half may have been silver.” The bars were crudely produced, melted at a low enough temperature that some shapes are still discernible and showing bubbles from rapidly escaping gases during the melt. They were marked with the King’s tax stamp, a silver fineness rendered in *ley* or parts per 2400, and occasionally a serial number. Some pieces were also marked with an assayer’s initials — the monograph BVo, seen on some of the bars herein offered, has

been linked to Bernardino Vasquez, an assayer traveling with Cortez in 1522.

As Sebring noted in his 1995 article in *The Numismatist*, “the tumbaga bars have particular significance, as they are among the few remaining artifacts of a momentous period in world history — the first contact between the Spanish *conquistadores* and the Aztec and Inca civilizations.” The ingots found on the “tumbaga” wreck, identified by some as the 1528 wreck of the *Concepcion*, are the only bars of this earliest period of Mexico after contact. As such, they are some of the most interesting and historic items from this hemisphere extant.

Further reading:

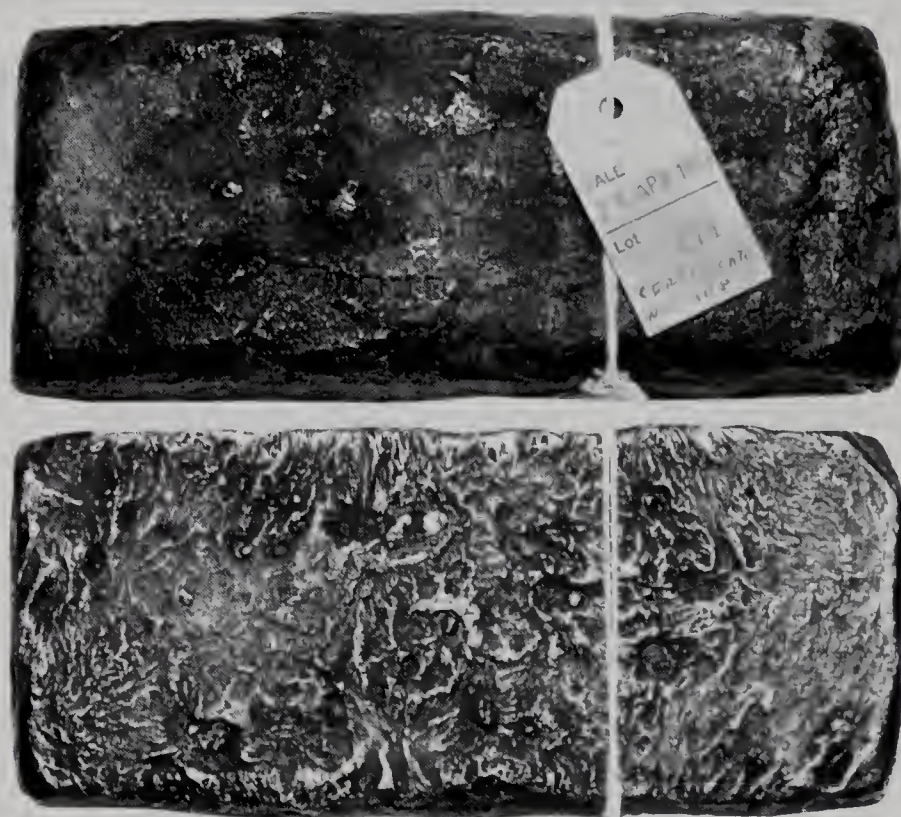
Armstrong, Douglas. *Tumbaga Silver for Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire*. 1993.

Diaz del Castillo, Bernal. *The Discovery and Conquest of Mexico*. 1632, translated to English by Maundslay in 1956.

Kraljevich, John. “An Historic Offering of Tumbaga Bars from the Era of Cortes and the Mexican Conquest.” In Bowers and Merena’s “Treasures of the World” sale, June 2002.

Sebring, Thomas. “Tumbaga Bars: A Link to the Spanish Conquest.” *The Numismatist*, February 1995.

The Sebring Collection “Tumbaga” Ingot With Original Patina, Ex. Christie’s



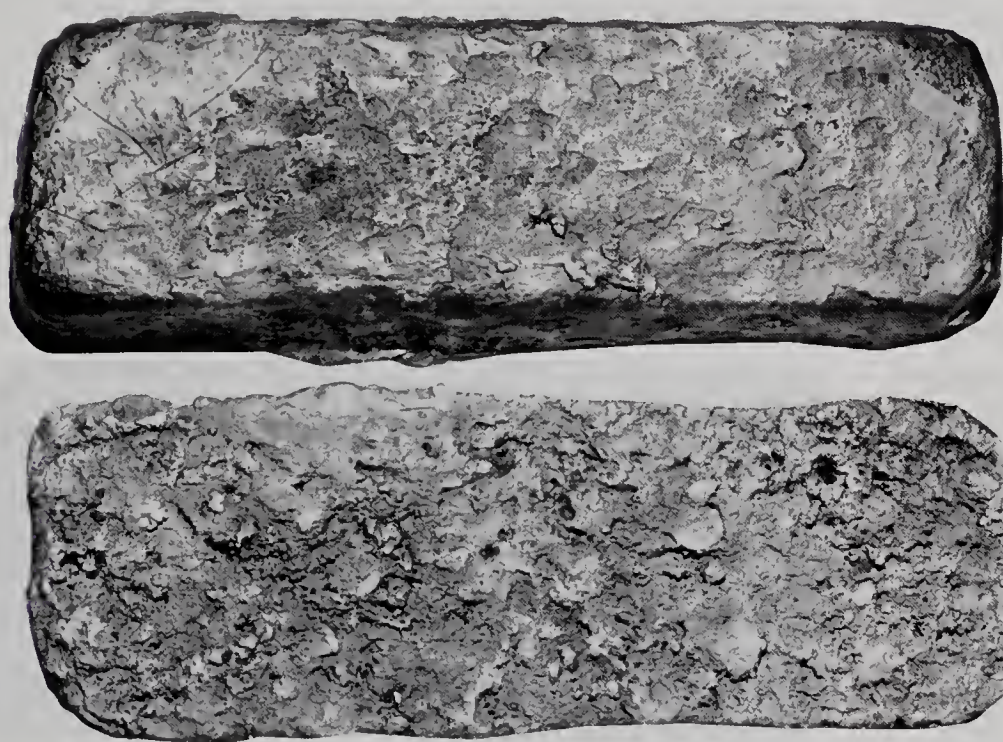
1542 (ca. 1519-1535) ingot. 182.0 x 80.1 x 24.0 mm. 6 pounds, 7.7 ounces. Lovely black patina—distinctive from those bars curated by Dr. Douglas Armstrong and available only on those bars sold in the 1993 Christie’s sale. Patina shows some sandy tan highlights within intricacies, some areas show coppery undertones. BVo mark in square plain near absolute center of top, RCxxx below in nearly straight line, @ccc L xxx nearly straight in third line, contrast somewhat wanting though punches remain plain and come up well in a pencil rubbing. A compact and well-made bar, very flat despite flowlines on unmarked side, marked side somewhat beveled at edges but showing only minor roughness and granularity. A most desirable bar for its size, clear markings, and original patina. The

BVo mark as noted above, is likely the personal signature of assayer Bernardino Vasquez, who was traveling with Cortez in 1522. The other markings represent the serial or "lot" number (RCxxx is seen on other "tumbaga" bars) with the lowest line representing the fineness in *ley*, in this case roughly 880 or a silver fineness of about 36%. One of the loveliest "tumbaga" bars of the nearly two dozen we have been fortunate enough to catalogue.

(Estimate: \$1750-2500)

From Christie's sale of April 28, 1993, Lot 271 with original lot ticket. This auction provenance is the only source of "tumbaga" bars that were not curated and retain their natural and dark appearance.

Impressive Large "Tumbaga" Ingot With Unmelted Round "Coins" Apparent



surface is well textured with flowlines and tiny pits from escaping gases, but also shows the apparent remains of several coins - round objects of identical size and perfectly round form, two of which measure 18.7 mm and another of approximately 21 mm. Additionally, some quartered sections of these round "coins" are visible, from their size apparently one-quarter of one of the 18.7 mm pieces. Three complete "coins" are present on this outer surface, with two quarters visible and perhaps more with additional study—and an unknown amount that have melted into the bar.

Documents suggest Cortez tried to make coins while he was in Mexico, before permission was officially granted to open a *casa de moneda* in Mexico City in 1535. It is possible, given the precise size of the round objects as seen, that these pieces are coining blanks from this abortive and illegal effort—it should be noted that the sizes are quite close to the size of a one real of Spain in this era. Of course, not all round metal objects are coins, and these well-defined objects may also be native decorative items, like a segment of jewelry or a tiny segment of an intricate article of costume. Another suggestion is that these are partially melted Spanish coins, thrown idly into a melting pile of silver by overseeing soldiers, an unlikely possibility considering the dearth of circulating media in 16th century Mexico and the value of such coins to a working soldier. Some "tumbaga" bars show a slight inkling of the shape of the melted objects before their liquification in a firepit, but none of the other recovered bars show partially defined objects as sharp as the round discs in the surface of the present bar. An artifact of great historical significance, possibly including the only physical evidence of the first attempts to first produce coins in the New World, easily the "tumbaga" ingot with the most far reaching implications and potential significance. (Estimate: \$15,000-20,000)

Included in the Armstrong text as M-66 and called "the key bar" therein.

1543 (ca. 1519-1535) ingot. 120 x 350 x 30 mm. 21.66 pounds. The "key" bar, according to conservator and author Douglas Armstrong. Dark silver gray with surfaces of unique texture, largely smooth on the marked side but rough and showing fascinating traces of artifacts on the other side. Portions of two tax stamps are clear with a few letters of the peripheral stamp legend plain, full fineness markings boldly rendered in lower left corner of flat side (1615 *ley* or about 66% silver). Tax stamps widely spread approximately 40 mm from outside edge of bar and centered between top and bottom. The surfaces are pleasing and show no significant corrosion, with all markings plainly visible. The unfinished bottom of the bar, the side that would have been the top at the time of the pour, shows the most fascinating and evocative suggestions of artifacts of any of the "tumbaga" bars salvaged. The extremely rough

Large and Desirable “Tumbaga” Bar

Four Tax Stamps Visible

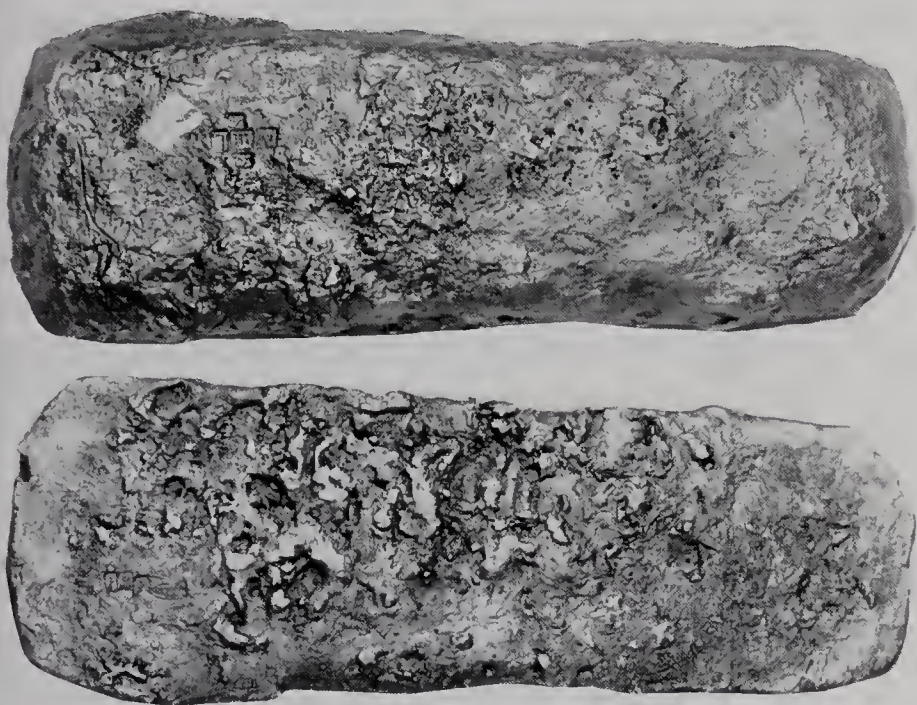


1544 (ca. 1519-1535) ingot. 120 x 370 x 35 mm. 25.19 pounds. A large and desirable bar with excellent visual appeal. Four partial tax stamps are present, an unusually high number for one bar. Two of the marks are roughly 50 mm from ends, while another set of two are stamped closer to center, between 90 and 100 mm from ends. This substantial “tumbaga” ingot also shows stamped markings in three lines: the assayer mark BVo (likely for Bernardino Vasquez), a “lot number” or serial number rendered rlxxx, and a fineness mark of iV@L or 1550 ley, roughly 65% silver. The serial number was stamped in a stepped diagonal fashion. The markings are roughly 135 mm from the left edge of the bar, 15 mm from the top edge, and 65 mm from the bottom. The marked side of the ingot is mostly smooth with even fine pitting and some copper inclusions still visible. The non-marked side of the ingot is rather flat with a textured surface showing natural flowlines from escaping gas but no significant pits or air bubbles. Pleasing gray patina with traces of golden colored hues visible in areas, an exceptional piece in terms of heft, marks, and visual appeal. A very desirable “tumbaga” ingot that exhibits most of the positive characteristics a collector could seek in a single bar. (Estimate: \$2750-3500)

Included in the Armstrong text as M-108.

Compact “Tumbaga” Ingot

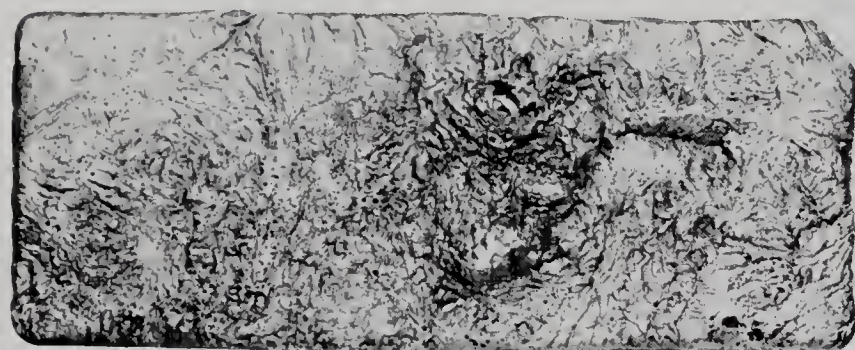
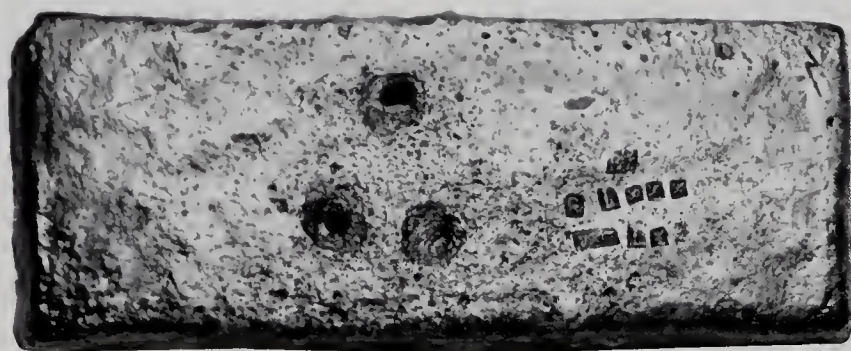
Marked with Two Finenesses



side shows a crude texture of inherent gaps and voids from silver only partially melted, somewhat smoother on the right side, two partial tax stamps visible. Oddly, the tax stamp closest to the left edge (showing CAR of CAROLUS) is partially impressed over the marks iUiiiio and X, representing the fineness 1410 ley, apparently struck over purposefully after the second assay corrected the fineness. The other partial tax stamp is 30 mm from the right edge. Two *bocados* or “bites,” where a portion of the metal was removed for assay, are visible, with a truncated corner in the northwest of the smooth side and at the northeast of the more rough side. Some external flashing still present, reed marks impressed on side of bar from a moment of low-temperature pour. A lovely and compact bar with bold and interesting marks. (Estimate: \$2500-3500)

Included in the Armstrong text as M-123.

1545 (ca. 1519-1535) ingot. 90 x 270 x 20 mm. 6.9 pounds. Attractive mottled dark and light silver gray surfaces. The top side is rounded at the edges and mostly smooth on the surfaces, showing five marks in a cruciform arrangement in the southeast corner to denote the fineness of 1350 ley (about 56% silver). The bottom



- 1546 (ca. 1519-1535) ingot. 110 x 280 x 25 mm. 14.34 pounds. **Tumbaga Bar. M-82.** A perfectly formed ingot with straight edges and excellent visual appeal. Ideal silver gray with golden hues, smooth surfaces show two partial tax stamps and feature two large depressions from escaping gas that closely parallel those found on Armstrong M-126. The northwest corner of the marked side has been truncated for assay where the "bocado" or bite was removed. The assayers mark BVo is plain, with the "lot number" rendered as RLxxx below and the fineness marked as iV@CCCLxx or 1860 *ley*, a remarkably high fineness of 77.5%. The underside shows flowlines and light inherent pits as made. A lovely and compact bar with superb marks, ideal for the collector who seeks one superb "tumbaga" bar. (Estimate: \$2500-3500)

Included in the Armstrong text as M-82.

THE "GOLDEN FLEECE" WRECK

Sank in the Northern Caribbean ca. 1550

Little is known about this wreck, but the treasures it has yielded are both historically important and rather spectacular. Discovered somewhere in the northern Caribbean, the ship was named for a mark seen on some of the cut pieces of gold bars depicting a sheep's fleece hanging from a castle between two pillars, an icon associated with the Order of the Golden Fleece and with Carlos I of Spain (Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire). Several gold ingots were among this wreck's spoils, whose marks are common to those found on the 1554 Padre Island wrecks and date them to this period. Some silver splashes were also found, but no coins accompanied the portion of the wreck brought to the marketplace and are not thought to have been found. The tiny cut gold ingot chunks are among the most evocative and interesting of those found.

Important ca. 1550 Gold "Coin" Cut from Ingot

Among the earliest gold issues of the New World

Issued 70 Years Before the First Gold Cobs



- 1547 (Mexico?). Ca. 1550 gold "coin" ingot. **Choice Extremely Fine.** 14.24 grams. 19 x 17 mm. One of the most important pieces in this collection, an item whose historicity is shrouded by its rarity. A cut portion of an ingot, clipped from near the end of a so-called "finger bar" and discovered in this state among the wreckage of a ship dating from around 1550. Among the other treasures yielded by this ship were long, slender gold "finger bars" and crude silver "splash" ingots. This piece is marked with a prepared punch XIX: (19.5 karats, with the two colon-like dots each representing a quarter karat). Other finger bars from this wreck were marked with similar XX punches several times down their length (to facilitate such cutting into small pieces, each with a marked fineness for ease of valuation) and ranged from 13.5 to 20.75 karats fine. One cut end of this "coin" ingot is smooth at the top and ragged at the bottom, suggesting a downward and purposeful cut just above the top of the XIX: punch; the other end is crisply cut all the way through and suggests that this was near the very end of the bar - the "cabo de barra" or "end of the bar" from which the word *cob* is reputedly derived. While the intention of the manufacturer of this piece is impossible to know for certain, the fact that most of the finger bars from the "Golden Fleece" wreck remained in bar form and were easily transported that way suggests that this piece was cut for a reason other than ease of transportation - the conscious effort to place a fineness standard on this tiny ingot implies that this item was intended as a fractional unit of fixed value that could be transacted with greater ease than the longer finger bar from which it was purposefully cut, and in an academic sense this tiny ingot meets most of the standards by which a coin is defined. As it precedes the earliest gold coins of the New World, struck in 1622 by two different mints in Columbia, by 70 years or more, this tiny gold ingot takes on special significance. A thoroughly in-

interesting and dramatic artifact from the earliest era of Spanish dominion. (Estimate: \$1000-2000)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick in December 2000.

AN UNIDENTIFIED WRECK IN THE CARIBBEAN, CIRCA 1550.



- 1548 Mexico. (circa 1542-1550) 2 reales. Mexico City mint. Choice Extremely Fine.** 6.77 grams. G-oM. Pleasing medium silver gray with some subtle splashes of dark gray toning. Lustrous and technically Mint State or nearly so, with no evidence of corrosion. Boldly struck with exceptionally strong centers, obverse legends nearly complete, reverse peripheries a bit soft at top and bottom. A beautiful example of this "late series" issue of Carlos and Johanna in a splendid state of preservation, lost in the crystalline waters of the Caribbean on a voyage from Mexico but surviving in superb condition. (Estimate: \$200-300)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick.

THE FLEET OF 1554

Wrecked in a hurricane at Padre Island, Texas on April 29, 1554

The Fleet of 1554 consisted of four loaded galleons making the return trip to Spain, laded with precious metal wealth and other riches, after gathering at the port of Vera Cruz in Mexico. Caught off the southern tip of Texas in a hurricane, three of the galleons – the *San Estevan*, *Santa Maria de Yciar*, and *Espritu Santo* — were wrecked and the other ship limped off to Havana where it was scrapped. About 300 people made it alive to shore, though perhaps a quarter of those on board were drowned. Of those who made it to shore, only two eventually survived – the rest were killed in an Indian attack after making camp. Salvage operations at the time were considered successful with somewhat less than half of the treasures, mostly gold and silver ingots and silver coins, recovered. For hundreds of years thereafter, silver coins washed up on the shore of Padre Island and were kept by souvenir hunters; many made their way into collectors' hands. In 1967, the state of Texas halted recovery efforts by a salvage company not licensed by the state. On the basis of a 1960 Supreme Court ruling that granted the state nearly 11 miles of submerged territory radiating out from its coastlines, Texas claimed the wrecks and all artifacts recovered as their own. Because of this, coins whose provenance is traced to this wreck – even those found before the injunction – cannot be sold to Texas addresses. The fleet was one of the earliest of the "flotas" lost and yielded extraordinary artifacts including wrought iron cannon. The silver coins recovered are all Carlos and Johanna coins from Mexico City.

Further reading:

Olds, Dorris. *Texas Legacy from the Gulf: A Report on Sixteenth Century Spanish Shipwreck Materials Recovered from the Texas Tidelands*. 1976.

Sebring, Thomas. "Treasure Fleets Often Met Disastrous Fates." *World Coin News*, June 1995.



- 1549 Set of three coins from the Padre Island shipwreck, each struck at Mexico City under Carlos and Johanna and grading Very Fine. All three are issues of the "late series":** ☆ 4 reales. L-M. Pleasing deep gray cabinet toning with underlying iridescence. Excellent sharpness, legends nearly complete, only very light granularity and essentially uncorroded ☆ 2 reales. M-O. Attractive dark gray patina with microscopic granularity. Excellent strike and overall sharpness, a lovely specimen ☆ 1 real. L-M. Light silver gray with no sign of corrosion, even wear and perhaps lightly clipped at left side of obverse. A most attractive example, though perhaps not salvaged from the Fleet as no O assayer pieces are known to have been among the coins recovered. (Total: 3 coins) (Estimate: \$250-350)

The four reales coin was plated in the above-cited Sebring article and on the dust jacket of Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage by Thomas Sebring.

THE SPANISH ARMADA OF 1588

Scattered and destroyed in the English Channel, August 8, 1588

With his heart set on conquering England, Philip II of Spain dispatched an armada of 130 ships from Lisbon in May 1588. The impressive show of naval power was doomed by weather, coincidence, and superior strategy by the English navy, and only 78 of the Spanish ships survived after constant challenge in the English Channel. The item offered below is attributed to an unknown ship of the Armada of 1588 by a certificate from famed salvor Robert Marx.

Further reading:

Martin, Colin and Geoffrey Parker. *The Spanish Armada*. 1999.



- 1550 Spain. 1571-dated lead packing seal. Very Good.** 14.56 grams, approximately 45 mm in diameter. Pale tan and gray with granular surfaces and a few surface creases, likely as made. Far better preserved than one would expect from a recovered piece of lead, with the date 71 clear in the southeast quadrant and a charming central device showing three ships with masts rendered in stick-figure form. Two prongs which would have once held a rope in place are present on the back. Packing seals like this were used to close bags and casks of all sorts of products and place the brand identity of the producer on the otherwise anonymous packaging. Offered with Robert Marx / Seahawk Deep Ocean Technology certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$75-150)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick in December 1996.

- 1551** A pair of Potosi 8 reales cob, both with rarely encountered provenances from Florida wrecks sunk in the first quarter of the 17th century: ☆ *San Martin*, also known as the "Green Cabin" wreck, sank in 1618 off Wabasso Beach, Florida. The *San Martin* was a part of the Honduran fleet and was salvaged in the 1960s by Kip Wagner. Philip II, assayer B. Very Good, quite thin and heavily eroded (10.59 grams), but a fully detailed mintmark and assayer mark remains along with good cross and shield. A rare provenance. Offered with Sedwick certificate ☆ The "Dry Tortugas" wreck, sank circa 1622 off the Dry Tortugas, near Key West. Philip III, type of assayer T with transposed quadrants in cross. Very Good or a bit better, dark gray but only lightly roughened by seawater exposure, nicely detailed throughout, mintmark and Roman denomination visible. Also a scarce provenance, the "Dry Tortugas" wreck is thought to have been either one of the ships lost with the *Atocha* or a ship dispatched to help salvage her treasure. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity and original numbered flip. (Total: 2 pieces) (Estimate: \$200-400)

THE NUESTRA SENORA DE ATOCHA

*Sank in a hurricane west of Key West, Florida,
September 6, 1622*

Heavily laden and off to a late start from the port at Havana, the *Atocha* was among a fleet in the Straits of Florida in early September, 1622. The fleet encountered a hurricane only two days into their voyage to Spain, with the *Atocha* carrying more than 24 tons of silver in addition to 7,000 ounces of gold, high quality emeralds, and quantities of indigo and tobacco, an important cash crop and recent European fad. Most of the silver was in the form of massive ingots, but thousands of cobs were also on board and among the pieces later salvaged. Only five of the 265 people aboard survived. The *Atocha* was lost about 40 miles west of Key West, where she was eventually found by famed salvor and Florida personality Mel Fisher after 15 years of searching that took Fisher up and down the Keys and into the halls of the U.S. Supreme Court. On July 20, 1985, the mother lode was found and since that date the *Atocha* has become perhaps the most famous shipwreck ever found on American shores. Gold and silver coins were recovered from several different mints, a large proportion of which were sold into non-numismatic hands by the Fisher family marketing juggernaut.

Further reading:

Harris, N. Neil. "Coins of the *Nuestra Senora de Atocha*." *The Numismatist*, October 1986.

Lyon, Eugene. *The Search for the Atocha*. 1979.

Mathewson III, R. Duncan. *Treasure of the Atocha*. 1986.



- 1552 Bolivia. (1598-1621) R 8 reales. Potosi mint. Fine.** 25.81 grams. A boldly defined coin from this most famous of all Spanish shipwrecks, called Grade 2 by Treasure Salvors, Inc. but very strong within that grade category. Light silver gray with very little notable corrosion on the cross side, fine granularity on the shield side though the mintmark and R assayer remain plain. Very nearly round, somewhat double struck as often seen, central devices boldly defined including good shield detail. A lovely example, far finer than those usually seen in the marketplace. Accompanied by the original salvor's certificate and tag. (Estimate: \$250-400)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick.

THE SANTA MARGARITA

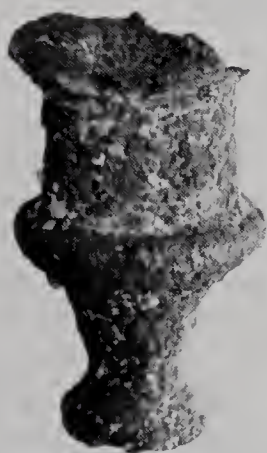
Sank in a hurricane with the Atocha west of the Florida Keys, September 6, 1622

The *Santa Margarita* was a part of the same fleet as the *Atocha* and was doomed by the same hurricane. Her history and cargo echoes that of the *Atocha*, and her salvage was also accomplished by Mel Fisher's Treasure Salvors, Inc. Though much of the treasure of the *Santa Margarita* was recovered by the Spanish, its 1980 discovery yielded thousands of silver cobs, quantities of gold cobs, and some incredible gold jewelry in addition to an incredible array of artifacts.

Further reading:

Weller, Bob. *The Dreamweaver*. 1996. A biography of Mel Fisher, this book discusses the salvage of both the *Santa Margarita* and the *Atocha*.

- 1553** A pair of coins from the 1622 wreck of the *Santa Margarita*: ☆ Mexico. (ca. 1598-1621) Philip IV 4 reales. Fine. Dark gray with good eye appeal, peripheries lightly corroded but centers well defined, good cross and shield, a nice specimen. From Kagin's sale of February 1984, Lot 4255 with original lot ticket. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity and original flip insert ☆ Bolivia. (ca. 1598-1621) Philip IV 8 reales. Silver gray, reverse shield is very bold with full mintmark and partial assayer, obverse shows several heavy corrosion pits, salvaged in 1980 from the Marquesas Keys and purchased from Frank Sedwick. (Total: 2 pieces)
(Estimate: \$150-200)



- 1554** A piece of a silver candlestick holder from the wreck of the *Santa Margarita*. 32.07 grams, 36 mm tall, 22 mm in diameter at base. Dark gray surfaces are heavily sulfided, some earthen encrustation still apparent in intricacies, undoubtedly an elegant item before its submersion. Hollow area at end for holding candle, some minor chipping, still able to stand vertically freely. Accompanied by photographic Treasure Salvors, Inc. Certificate of Authenticity and the original plastic artifact tag. (Estimate: \$100-200)
Purchased from Frank Sedwick.

THE LUCAYAN BEACH WRECK

Perhaps one of the ships captured by Piet Heyn at Matanzas, Cuba in 1628

Though the precise identity of the Lucayan Beach wreck is not known, her riches suggest an extraordinary provenance. The wreck yielded a great bounty of silver cobs, with the vast majority of the 16,000 or so pieces recovered coming from the Mexico City mint and none dated later than 1628. Her wreckage was found in 1964 by amateur divers off Lucayan Beach on Grand Bahama Island – an area along the Bahama Channel. It was through this channel that the fleet of Piet Heyn, the Dutch hero and sea captain, sailed triumphantly home after capturing the Spanish treasure fleet of 1628 at Matanzas Bay, Cuba. Heyn had been dispatched to capture the *flota* as the latest in a series of adventures against the Spanish, and on September 7, 1628 Heyn's fleet surrounded them in the Bay and captured most of the Spanish treasure with little difficulty. Heyn's victory was celebrated by medals, parades, and enshrinement among the great heroes of the Dutch nation. On his way to triumph in Holland, two of the smaller Spanish ships they had captured were wrecked near Grand Bahama Island, and it seems likely that the Lucayan Beach wreck is one of Heyn's lost ships. Jack Slack, one of the primary salvors, tells his memorable story in the work referenced below.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. 1986.

Slack, Jack. *Finders Losers – The Lucayan Treasure Find*. 1967.



- 1555** Mexico. (ca. 1618-28) D 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Choice Very Fine. 24.55 grams. Pleasant cabinet toning on deep gray surfaces. A lovely specimen, soundly struck at centers, with a complete D assayer mark and full mintmark. The toning was imbued by the velvet-lined white leatherette box in which this coin is housed, lettered in gilt on lid "LUCAYAN BEACH / PIRATE TREASURE / 1628" and emblazoned on the inside of the lid with the logo of Spink & Son. Very sharp and showing little corrosion aside from light granularity at peripheries, an excellent example from this interesting wreck. Offered with diminutive Spink & Son certificate. (Total: 1 coin, 1 box) (Estimate: \$200-350)

THE NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PURA Y LIMPIA CONCEPCION

Wrecked on reefs north of Santo Domingo, October 31, 1641

One of the most famous of all Spanish shipwrecks, whose history is well-enough documented to merit only a very brief mention here. One of the ships of the 1641 "flota" or treasure fleet on its way back to Spain, the *Concepcion* was scattered from the other ships in the fleet by a September hurricane in the Caribbean. Lost and unaware of their precise position, the pilots of the ship plotted a southward return course against the advice of the Admiral, who was forced to follow their directives on issues of navigation. After washing his hands in a silver bowl to show his displeasure, he allowed them to sail south, where the ship found a reef and sank. The Admiral, Juan de Villavincencio, took the only available boat and the others made rafts – of the 514 aboard, 190 survived, including one soul who was left on the reef. The ship's huge cargo of silver coins made salvage operations mandatory, though the Spaniards were unable to locate the ship in the few years after its loss. In 1687, a Maine native named William Phipps (or Phips), sought the famous wreck and recovered nearly £40,000 in pieces of eight and £27,000 in silver ingots. For his good work, he was knighted and handsomely rewarded. Phipps later became governor of Massachusetts and was nearly universally reviled as the man who began the Salem Witch Trials (he ended them when his wife was accused). Worked periodically over the years, the *Concepcion* was the object of additional salvage operations by Burt Webber beginning in 1978.

Further reading:

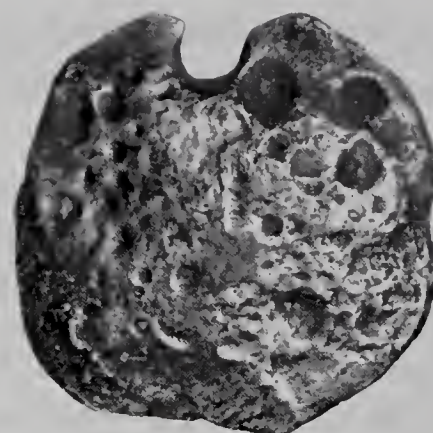
Peterson, Mendel. Monograph. *The Treasure of the Concepcion*. 1980.

Sebring, Thomas. "The Silver Shoals Treasure and the Men Who Found It." *The Numismatist*, May 1994.



- 1556 Set of three coins from the *Concepcion* in custom holder. Each grades Very Fine:** ☆ 8 reales. Mexico City mint, Philip III, assayer F. Pleasing silver gray with only minor evidence of seawater corrosion, boldly rendered on both sides with clear mintmark and assayer, very pleasing ☆ 4 reales. Potosi mint. Philip IV, oP assayer. Light silver gray with finely granular surfaces but no significant erosion, bold cross and shield, typical chunky Potosi strike ☆ 1 real. Mexico City mint, Philip IV, D assayer. Light silver gray, some minor corrosion at edges but mostly very sharp, nice bold assayer mark and partial mintmark, an appealing example. (Total: 3 coins in custom holder). (Estimate: \$400-600)

All three coins from Henry Christensen's sale of May 1982, Lots 101, 104, and 144, with lot tickets.



- 1557 A silver "splash" ingot from the *Concepcion*, weighing approximately 2 ounces and measuring 55 to 60 mm across.** Nearly round but for a curved impression at one edge about the diameter of a pen, dark silver gray with some very fine surface granularity and shallow depressions from the time of manufacture. A rare artifact from the *Concepcion*, exemplary of the unusual forms silver ingots took on when ease of transport was the only goal to be achieved in melting a piece of ore or a native artifact. When salvaged in the 20th century, few large bars were found, but many "splash" ingots were recovered in sizes ranging from that seen here to pie sized, with many of the small ones found fused to 8 reales. Small ingots like this one appear on the market infrequently. Housed in the original plush-lined John Wanamaker box.

(Estimate: \$250-500)

*Purchased from John Wanamaker's retail offering of treasure from the *Concepcion* in 1981.*

- 1558 A trio of 8 reales from the wreck of the *Concepcion*:** ☆ Potosi. (1592-98) B assayer. Very Fine. Dark gray, fine granularity but no heavy corrosion, nearly round but for a gap at edge under southwest obverse, excellent central detail. From a Henry Christensen sale as Lot 104 with lot ticket ☆ Potosi. (1621-48) Philip IV, T assayer, partially dated (1)630. Very Fine. Two tone silver and black, only light granularity, full of eye appeal, very bold cross and shield but little periphery visible, scarce with visible date, seen at 10-11:00 on reverse ☆ Mexico. (1618-34) D assayer, partially dated (1)621 with probable overdate. Very Fine. Silver gray with some speckled darker toning, excellent detail in shield, cross, and mintmark. A lovely cob, rare with visible date, possibly from the Lucayan Beach wreck rather than the *Concepcion*. The last two were purchased together from George Beach in 1983. (Total: 3 pieces)

(Estimate: \$300-400)

Rare 1687 Concepcion Salvage Medal



- 1559 1687 Silver Shoals medal. Betts-67. Silver. About Uncirculated.** 66.84 grams, 54 mm. Frosty medium gray with reflective fields elegantly toned in pale blue and subtle rose. Excellent sharpness, some minor hairlines, some minor rim flaws as often (and inexplicably) seen on this particular issue. A nick over I of MARIA on the obverse will identify this specimen. One of the most avidly sought medals in the Betts series, this medal was struck to celebrate the discovery and salvage of the treasure at "Silver Shoals" by native Mainer William Phipps. The reverse depicts a ship anchored at the Shoals with small boats and divers in the foreground with a Latin legend meaning "Let thy hook always hang" (a quote from Ovid) and "Shipwreck recovered" in the exergue with the date. Betts reports that this medal was "presented to the officers and promoters of Sir. Wm. Phipps expedition," including the colleagues of the man behind the expedition, Duke of Albemarle Christopher Monck. The silver salvaged from the site is no doubt the source of the silver in these large and impressive medals. A most desirable medal, a medal that belongs in any collection devoted to shipwrecks coins. (Estimate: \$1500-2500)

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s Sussex Collection sale, June 1990, Lot 5024. Earlier in the estate of Virgil Brand.

AN UNIDENTIFIED WRECK OFF THE BAHAMAS, CIRCA 1651.

- 1560** Spanish Netherlands. Flanders. 1651 ducaton. Dav-4457. Very Fine. 31.14 grams. Mottled silver gray with darker gray tones and good overall visual appeal. Sharp and attractive, some light granularity present, a trace of corrosion at right reverse periphery. An interesting find, located in 1981 by a Florida diver off the Bahamas, unusual as a coin of European origin found in Caribbean waters. An important world trade coin from the age of explorers which traversed half a world before its loss. (Estimate: \$100-150)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick.

THE JESUS MARIA DE LA LIMPIA CONCEPCION — LA CAPITANA

*Lost on a reef off Chanduay, Ecuador on its way to
Panama in 1654*

Called "La Capitana" in order to stave off possible confusion with the 1641 shipwreck with a similar name, the term refers literally to the flagship of a fleet. When "La Capitana" left Peru in 1654, she was the largest and most imposing vessel in the Spanish South Seas fleet, laden with silver coins and ingots from the mint at Potosi, then located in the Viceroyalty of Peru. She was built in Ecuador and delivered treasure from the Pacific coast of South America to Panama, where it could be carted overland to ships that would liaison with the rest of the *flota* for the return trip to Spain. She was salvaged in the early 1990s, yielding an abundance of Potosi cobs from the most interesting period in that mint's history.

Further reading:

Ponterio & Associates. Auction Catalogue. "La Capitana." April 10, 1999.



- 1561 Bolivia. 1649 O 8 reales. Potosi mint. Choice Fine.** 27.15 grams. Very attractive medium silver gray with choice surface quality, showing only the most minor scattered evidence of submersion. Well struck with a significant portion of the peripheries present, good date for this rarely dated type, exceptionally bold mintmark and assayer O with dot at center, no revaluation countermark as often encountered. This assayer mark is the signature of Juan Rodriguez de Rodas—its similarity to a wheel is an apparently pun on *rueda*, wheel in Spanish and quite similar in sound to Rodas. French minters in the 18th century relied upon similar puns to create their privy marks. An exceptional specimen for any collection whether focused on shipwreck provenance or just on coinage from the Potosi mint. Accompanied by salvor's certificate. (Estimate: \$300-400)

From Ponterio's La Capitana auction of April 1999, Lot 8 with original lot ticket.



1562 Bolivia. 1653 E 8 reales. Potosi mint. Choice Fine. 28.72 grams. An uncommonly attractive, well-preserved, and well-struck specimen. Pleasing silver gray with dark undertones in the fields creating excellent contrast. An especially strong and serendipitously centered strike allows for all or major portions of all three dates, a rare circumstance indeed. Furthermore, the full word POTOSI is plain at the right obverse periphery and the King's full name PHILIPPVUS IIII is clear at the left reverse periphery. While some natural planchet striations are present, this coin is nearly unaffected by seawater corrosion and maintains superlative eye appeal. A Potosi cob of splendid quality. Accompanied by salvor's certificate.

(Estimate: \$400-500)

From Ponterio's La Capitana auction of April 1999, Lot 331 with original lot ticket.

THE NUESTRA SENORA DE LA MARAVILLAS

Wrecked in a collision on Little Bahama Bank, January 4, 1656

Some ships sink in a massive hurricane. Others explode at the height of combat. And others, like the *Maravillas*, get rear-ended by a member of their own fleet and sink in shallow water. Departing from Havana on January 1, 1656, the Fleet of 1656 was led by the *Maravillas* on its voyage to mainland Spain, where the treasures it contained were greatly needed to pay creditors of the Crown and buoy the national economy for another year. Twenty-three ships were included in the fleet, with much of the treasure concentrated on the *Maravillas* – large silver ingots, thousands of pesos worth of silver coins, and impressive quantities of gold coins and jewels. Guiding the fleet at night on January 4, the crew of the *Maravillas* noticed that the ships were in the dangerous Little Bahama Bank, a reef-filled area where the depth is regularly under 14 feet and the bottom can be seen clearly. As a warning to the ships behind them of the treacherous shallow water, a cannon was fired. Some ships in the fleet made a gentle turn and found a deeper channel, but one did not – instead, it plowed into the back of the doomed *Maravillas* and opened a large hole under the waterline before continuing onward. The captain of the *Maravillas* beached the ship onto a reef to ensure easy salvage and evacuation efforts as the ship filled with water, but a stiff gust blew the mortally wounded vessel into a deeper channel. It broke up into small pieces, and most of the 650 people aboard were lost. Indeed, the only survivors were picked up by another ship in the fleet which had paused for repairs. Within six months the Spanish crown began salvage operations but succeeded in recovering only 20% of the treasure. The wreck was lost until 1877, when a steamship happened across its remains and picked up several bars on the reef as curiosities. Forgotten again,

the wreck was not salvaged completely until careful research by Robert Marx revealed the location of the *Maravillas* in 1972. After a legal battle with the Bahamas, Marx retained 75% of the treasure he found, including a very rare Cartagena silver cob and much additional gold and silver, including previously unknown countermarked silver pieces from Potosi.

Further reading:

Schulman Coin and Mint. Auction catalogue. December 2-4, 1974.

Sebring, Thomas. *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. 1986



1563 Bolivia. 1652 E 8 reales. Potosi mint. Very Fine. 23.22 grams.

A pleasing and well struck example of this important issue, the first year of the new Pillars and Waves type from this mint. Mottled dusky gray with some darker tones, lightly granular throughout but not seriously eroded, excellent detail remains where struck, mostly flat around peripheries as typical but very bold at centers. Two full dates are present. An excellent specimen of this non-transitional issue showing pillars and waves on obverse and Jerusalem cross on reverse. An historically interesting coin, struck as the remedy to public trust after the dramatic conspiracy to release undervalued coins in the 1640s, a crime that resulted in the execution of the mayor of Potosi in 1654. By the terms of a 1650 decree, all coins were to show a bold date to ensure that those in circulation were from the era after the Potosi mint reorganization – this first design under those new rules is perfectly rendered here. A fine specimen from this fascinating and revealing wreck. (Estimate: \$250-350)

From Schulman Coin and Mint's sale of the Maravillas Treasure, December 1974, Lot 305 with lot ticket. This was the first offering of this material and is a valuable provenance. Plated in Thomas Sebring's Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage on page 112.

SAN MIGUEL EL ARCÁNGEL, ALSO KNOWN AS THE "JUPITER WRECK"

Run aground off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, November-December, 1659

Discovered by a lifeguard in July 1987 within a short swim from the popular beach at Jupiter, Florida, the *San Miguel el Arcángel* left Havana in November 1659, bound for the Bahama Channel before continuing over the Atlantic Ocean to Spain. For an unknown reason, perhaps to evade a coming storm, the ship entered Jupiter Inlet on the Florida coast and sank – 33 survivors of the wreck were found on the beach at Jupiter by Spanish forces in the first weeks of 1660. The ship's wreckage, notably including several cannon, was exposed by shifting sands and quickly identified as a Spanish galleon. She yielded mostly silver cobs, though at least one large silver ingot was located. The silver coins included some significant rarities, like the "Star of Lima" type and some rare silver cobs from the Cartagena mint.



- 1564 Bolivia. 1653 E 8 reales. Potosi. Very Fine.** 22.10 grams. Mottled medium silver gray with good overall eye appeal. Lightly corroded but most central design elements are still plain, obverse date legible, planchet cleft at 11:00 with two smaller ones present at 1:00 and 5:30. A desirable piece from this popular and interesting Florida shipwreck. Offered with a Sedwick certificate and the original yellow tag from the Florida Division of Historical Resources. (Estimate: \$150-200)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick, October 1997.

THE SANTA MARIA DE LA CONSOLACION

Ran aground after pursuit by pirates at Isla de Muerto, Ecuador, July 28, 1681.

Pirates! Rarely does a story encompass all the dramatic flourishes of the fascinating *Santa Maria de la Consolacion* shipwreck. Built in Ecuador to transport riches from that area to the waiting treasure fleets at Panama, the *Consolacion* was fully loaded with silver coins and gold ingots when it embarked on the voyage to rendezvous with the fleet of 1681. Soon after leaving port, the ship was sighted and pursued by two vessels under the direction of the famed British pirate Bartholomew Sharpe. After seeing the pirate vessels and fearing that the treasures of the Spanish Crown could fall into their hands, the captain of the *Consolacion*, one Juan de Lerma, ran the ship aground on Isla de Muerto and set it ablaze. The captain could not save his crew though – 140 Spanish soldiers met their death on Isla de Muerto

at the hands of the pirates. Contemporary salvage operations were unsuccessful, but Sharpe was able to beat a death penalty conviction for piracy back in England because of his capture of an important Spanish map of the Pacific coast of South America. The ship was located in 1998 and yielded many fractional silver cobs and 8 reales cobs, some gold finger bars, and many artifacts. Many of the small fractional cobs were of very poor quality once salvaged.

Further reading:

Kelly, James. Article. "The pirate, the ambassador and the map-maker." *History Today*. July 1998.



- 1565 Bolivia. 1676 E 8 reales. Potosi mint. Choice Extremely Fine.** 21.56 grams. Bright silver gray, devoid of patina after post-recovery cleaning but not polished and unattractive as some salvaged coins are. Planchet thin and flat at corners but thick and boldly struck at centers, typical of Potosi products of the era, with two full clear dates present and strong central detail on both sides. No significant corrosion, some very faint hairlines. Far nicer than typical coins from this fascinating wreck, offered with the original salvor's certificate. (Estimate: \$250-350)

From Spink's sale of December 2001, Lot 722 with lot ticket.

- 1566** An assortment of Spanish-American cobs from 17th century Spanish shipwrecks: ☆ Unknown, ca. 1600 or earlier, off the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. Mexico 8 reales, Philip II, F assayer. Extremely Fine or nearly so, very sharp and well struck at centers, a tiny patch of encrustation clings on reverse, otherwise bright silver gray, a lovely piece ☆ Unknown, ca. 1647 in the Cape Verde Islands near the town of San Francisco. Mexico 8 reales, Philip IV, P assayer, Very Good. No significant corrosion, typical strike, mottled silver gray and black ☆ Unknown, ca. 1671 off Seville harbor, Spain. Potosi, 1671 E 8 reales, Very Fine. Two dates, choice and relatively uncorroded but for dark patina in areas, a beautiful example ☆ *Santa Maria de Consolacion*, sank 1681 off Santa Clara, Ecuador. Potosi, 1679 C 4 reales, Good or so. Heavily worn with assayer visible and enough of the date to make a determination, fine granularity but mostly just worn from underwater erosion. A rare provenance ☆ *Santa Maria de Consolacion*, sank 1681 off Ecuador. Potosi 1677 E 8 reales, Good or so. Heavily worn and eroded, date barely visible, silver gray with many very light scratches ☆ *Santa Maria de Consolacion*, 1681 off Ecuador. Two coin clump, 8 reales and 2 reales, heavily corroded but crosses are still visible, an unusual piece. Ex. Spink 12-2001: 1092 with lot ticket. A very worthwhile collection of Spanish treasure coins. (Total: 6 pieces) (Estimate: \$300-400)

AN UNIDENTIFIED WRECK OFF CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA, CIRCA 1698.

- 1567 Peru. 1698 R 8 reales. Lima mint. Fine. 23.30 grams. Dark gray with some lighter gray highlights. Even granularity does not severely affect eye appeal or sharpness, some light pits on obverse, two dates and clear assayer, nearly round and very pleasing. A trace of shellac is present on the reverse, easily removable but inoffensive. One of two coins in a 1987 Henry Christensen sale which were recovered from the sea of Cartagena from an unknown wreck, described by Christensen in that sale as "a respectable Fine wreck specimen."

(Estimate: \$150-225)

From Henry Christensen's sale of October 1987, Lot 38 with lot ticket.

THE TREASURE LOST AT VIGO BAY

*Naval battle between English and Dutch forces against Spain,
October 12, 1702*

Though the wrecks lost at Vigo Bay were Spanish, the only coins or medals that a shipwreck enthusiast could endeavor to collect are British – but history is, as they say, written by the victors. The Fleet of 1702 included 17 loaded galleons, accompanied by a greater number of French warships for protection, bound for the safe harbor at Cadiz, Spain. After receiving intelligence that an alliance of Dutch and British warships waited to attack the fleet at Cadiz, commander Don Manuel de Velasco de Tejada changed course for the harbor at Vigo. The ships arrived safely at Vigo, but their treasure remained on board due to a disagreement of Spanish bureaucrats. By complete happenstance, word was leaked to the chaplain of the British fleet at port in Portugal that the Spanish fleet was hiding at Vigo. On October 12, 1702, 15 ships from the British-Dutch alliance invaded Vigo Bay and overwhelmed the protective devices the Spanish had erected. The Spanish, preparing for the worst, ran their ships aground or burned them where they were anchored, hoping for the easiest salvage of the year's worth of treasure from the Americas contained in their galleons. Eleven ships were captured before their destruction, and the treasure from the other ships was quickly salvaged as best British divers could at the time. The abundant gold and silver was taken to England, and coins were made with the word VIGO beneath the bust of Queen Anne in both 1702 and 1703. Additionally, a number of medals were produced celebrating the victory, some of which were struck in great quantity and others of which are extremely rare today.

Further reading:

Potters, John S. *The Treasure Divers of Vigo Bay*. 1958.

Sebring, Thomas. "The Treasure of Vigo Bay." *The Numismatist*, September 1987.

Sebring, Thomas. "A Medal With a Pleasant Surprise." *The Numismatist*, September 1998.



- 1568 A set of British silver coins of the 1703 VIGO issue, ranging from shilling to sixpence, housed in a custom holder: ☆ Crown. Very Fine. Pleasing medium gray with silver gray high points. Some light planchet fissures near central obverse and in reverse fields, faint old scratch from back of neck, tiny rim bruise above top hair curl. A nice-looking example of this scarce and popular coin ☆ Half crown. Choice Very Fine or a bit better. Even medium gray with traces of deep blue cabinet toning and some golden lustre in protected areas of the peripheries. Some very tiny scattered fissures, a very pretty coin ☆ Shilling. Choice Very Fine. Even medium gray with subtle blue toning and golden lustre in the fields and peripheries, a close match for the preceding coin. Lovely ☆ Sixpence. Mint State. Brilliant silver gray with abundant lustre on reflective surfaces. Some hairlines from a long-ago and very minor cleaning, an unusually fine example nonetheless. (Total: 4 coins in custom holder) (Estimate: \$750-1000)
- 1569 Great Britain. A selection of three 1703 Vigo issues: ☆ Crown. Very Fine. Splendid medium gray with mottled undertones and traces of gold and pale blue in the lustrous periphery. Good surface quality for the issue with scattered minor contact points, full of visual appeal ☆ Half crown. Extremely Fine. Lovely deep gray toning with golden highlights and reflective fields. Boldly lustrous, reverse highlighted with pleasing rose and green shades. Some minor abrasions, old parallel scratches hidden in hair, choice overall for the grade. A most appealing example of this popular type ☆ Shilling. About Uncirculated. Deep gray cabinet toning with lighter silver high points. Lightly reflective with no significant flaws and excellent visual appeal. (Total: 3 coins) (Estimate: \$400-500)

Not from the Sebring Collection.



- 1573 1702 Vigo Bay medal. Betts-101. Silver. Choice Very Fine or better.** 26.07 grams. 40.5 mm. A lovely example of a scarce and popular medal. Deep gray toning shows subtle golden undertones on the obverse and lustrous olive peripheral toning on the reverse. The high relief on the obverse means this medal is almost always encountered with some flatness on the high points, and this example is one of the sharpest we have encountered, showing even more detail than the LaRiviere specimen which sold in 2001. A tiny nick below I of INCENSA is noted on the obverse, otherwise free of faults. The edge lettering [DECIDIT IN CASSES PRAEDA PETITA MEOS OVID or "They prey sought for is fallen into my nets" from Ovid's *Amatoria*] is boldly rendered. Scarcer than nearly all other Vigo medals (with the Betts-93 a clear exception), the Betts-101 as presently offered is of special relevance to those interested in shipwreck treasure for its Latin legends which read, in part, "the American treasures of Spain intercepted." An opportunity for shipwreck enthusiasts who seek to include related medals in their cabinet. (Estimate: \$400-600)

Purchased from Downie-Lepczyk's 76th sale, September 1987, Lot 1166 with original lot ticket.

THE FLEET OF 1715

Eleven Spanish ships sank in a hurricane off the Atlantic coast of Florida, July 31, 1715

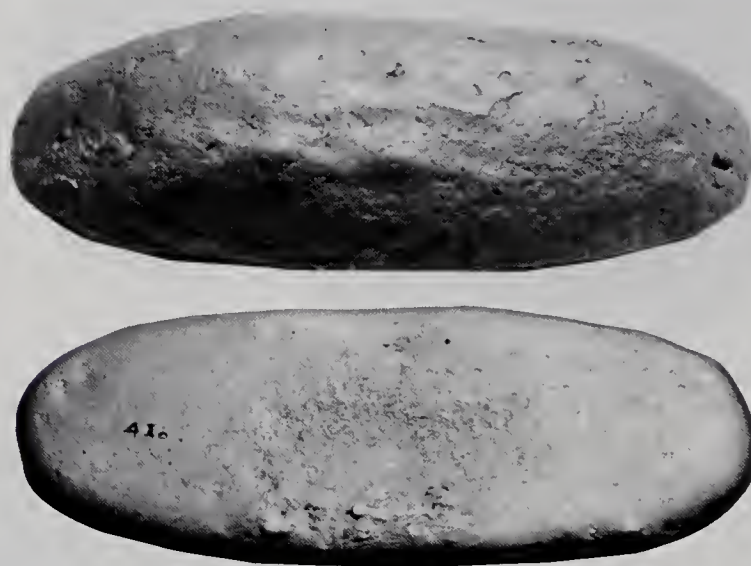
The transportation of the riches of the New World to the empires of the Old was a well-honed bureaucratic mission by the early 18th century. Ships from all the ports in Spanish America rendezvoused at Havana annually to carry the extraordinary volume of gems, coins and bullion, and other types of wealth that the nations of the Americas delivered to the Spanish Crown. During the War of the Spanish Succession, it would have been foolhardy to launch such a target as a ship under the Spanish flag known to be carrying untold riches, so the Spanish Crown waited for the unsafe wartime conditions to subside to send their valuable cargo to the mother country. When the eleven ships (accompanied by a French vessel to make an even dozen) assembled at Havana, no treasure had been transported for three years, making the Fleet of 1715 one of the richest ever. The ships left under clear skies upon smooth Caribbean seas – and six days later were engulfed in a massive hurricane along the east coast of Florida which sank eleven of the ships (the French escort survived). Salvage efforts were undertaken nearly immediately, using primarily slave labor from local Florida native tribes, and perhaps a fifth of the value was recovered by Spain. Most of the rest remained underwater until salvaged efforts were undertaken in the 1950s by Kip Wagner

and his Real Eight Company. The recovered coins were primarily silver cobs in various denominations, along with many gold cobs from the mints at Lima and Mexico City.

Further reading:

Wagner, Kip. *Pieces of Eight*. 1996. The primary salvor's story in his own words.

Incredible Gold Ingot from the Fleet of 1715



- 1574 Spain. Gold ingot from the Fleet of 1715.** 1875.6 grams, or over 60 troy ounces. 144.4 x 64.9 x 20.4 mm. Roughly 20 karat fineness, actual gold weight roughly 50 ounces. Diminutive 410 stamped on flat side roughly 22 mm from left edge, 4 and 1 are 4.0 mm tall, 0 punch is only 1.9 mm. Rich yellow gold, the immediately recognizable shade, with a nearly perfectly oblong shape. Flat top is nearly smooth to the touch but finely granular under magnification, as made, with some very light old scratches and abrasions blending in. The unfinished underside shows a neat arc that bespeaks a designed mold rather than a "splash" pour with some light inborn granularity. Offered with a Sedwick certificate. An extraordinary property, one of the largest and most impressive gold ingots in private hands from the Fleet of 1715, a piece of great bullion and historical value. Ingots such as this are an inherently temporary form and it is probable than none would exist but for shipwrecks. This example would highlight any collection of historic objects. Offered with Sedwick certificate.

(Estimate: \$25,000-32,500)

From the U.S. Customs Service sale of the former property of Thomas Ruck, June 2003. Not from the Sebring Collection.

Another Impressive Fleet of 1715 Gold Ingot



- 1575 Spain. Gold ingot from the Fleet of 1715.** 1845.3 grams, or over 59.5 troy ounces. 146.6 x 64.6 x 19.4 mm. Roughly 20 karat fineness, actual gold weight just under 50 ounces. Tiny 403 stamped on flat side approximately 18.5 mm from left edge, 4 and 3 are 4.0 mm tall, 0 punch is 1.9 mm as on above ingot. Beautiful medium yellow gold with strong lustre, a trace of white coral with a pinkish hue adhering to right edge of bar at rim. Flat top shows many raised lumps, as made, referred to on the accompanying certificate as a "knobbly" appearance. Only a few minor abrasions, reverse shows granularity so fine as to feel smooth and have a matte appearance. Perfectly oblong, a beautiful ingot. Another extraordinary gold bar which would be a highlight in any private cabinet. Offered with Sedwick certificate. (Estimate: \$25,000-32,500)

From the U.S. Customs Service sale of the former property of Thomas Ruck, June 2003. Not from the Sebring Collection.

Superb 1714 Mexico Eight Escudos



- 1576 Mexico. 1714 J 8 escudos. Mexico City mint. About Uncirculated.** 26.98 grams. A beautiful and well-struck specimen of this date and type. Bright yellow gold, even in color, frosty lustre remains with no appreciable wear or post-striking defects. Full central detail on obverse, with a crisp cross and generous portions of peripheral legends, reverse ideally defined at center with complete date, mintmark, and assayer present inside the beveled edges. A lovely example. (Estimate: \$4500-6500)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick in 1987.

Exceptional 1712 Lima Eight Escudos

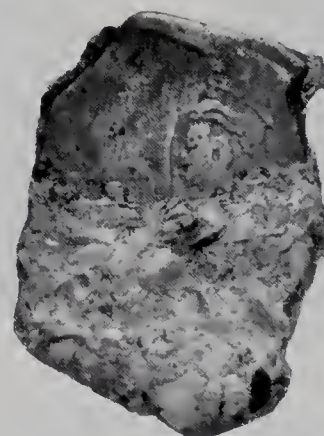


- 1577 Peru. 1712 M 8 escudos. Lima mint. Choice Extremely Fine.** 26.86 grams. A choice example with rich medium yellow gold surfaces and excellent visual appeal. Ideally centered on a nearly round planchet, two full dates clear with crisp detail throughout the "Pillars and Waves" obverse, reverse nicely rendered at center with nearly half of peripheral legends plain. A tiny planchet cleft, as made, is noted at 3:00 on the obverse, reverse surfaces a bit pebbly as often seen with gold cobs from Lima in this era. A rather exceptional specimen, chosen by Thomas Sebring as a plate coin in his book. Collectors seeking a boldly rendered Lima cob of this era would be hard-pressed to improve upon this example.

(Estimate: \$5000-7000)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick in August 1984. Plated in Sebring's Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage on page 113 and rendered in color on the front of the dust jacket.

- 1578** A complete set of silver cobs by denomination recovered from the Fleet of 1715. Each is from the Mexico City mint and grades Fine or so: ☆ 8 reales. Deep slate gray with an unusual misshapen and oblong planchet and no significant corrosion ☆ 4 reales. J assayer. Silver gray with a nearly square planchet that allows for the mintmark and assayer to both be plain. Some light roughness at peripheries ☆ 2 reales. Medium gray, some minor granularity, 2 denomination plain, a rarely encountered minor ☆ 1 real. Silver gray with light granularity and bold central detail ☆ 1/2 real. Dark gray with somewhat crystalline surfaces. The mintmark is plain, a rare circumstance, and the cross is complete. An appealing and well-matched set with rarely encountered smaller denominations. (Total: 5 pieces in custom Capital Plastics holder) (Estimate: \$250-500)



- 1579 Mexico. (ca. 1700-1715) 8 reales. Mexico City mint. As found.** 33.41 grams. A marvelous display item and evocative shipwreck coin, this Philip V 8 reales is nearly entirely encrusted in coral, shell fragments, and sediment as found off the Florida Keys among the so-called "Cabin Wreck" of the 1715 Fleet. The top of the obverse is visible, with the northeast quadrant of the cross, but the piece is otherwise entirely encrusted in white and light green colored sediments. Encrusted pieces such as this are quite rare in the marketplace, and commercial salvage efforts rarely preserve pieces such as this for the collector market. A very desirable ship-

wreck collectible. Offered with a certificate from James Vorus of Escudo, Ltd. (Estimate: \$150-225)

The "Cabin Wreck" is also known as the *Senora de la Regla*, the "capitana" of the Fleet of 1715 and the carrier of over 2.5 million pesos in silver coins and ingots.

Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd.

- 1580** A pair of Mexico City 8 reales coins, one recovered from the Fleet of 1715 and the other from the *San Jose* wreck of the Fleet of 1733: ☆ *Fleet of 1715*. 1712 J. Fine. Deep gray toning with scattered microscopically fine granularity. A bold four digit date is present, good mintmark, top half of assayer mark, bold cross and partial shield, tight square planchet, an appealing piece. Purchased from Mike Dunigan ☆ *San Jose, part of the Fleet of 1733*. (ca. 1665-1700) Carlos II. Fine. Long rectangular "barrel shaped" planchet shows good cross and partial shield, light granularity does not affect details, area of raised corrosion on cross side. From an interesting ship, constructed in New England and finally lost off Plantation Key in Florida. Offered with Sedwick certificate. A pair of desirable 8 reales cobs from these famous wrecks. (Total: 2 pieces) (Estimate: \$200-300)

- 1581** A set of four stock certificates from the Real Eight Corporation. Near Mint. An interesting association piece from Kip Wagner's firm, the corporation responsible for salvaging the Fleet of 1715. Two types represented, each depicting a vignette of a 1715 8 real coin, all dated between 1970 and 1976. Rarely encountered and quite collectible. (Total: 4 pieces) (Estimate: \$50-100)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick in 1993.

THE GUADELOUPE AND TOLOSA

Lost in a hurricane off Hispanola, August 25, 1724

In what would today be viewed as an environmental catastrophe, the *Guadeloupe* and *Tolosa* were vessels carrying cargoes of mercury, lost as they approached Hispanola on the rocky Samana coast. Few coins were among the wreckage, only those aboard with the crew, but divers on the wrecks have found an interesting array of artifacts among the wreckage of the "Quicksilver Galleons" since their rediscovery in the late 1970s.

Further reading:

Borrell, Pedro. *The Quicksilver Galleons*. 1984

- 1582** A wooden cane handle recovered from the site of the 1724 wrecks of the *Guadeloupe* and *Tolosa*. 95.4 mm long, 28.2 mm in diameter at widest point. Fine carving in geometric shapes, attractive black patina, brass ring at base where longer cane shaft was inserted. Remarkably well preserved. (Estimate: \$50-100)

THE FLEET OF 1733

Scattered and sank in a hurricane off the Florida Keys, July 14, 1733.

The 1733 "flota" of 18 treasure-laden ships, accompanied by four warships, departed Havana on July 13, the beginning of the extraordinary annual delivery of the treasures of the New World to the coffers of the Spanish Empire (and their anxious creditors). Heading north-northeast, the ships encountered a severe oncoming hurricane and separated from one another, with most ships finding their way to

one of the reefs along the upper Florida Keys. Though the ships were destroyed, once the hurricane passed over the survivors found themselves in warm, clear, shallow water and most made it to shore. The survivors were soon rescued with help from nearby Havana, and salvage operations were quickly undertaken – more than 11 million pesos in precious metals and other cargo were recovered by the Spaniards. Much of the rest lay undisturbed for over two centuries, when in 1948 a Florida diver named Art McKee found one of the ships of the Fleet of 1733 off Plantation Key in 27 feet of water. Salvage operations in modern times have found the location of most of the ships of the fleet, and their watery carcasses have yielded a great diversity of important coins: rare Pillar dollars from the first two years of that design (1732 and 1733), "recortado" transitional coins from Mexico City which were struck with modern screw presses on crude cob-like planchets, ingots of both gold and silver, thousands of interesting artifacts, and small quantity of gold coins as well.

Further reading:

Meylach, Martin and Whited, Charles. *Diving to a Flash of Gold*. 1971.

Weller, Bob. *Galleon Alley: The 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet*. 2001



- 1583** Mexico. 1732 F 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Fine. 25.95 grams. Attractive medium silver gray with no significant corrosion or erosion aside from the most minute granularity. Nearly complete cross, date complete with all four digits totally present, mintmark and assayer likewise plain though flat. A pleasing dated specimen from this year of the epochal change from cob coinage to the milled Pillar dollar. Offered with flip and certificate from the salvage company. (Estimate: \$200-250)

Very Scarce 1733 F "Recortado" 8 Reales



- 1584** Mexico. 1733 F 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Very Fine. . 25.68 grams. One of the most interesting and important types among crown coins of the Americas, marking the changeover from hammered to milled technology. Pleasing silver gray with darker gray fields providing excellent contrast. Boldly struck from circular dies on a rhomboid planchet, straight across the top, perfectly vertical at right edge of obverse, a trifle ragged at bottom edge, perfectly diagonal at left edge of obverse. A very well-preserved example of

this American klippe, struck for only two years and often encountered holed. This assayer, with Mo mintmark above on left side of shield, is considered the scarcest individual date-assayer variety of the 8 reales recortado issues and often appears on these diminutive squared planchets. A lovely and very desirable example.

(Estimate: \$500-1000)

From Coin Galleries' sale of February 1984, Lot 888 with original lot ticket.

- 1585 A four-pounder cannonball salvaged from the wreck of the *San Jose of the Fleet of 1733*.** Still half-encrusted in a gray-white conglomeration of hardened sand, sediment, and tiny shells with a portion of another cannonball adhering. The cannonball itself, where exposed, is dark with just a trace of surface rust long since arrested, and appears round and flawless. An impressive display item, measuring about 97 mm high when set upon its custom black wood stand. A marvelous artifact and association item from this historic wreck. Offered with Escudo, Ltd. Certificate of Authenticity. (Estimate: \$250-500)

Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd. in 1983.

- 1586 A pewter spoon recovered from the *El Lerri* wreck of the Fleet of 1715 off the Florida Keys.** 196.3 mm long. A large spoon of serving size, coated in cream-white encrustation with areas of the dark gray metal still visible, superbly preserved but for a tiny chip from the tip of the bowl. This wreck is described in Potter's *Treasure Diver's Guide* as being "well salvaged" after the wreck due to the "poor pickings" available to modern divers. A chance to add this rare provenance and interesting artifact to your shipwreck collection. (Estimate: \$100-200)

Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd. in May 1984.

THE INVENCIBLE

*Struck by lightning and burned in Havana harbor, Cuba,
June 30, 1741*

A fierce Spanish warship carrying 70 guns, the *Invencible's* wooden structure gave it a certain lack of invincibility when struck by lightning while anchored in fortified Havana harbor during the War of Jenkins' Ear. The coin below offered was recovered from "an unidentified wreck off Cuba" with the best candidate for the wreck being the *Invencible*, whose cargo was mostly salvaged by the Spanish soon after the fire.

- 1587 Spain.** 1726 J 1 real. Seville mint. Mint State. 3.21 grams. Silver gray with some frosty lustre remaining on dusky surfaces. No significant corrosion, extremely sharp, lustre only dulled a trifle by submersion, light wave in planchet. A fascinating example of this mainland Spanish coinage that saw active circulation in the Americas. Offered with a Sedwick certificate. (Estimate: \$125-200)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick in July 2002.

THE LEWIS ERASMUS, NOTRE DAME, AND MARQUIS D'ANTIN

Captured by British Privateers in July, 1745

The Probable Source of the Bullion for the Lima Coinage

On July 10, 1745, £800,000 of gold and silver was captured by the English privateers *Duke* and *Prince Frederick* from the ships *Lewis Erasmus*, *Notre Dame*, and *Marquis d'Antin* off the Pacific coast of South America. While numismatic tradition contends that the 1745-6 Lima coinage of England celebrates the 1743 capture of the "Manila Galleon" *Cobadonga* near the Philippines, the timing of the capture of the three vessels near the coast of Peru is much more consistent with the 1745 and 1746 dating of the Lima issue – recall that the October 1702 victory at Vigo Bay was feted on coins dated 1702 and 1703. A medal was struck to commemorate the capture of the *Lewis Erasmus*, *Notre Dame*, and *Marquis d'Antin*, Betts-381, which portrays 45 carts full of bullion arriving at the Tower of London, the location of the mint, on October 1 and 2, 1745. Undoubtedly, the great bounty of bullion from the *Cobadonga* was also made into silver and gold coins by the Tower Mint, much of which may have born the LIMA identifier. The Lima coins are among the most famous issues of 18th century Britain, struck in gold and silver and avidly collected today.

Further reading:

Betts, C. Wyllys. *American Colonial History as Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*. 1894.

Sebring, Thomas. "Commodore Anson and the Lima Coinage." *The Numismatist*, November 1985.



- 1588 Great Britain. Set of four coins from the 1745-46 "Lima" issue, including one of each denomination struck of this celebratory type. Each grades Very Fine:** ☆ 1746 crown. Lovely deep gray with traces of golden lustre inside the rims. Scattered tiny planchet fissures are noted at central obverse, present but of less consequence on the reverse, beautiful overall eye appeal, sharply struck. A beautiful example of this rarest "Lima" denomination and one-year type ☆ 1746 half crown. Silver gray with abundant lustre for this grade level, and perhaps challenging Extremely Fine. Some light hairlines, reverse die broken and swollen, choice visual appeal ☆ 1745 shilling. Deep gray with beautiful variegated cabinet toning highlighted by violet and bright blue tones. Some lus-

tre remains, excellent detail for the grade, as lovely as can be ☆
1746 sixpence. Pale silver gray with some attractive peripheral ton-
ing. A sharp piece which retains some lustre. (Total: 4 coins housed
in Capital Plastics holder) (Estimate: \$800-1000)

Rare Commodore Anson Medal in Silver

Betts-382



- 1589 1747 Lord Anson medal. Silver. Betts-382. Extremely Fine, lightly polished. 32.72 grams. Pale silver gray with some deeper gray and pale golden toning around peripheries. A trifle bright from an old polishing, very sharp, no significant flaws. A fascinating medal, struck to commemorate the successful circumnavigation of the world by Commodore George Anson in his vessel *Centurion*, a voyage highlighted by the capture of the Spanish vessel *Cobadonga* off the Philippines in June 1743 and its fantastic treasure. The obverse legends refer to the victory over the French at Cape Finisterre, Spain on May 3, 1747. A very scarce medal in silver, one of the most famous of 18th century British medals. (Estimate: \$700-1000)



- 1590 1747 Lord Anson medal. Bronze. Betts-382. About Uncirculated. 27.55 grams. Attractive chocolate brown with lively golden highlights in the reflective obverse fields. Some light hairlines from an old obverse cleaning, superb sharpness and excellent overall visual appeal. A lovely specimen of this popular and attractive medal. (Estimate: \$240-400)

THE SAN GERONIMO

Sank off the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, 1751

- 1591 A brass cross imbedded in a conglomeration of sediment from the Spanish galleon *San Geronimo*. The entire object is roughly 65 x 36 mm, with the brass cross measuring 27 x 33.5 mm. The conglomeration is brown and black with some white encrustation, some wood apparently included, the brass cross entirely visible from the back, base of upright broken off at bottom but nearly intact, original suspension loop present. A fascinating personal artifact. Offered with Sedwick certificate. (Estimate: \$100-200)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick in September 1991.

THE NUESTRA SENORA DE LA LUZ

Lost in a wind gust while anchored off Montevideo, Uruguay, July 2, 1752

A Portuguese trading vessel operating under Spanish license, the *Luz* was on its way to Spain from Buenos Aires in the summer of 1752 when it paused at Montevideo to take on a few passengers and provisions. Her cargo was over 1 million pesos worth of coins, mostly in large gold coins from the mints at Lima and Santiago, in addition to a large quantity of unregistered coins being illegally smuggled to Portugal. A sudden gust while anchored dashed the ship against the shoreline and all aboard were apparently lost. Salvage operations were undertaken soon thereafter and more than 90% of the registered cargo was said to be recovered at the time. Approximately 1,750 gold coins and 350 silver coins were found in operations in the early 1990s, in addition to 40 fascinating gold ingots and patties that were aboard the *Luz*; the Uruguayan government put this treasure up for auction in 1993. The bulk of the coins discovered were milled 4 and 8 escudos from the newly opened mint at Santiago (founded 1749) and cobs 4 and 8 escudos from the Lima mint. The silver coins recovered were nearly all from Potosi.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. Article on the *Luz*. "Treasure Fleets." *World Coin News*, March 1996.

Sotheby's New York. Auction catalogue. *The Uruguayan Treasure of the River Plate*. March 24-25, 1993.

The New York Times. Article by Nathaniel C. Marsh. "Galleon's Gold Sets Uruguay to Dreaming." June 7, 1992.

Lustrous 1750 J 8 Escudos of Santiago



- 1592 Chile. 1750 J 8 escudos. Santiago mint. Extremely Fine or better.** 27.03 grams. Highly reflective yellow gold surfaces show many small abrasions but retain good eye appeal. Short old scratch before face, some light hairlines, soft central strike as often seen on this first-year 8 escudo issue of the Santiago Mint, reverse slightly double struck with doubling most clear in peripheral legends. Some dirt adheres to legends and devices to contrasting and appealing effect. A nice example of the date or type from this important treasure. (Estimate: \$1200-1500)

From Sotheby's New York's sale of the Uruguayan Treasure of the River Plate, March 1993, Lot 676 with lot ticket. This coin was plated in the catalogue.

AN UNIDENTIFIED WRECK OFF COLOMBIA, CIRCA 1772

- 1593 Colombia. 1772 JS 1 escudo. Popayan mint. Mint State.** 3.38 grams. Nicely reflective yellow gold with abundant mint lustre. Only very light abrasions noted, tiny rim bruise at ET on obverse, a lovely and very well preserved example from this unidentified shipwreck, one of the thousands of wrecks whose identity is currently unknown but may be someday revealed through further salvage or research efforts. (Estimate: \$200-300)

EL CAZADOR

*Lost on its way from Vera Cruz, Mexico to New Orleans,
Louisiana, January 1784.*

Louisiana was Spanish territory in 1784, given to France under the terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 and actually ceded in 1769. New Orleans, founded in 1717, was a major port on the Gulf of Mexico and the seat of all business in the Louisiana Territory. *El Cazador* carried 450,000 pesos in silver as it made its way to New Orleans, money that would help stabilize a crippled economy. The heavily gunned ship never made it though, and was later found by *Mistake*, a fishing boat working the surf some 50 miles south of Louisiana in the Gulf on August 2, 1993. Later salvage efforts found thousands of silver coins, nearly all dated 1783 and showing no sign of circulation, with 8 reales being most abundant but small change coins like 1 and 2 reales also present. As a ship bound for American soil in the months after the end of the American Revolution, this wreck has become very popular with American collectors.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. "The Shipwreck That Changed History." *CoinAge*, 1997.

- 1594 Mexico. 1783 FF 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Extremely Fine.** 24.02 grams. Even silver gray with lightly granular surfaces. Sharpness essentially Mint State with only minor corrosion present, a few very minor rim flaws, all legends and design elements impeccably defined, edge device still clear. An excellent representative specimen from this popular wreck, dated the year of the Treaty of Paris and indubitably connected to early American history. Offered with salvor's certificate. (Estimate: \$100-200)

Purchased from the salvage firm, 1996.

- 1595 Mexico. 1783 FF 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Extremely Fine.** 24.69 grams. Nice silver gray with some darker mottling at left obverse periphery. Finely granular throughout with a patch of heavier roughness above the assayer initials not affecting the legends, good edge device and overall detail. Another example from this very desirable American wreck. Offered with salvor's certificate. (Estimate: \$100-200)

Purchased from the salvage firm, 1996. Not part of the Sebring Collection.

- 1596** A trio of portrait 8 reales from three different salvages, including the rarely encountered *Santa Leocadia* sunk in 1800 off Punta Saint Elena, Ecuador: ☆ *Santa Leocadia*, a frigate of 34 guns lost on November 16, 1800 while leading a group of merchant vessels to Panama. Run aground just 100 yards from the beach, 1,800,000 of the ship's 2,100,000 pesos were recovered within weeks. Today this provenance is very rare and the coins from this wreck are uniformly in rather miserable condition. Peru, 1800 IJ (?), Lima mint. Fair. Heavily eroded with lovely green encrustation on the obverse, mintmark is weak but visible, little remains of obverse. This was the finest specimen Thomas Sebring encountered, purchased from Frank Sedwick in 1994 ☆ *An unidentified wreck off Cadiz, Spain, ca. 1803*. Mexico, 1803 FT, Mexico City mint. Very Good or so, dark gray with evenly granular surfaces and significant loss of weight from seawater exposure, but all devices and legends remain plain. Purchased from Frank Sedwick in 1994 ☆ *An unidentified wreck off Europe, ca. 1809*. Mexico, 1809 TH, Mexico City mint. Very Fine, silver gray with excellent detail that suggests near Mint State sharpness when first submerged, excellent detail despite moderate granularity over both sides. Popular type with imaginary bust of Ferdinand VII. Purchased from Hispannum of Madrid in 1998. (Total: 3 coins). (Estimate: \$125-200)

THE SAN PEDRO DE ALCANTARA

*Mysteriously exploded and sank off Coche Island, Venezuela,
April 24, 1815*

A fascinating if little-known wreck which has yielded very few coins, the *San Pedro de Alcantara* was a Spanish warship of 64 guns that carried the command of a fleet sent to put down the revolutionary upheaval in the Spanish dominions of South America. It transported between 3 and 5 million pesos in gold and silver, mostly in gold *onzas* or 8 escudo coins, in addition to General Pablo Morillo, the commander. For some reason, General Morillo changed his berth from aboard the *San Pedro de Alcantara* to another ship in the fleet on April 23, 1815 – the next day the ship exploded, caught fire, and sank. When salvage efforts were launched soon thereafter, only half the treasure aboard was recovered, almost none of it gold, prompting abundant rumors that Morillo had stolen much of the golden treasure in an inside job and cover-up. This gold *onza* was found in that wreckage field of the *San Pedro de Alcantara* in recent years – apparently a piece that evaded Morillo's grasp and the recovery efforts that followed.

Further reading:

Potter, John S. *The Treasure Diver's Guide*. 1972.



1597 Peru. 1807 JP 8 escudos. Lima mint. Extremely Fine. 26.88 grams. Rich yellow gold with good lustre and a somewhat matte appearance. Some planchet flaws before face, good eye appeal with no significant abrasions. A very nice piece from this wreck and the only one ever sold at auction with this provenance.

(Estimate: \$750-900)

From Bowers and Merena Galleries' *Treasures of the World* sale, June 2002, Lot 1090 with lot ticket. A Sedwick certificate also accompanies this lot.

THE SANTO ANDRE

*Sank in rough seas off Boa Vista in the Cape Verde Islands,
July 25, 1856*

1598 Spain. (ca. 1850-55) 20 reales embedded in clump. Very Fine. A lovely display piece, with the crown-sized 20 reales embedded reverse-up upon a pile of conglomerated sediment and tiny pebbles. Flat at base, making display simple, entire reverse visible, coin exhibits dark patina but detail remains good. A desirable palm-sized artifact in as-found condition. Offered with a photographic Certificate of Authenticity.

(Estimate: \$50-150)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick.

THE GUADALUPE

Sank between the islands of Brava and Fogo in the Cape Verde Islands, 1865

A passenger ship flying the Spanish flag, the *Guadalupe* sank among the treacherous straits of the Cape Verde Islands on the west coast of Africa. The ship was on its way from Vigo, Spain to stops at Buenos Aires, Argentina and Montevideo, Uruguay and yielded Spanish gold and silver coins, generally of the 1850s and 1860s.



1599 Spain. 1864 100 reales. Madrid mint. Mint State. 8.37 grams. Fully lustrous medium yellow gold, a frosty and delightful specimen that looks essentially like it did when it boarded the *Guadalupe*. Some subtle hairlines, but the surfaces remain fresh and the visual appeal is excellent. A two year type and a lovely specimen from this wreck. Offered with a Sedwick certificate and the original salvor's flip insert.

(Estimate: \$200-300)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick in August 2003.

THE INFANTA MARIA TERESA AND THE CRISTOBAL COLON

Sank during wartime at Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898

This lot and the one that follows trace their history to the same day – the day of the Battle of Santiago Bay. In the midst of a very popular war, entered by the Americans after the *Maine* famously exploded, American forces blockaded and invaded the nearby island of Cuba. On July 1, 1898, Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" stormed San Juan Hill (an action for which Roosevelt was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, making him the only President to be so honored for his service). With the capture of San Juan Hill, the city and harbor of Santiago was indefensible, and Spanish naval commander Pascual Cervera y Topete ordered the fleet to leave the harbor – though he knew that by doing so he would run headlong into the American naval forces and be forced to surrender or be destroyed. The *Infanta Maria Teresa* went first in the single file exit, and was quickly destroyed as the American ship's guns trained on her. Two more ships were destroyed before the *Cristobal Colon* was treated in a similar manner and destroyed. The Americans lost one killed and two wounded in the battle, while the Spanish lost 327 men and 115 of their forces were injured. The surrender of Cuba was signed on July 17, two weeks after the battle. The ships were salvaged later that summer, and both specimens below show only minor evidence of submersion from their time spent in the waters of Santiago Bay.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. "Two Coins from the Battle of Santiago Bay." *The Numismatist*, January 1989.



- 1600 Spain. 1866 40 centimos. Very Fine.** 5.02 grams. Dark gray and coppery toning splashed across silver gray surfaces. While somewhat toned, this piece is uncorroded and quite clearly stayed in the saltwater for only a brief period, as all details and edge reeding are sharp and plain. The reeded edge is blackened from exposure, ostensibly, to fire. A most historic piece, accompanied by a printed manila envelope measuring 3.1 x 5.65 inches which reads:

September 1st, 1898

To whom it may concern : —

This is to certify that the enclosed coin is part of those bought by us from the U.S. Government, and which were taken from the Spanish Ship "INFANTA MARIA TERESA," destroyed near Santiago de Cuba, on July 3rd, 1898.

Bolognesi, Hartfield, & Co.

Bankers and Brokers

29 Wall St., New York

The handwritten word "Jones" is scrawled on the back in old script, perhaps the name of the good customer who received this small gift in 1898. A unique artifact of the Spanish-American War, the only one from this wreck or with a similar envelope we have ever encountered.

(Estimate: \$100-200)

Purchased at the 1986 Maryland State Numismatic Association show. Coin and envelope plated in the above cited 1989 article in The Numismatist.

- 1601 Spain. 1875 5 pesetas. Madrid mint. Extremely Fine.** 24.98 grams. Dark gray toning verges on black with some silver gray highlights. Only some very light surface corrosion between peripheral legends and rims, well-preserved and clearly salvaged after just a short time underwater, fields still smooth and glossy with a trace of underlying lustre. Accompanied with a leather box with gilt lettering on the lid reading: "Recovered From / Wreck of Cristobal Colon / After Destruction / BY OUR WAR SHIPS / July 3d 1898 / Off Santiago / Presented By / E.S. MINOR." A gentleman named E.S. Minor was elected to Congress from Wisconsin in 1898, and this may be the same fellow. A very interesting gift-souvenir from the Battle of Santiago Bay, perhaps awarded by a Congressman-to-be, and one of the most interesting Spanish-American War items we have encountered. (Total: 1 coin, 1 box)

(Estimate: \$125-250)

From William Doyle Galleries' sale of the Loye Lander Collection, December 1983, Lot 103. Coin and box plated in the above cited 1989 article in The Numismatist.

DUTCH WRECKS

PIET HEYN'S HOLLANDIA

Sank in battle in the Bay of All Saints, Brazil, March 1627

As noted above in reference to the Lucayan Beach Wreck, Piet Heyn was a Dutch sea captain whose exploits on the high seas made him a national hero in Holland. Heyn was charged with capturing the enemy Spanish treasure fleet in the Caribbean in 1626, and he had the responsibility to keep the allied Spanish and Portuguese navies on their toes. When Heyn discovered the ships from Spain and Portugal in the Bay of All Saints at the Portuguese colony of Brazil in March, 1627, he engaged them in battle. Heyn's ship led the fleet into the Bay and took heavy cannonade fire and sank, but the injured Heyn escaped to fight another day. He had the last laugh the next year when he captured the Spanish fleet of 1628. Heyn's *Hollandia*, not to be confused with a Dutch East Indiaman of the same name, was salvaged in 1981 by Robert Marx and yielded primarily large Dutch silver coins called ducats, in addition to a host of artifacts.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. 1986.



- 1602 Netherlands. Overijssel. 1617 lion daalder. Dav-4860. Fine.** 26.72 grams. Mottled silver gray with darker gray toning in the fields. A sharp and attractive specimen little affected by seawater corrosion, some minor abrasions and marks, a few small areas of soft strike but mostly very bold. An exceptionally historic provenance from one of the great New World battles of the 17th century. Offered with a Xerox Certificate of Origin. (Estimate: \$150-250)

Purchased from James Vorns/Escondo Ltd. Earlier from Christie's Amsterdam sale of March, 1983.



- 1603 **Netherlands. Utrecht. 1617 lion daalder. Dav-4860. Choice Very Fine.** 27.01 grams. Lovely dark gray with exceptional surface quality, smooth and uncorroded, apparently well protected from saltwater while submerged. Free of marks and abrasions, an exceptionally choice specimen with a bold strike and nearly complete legends. Probably among the very finest recovered from this wreck. (Estimate: \$175-250)

Purchased from Bob White at the 1991 ANA Convention. Earlier from Christie's Amsterdam sale of March 1983, Lot 515.

THE CAMPEN

*Run aground on Needles Rocks, Isle of Wight, England,
October, 1627*

A Dutch East Indiaman only a few days into its voyage, the *Campen* and its kindred vessels in the Dutch East India company fleet found itself in a heavy storm near the treacherous cliffs and rocks off the Isle of Wight. While the other vessels passed through this dangerous straight in a gale, the *Campen* was a total loss – though miraculously its crew of 150 all survived. Most of the silver coins intended for trade in the East Indies were salvaged soon after the wreck, but at least two chests were never accounted for. Most coins found among the wreckage in modern times are the Dutch “lion daalders” which were a dominant trade coin throughout the 17th century.



- 1604 **Netherlands. Zeeland. 1616 lion daalder. Dav-4872. Fine.** 26.49 grams. Attractive light silver gray with light granularity on the right side of the obverse distinguished by a straight division from a protected area of unaffected obverse surfaces on the left side of the obverse. Reverse shows only the most inconsequential granularity though several inborn planchet voids are noted, especially at center. Excellent detail with full legends and date, only a couple light abrasions. A scarce provenance and a fascinating representative of this important 17th century trade coin. (Estimate: \$150-200)

THE BATAVIA

Run aground on a reef off Western Australia, June 4, 1629

“One of the most fascinating shipwreck stories of all time is the tragic saga of the *Batavia*,” is the way Thomas Sebring began his Heath Literary Award-winning article “A Taler and a Tale of Horror,” the most complete discussion of the *Batavia* ever written. She was a Dutch East Indiaman, bound for the Indies on a long voyage that began on October 29, 1628. She carried a cargo of coins to purchase goods in modern Indonesia, but more importantly the *Batavia* carried Francisco Pelsaert, a high-ranking official in the Dutch East India Company. A conspiracy hatched among the crew, eventually including the captain, to mutiny, take the ship, and embark on the pirate’s life with the 600-ton ship. The only thing that got in the way of the plan was a reef. Those aboard were able to make it to nearby islands after the *Batavia* ran aground, but the conspirators killed many of the survivors so that their secret plan would not be revealed, and those that remained divided and fought each other until their eventual rescue nearly a year after the *Batavia* first left Holland. The mutineers were hanged, and the treasure was salvaged, but two chests of silver coins remained to be discovered in 1963. Protected by Australian treasure-trove law, the wreck was carefully salvaged under the supervision of the Western Australian Museum, who also owned all legally excavated coins from the wreck. When the below-offered coin appeared in a 1979 auction, Sebring was able to identify its mysterious provenance as the *Batavia* and allowed the Western Australian Museum to study the specimen in an attempt to “plug the leak” in the wreck’s salvage. Sebring was permitted to keep his coin and was sent a letter confirming its provenance, making this coin the only officially collectible specimen from this infamous and notable wreck.

Further reading:

Drake-Brockman, Henrietta. *Voyage to Disaster – The Batavia Mutiny*. 1995.

Sebring, Thomas. “A Taler and a Tale of Horror.” *The Numismatist*, July 1982.

Landmark 1624 Thaler from the *Batavia*

The Only Specimen With Official Provenance Outside Australia



- 1605 **Germany, Brunswick-Lüneberg. 1624 thaler. Dav-6443. Choice Very Fine.** 28.52 grams. Attractive mottled dark gray with silvery highlights on good quality surfaces. Almost entirely unaf-

fectured by saltwater corrosion, with only very minor surface roughness at extreme peripheries, on edge, and in small patches in front of Christian's ruff and to the left of the reverse arms. Full legends and excellent detail with only minor flatness in areas, tiny mint clip at 10:00 on obverse, a few sparse hairlines from initial salvage. Most of the coins salvaged from the *Batavia* were German States issues dated as late as 1624, and several other Brunswick-Lüneburg thalers of this issue were among the coins salvaged. An attractive coin of great historical and numismatic importance. Offered with a letter from the Western Australian Museum confirming the provenance as coming from the *Batavia*. (Estimate: \$2000-2500)

From *Coin Galleries'* sale of March 1979, Lot 1451 with lot ticket. Plated in *Sebring's* above cited article and in *Treasure Tales*.

THE VERGULDE DRAECK

*Ripped apart by a reef off the western coast of Australia,
April 28, 1656*

Yet another lost Dutch East Indiaman, the "Gilt Dragon" or *Vergulde Draeck* was on its way to the Indies with a cargo including thousands of silver coins, mostly Mexican cobs, and a load of elephant tusks it took on at a stop in Africa when it found an uncharted reef three miles from mainland Australia. Most of those aboard died in the days after the ship went down – the skeletal remains of one was found next to his chest of silver coins on shore in 1931. The wreck was rediscovered in 1963 when a spear fisherman found some unlikely things in the water: a yellow brick and an elephant tusk. The Western Australian Museum supervised the recovery of the coins and artifacts.



- 1606 Mexico. 1654 P 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Choice Very Fine.** 25.87 grams. Even dark gray toning with very nice eye appeal. Only the lightest traces of seawater corrosion, as pleasing generally as a land find. Bold cross with only a few letters of obverse legends present on the oval shaped planchet, reverse shows an exceptionally crisp four-digit date, nicely defined mint mark and partially defined assayer mark. A very nice specimen. Offered with a certificate from the Western Australian Museum.

(Estimate: \$250-350)

From *Superior's* sale of the F.E. Wolfson Collection, June 1975, Lot 1569 with original lot ticket.

THE HUIS TE KRAAIESTEIN

*Hung up on rocks off the coast off Oudekraal, South Africa,
May 26, 1698*

Further reading:

Burman, Jose. *Strange Shipwrecks of the Southern Seas*. 1968.

- 1607 Mexico.** (circa 1665-1698) 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Very Good. 22.44 grams. Dark gray with some shallow black scale at reverse periphery and olive encrustation within the reverse devices. Struck on a long rectangular planchet typical of Mexican 8 reales from this era, shield and cross still bold, surfaces somewhat eroded but details remain clear. A rarely encountered coin from this early South African wreck, the oldest Dutch wreck off South Africa, one of only about 1,000 coins recovered. (Estimate: \$100-175)

Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd.

THE MEERESTEIJN

*Broken up on the rocks of Jutten Island, South Africa,
April 3, 1702*

On its way to Batavia from Holland, the *Meeresteijn* was about to make landfall in South Africa for a much needed stopover when its captain attempted a disastrous shortcut around Jutten Island. Rocks were hit, the ship suffered heavy damage, and soon thereafter she sank quickly. The salvage was not terribly successful at the time, but 25 years later the Dutch brought in the salvor of the *Slot ter Hooge*, John Lethbridge, to attempt to recover the treasure of the *Meeresteijn* – but despite his expertise he brought up nothing. In 1971, divers noticed the cannon of the vessel and soon thereafter found silver coins on the reef, some badly damaged while others survived in splendid condition. Most of the coins recovered were Dutch ducats like that offered below.



- 1608 Spanish Netherlands. Brabant. 1668 ducaton. Dav-4475. Very Fine.** Spanish Netherlands. Brabant. 1668 ducaton. Dav-4475. Very Fine. (Estimate: \$100-150)

THE DELIEFDE

*Sank on the rocks of the Shetland Islands in a storm,
October 7, 1711*

The path from Holland, into the North Sea, around the top of the British Isles, into the North Atlantic is a treacherous one from start to finish, and it is not surprising that so many Dutch ships met their fate in these waters. The *DeLiefde* (The Love) carried 300 sailors on this voyage; only one survived the ship's violent dashing against the rocky outcroppings of Mioness Island in the desolate Shetlands. The wreck was well-salvaged at the time by locals who claimed thousands of silver coins from the sea, but then lay undisturbed until 1965 when salvage efforts continued. The first gold coins were found soon thereafter, nearly all Mint State ducats dated 1711, while a cargo of gold ingots still remains lost. An entire wooden chest of 3,300 silver coins was recovered during modern salvages, with most of the silver coins being large ducats from the provinces of the Netherlands.



- 1609 Netherlands. Utrecht. 1711 ducat. Mint State.** 3.44 grams. Bright yellow gold with reflective and frosty lustre on both sides. Some light reverse granularity as often seen, an extremely bold strike with fully defined obverse details, only minor waviness in flan and some inconsequential abrasions. A superb specimen which today closely resembles how it looked when the *DeLiefde* was lost. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$350-500)
Purchased from Richard Ponterio in September 1992.

THE SLOT TER HOOGE

*Dashed on the rocks off Porto Santo, Madeira Islands,
November 1724*

Named for a town in Belgium, the *Slot Ter Hooge* was a trading ship of the Dutch East India Company or VOC. She embarked for Batavia from the Netherlands on November 19, 1724, carrying a load of silver bullion (some 15 chests of large ingots) and coins, primarily Spanish 8 reales and Dutch ducats, each a staple coin in early 18th century world trade. On a southerly voyage that would take the ship around the Cape of Good Hope at South Africa, the *Slot Ter Hooge* found itself amidst a substantial storm whose winds pushed her closer and closer to the Madeira Islands off the coast of Portugal, until captain Stephen Boughoute could no longer keep her from the rocks just off the coast. She found the outcroppings near midnight, broke up and sank quickly, losing 221 of her 254 aboard. A VOC contractor and diving pioneer named John Lethbridge was brought in to salvage the valuable cargo, using his newly invented diving bell. Lethbridge described how he utilized this invention in 1749, saying "I lie straight upon my breast, all the time I am in the engine, which hath many times been more than 6 hours, being, frequently, refreshed upon the surfaces by a pair of bellows." His contraption allowed for the vast majority of the treasure to be salvaged – he left behind only about 250 of the 1,500 silver bars originally shipped. In 1975, serendipity smiled on salvor Robert Stenuit, in the form of an engraved mug that belonged to Lethbridge, showing the precise location of the *Slot Ter Hooge* wreck. Stenuit was able to recover more of the cargo, including an entire wooden crate of silver ingots and many coins.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. 1986.

Stenuit, Robert. Article. "The Treasure of Porto Santo." *National Geographic*, August 1975.



- 1610 Spanish Netherlands. Brabant. 1637 ducaton. Dav-4457. Very Fine.** 31.24 grams. Pleasing even silver gray. Microscopically granular but not heavily corroded, excellent eye appeal, some flatness of strike around peripheries but legend is nearly complete. A very nice looking survivor from this wreck, whose wreckage was apparently protected from bad water-action erosion. An interesting and desirable provenance from a famous diver. Offered with a salvor's "certificate of origin." (Estimate: \$175-250)
Purchased from Frank Sedwick. Illustrated on the dust jacket of Sebring's Treasure Tales.

THE AKERENDAM

Sank in a storm off Runde, Norway on March 7, 1725

A total loss that was the resting place of all 200 of her crew, the *Akerendam* was bound on the route around the northern end of the British Isles on her way, eventually, to the Spice Islands of modern Indonesia, when she was caught in a storm and sank in heavy seas. Much of the treasure she carried washed up in intact chests on the North Sea coast of Norway soon after the wreck, while the rest remained submerged until the 1970s, when three amateurs working alone found 57,000 coins in a little over a week! More than half of these were tiny dime-sized 2 stuiver coins, testament to their attention to detail, while 7,000 were gold ducats, almost all dated 1724. Large silver ducats were also located in numbers.

Further reading:

Ronning, Bjorn. *Akerendam – The Story of the Runde Treasure*. 1979.



- 1611 Netherlands. Utrecht. 1724 ducat. Mint State.** 3.49 grams. A pleasing example of an issue that is apparently only known as salvaged specimens from the present wreck. Frosty yellow gold with excellent lustre, smooth on the obverse with some very minor reverse granularity, bold strike with excellent detail in standing figure even at typically flat head, light clip above 3:00 on obverse, only minor abrasions. Finer than typically encountered in terms of strike and eye appeal, an excellent example. (Estimate: \$350-500)

- 1612 Norway.** 1997 medal commemorating the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the *Akerendam* treasure, composed of silver taken from the wreck. Gem Proof. 16.6 grams. Brilliant and deeply reflective with a depiction of a 1724 ducat on the obverse and a Dutch shilling of the period on the reverse. Struck at the Konigsberg Mint of Norway. Offered with original box and certificate of issue. (Estimate: \$50-100)

- 1613** A trio of silver coins from Dutch wrecks, representing the 1653 *Lastdrager*, the 1711 *DeLiefde*, and the 1725 *Akerendam*: ☆ *Lastdrager*, a Dutch East Indiaman lost in 1653 in the Shetland Islands. Netherlands. Zwolle. (1600-12) arendschelling. Very Fine or so. Dark gray, some softness of strike, only faint granularity ☆ *DeLiefde*. Netherlands. Utrecht. 1711 ducaton. Very Fine. Dark gray with light roughness in areas, faint granularity in others, near Mint State sharpness and no serious erosion, an attractive example struck the year the ship went down ☆ *Akerendam*. Netherlands. Holland. 1724 2 stuivers. Mint State. Silver gray with nearly intact lustre, mottled toning, no corrosion, a rather miraculous coin in terms of condition, illustrated on the dust jacket of Sebring's *Treasure Tales*. A lovely little coin. (Total: 3 pieces) (Estimate: \$200-300)

THE VLIEGENTHART

Run aground on a sandbar and sank in the North Sea off Holland, February 3, 1735

Instead of a massive storm blowing up to sink the *Vliegenthart* and its traveling companion and fellow Dutch East Indiaman *Anna Catharina*, all that was required to sink these two laden vessels was a little incompetence. Though piloted from the southern Dutch city of Rammekens by the craft *Mercurius*, both ships found their way into the sandbars that make navigating the Schelder off the coast of Holland treacherous in the first place, apparently the fault of poor piloting. The *Vliegenthart* was helpless once it slipped into deeper water and fell beneath the heavy waves of the North Sea. Not only was the entire treasure of the two ships lost, including more than 30,000 Mexican 8 reales and a similar number of Dutch gold ducats, but all 461 aboard died. Early salvage efforts, hoping to recover the fortune in silver and gold that was intended for trade in the East Indies, were unsuccessful – the Englishman hired to salvage the ships by the VOC recovered exactly four coins. In 1979, a unique collaborative effort between the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and a partnership of commercial divers located the *Vliegenthart* and recovered much of the treasure and artifacts that were once aboard, despite treacherous conditions in this part of the North Sea. The 1729 ducats aboard were unknown before the recovery of the ship's treasures, and today all known examples of this date come from the *Vliegenthart* wreck.

Further reading:

Levie, John. Pamphlet. *The Sunken Treasures of a Dutch East Indiaman*. 1990.



- 1614 Netherlands. Utrecht. 1729 ducat. Mint State** 3.48 grams. Delightful frosty lustre on bright yellow gold surfaces. Remarkably free of abrasions, an unusual circumstance, and full of eye appeal. Mint clip at top of obverse, nice strike, no severe waviness or granularity. A premium example of this vital trade coin whose journey was a lot shorter than those found on the *Akerendam* and the *DeLiefde* when they were lost. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$350-500)



- 1615 Mexico. 1732 (F) 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Fine.** 26.11 grams. Pleasing silver gray on a nearly square planchet, a shallow patch of encrustation above reverse shield, good date with 1 weak

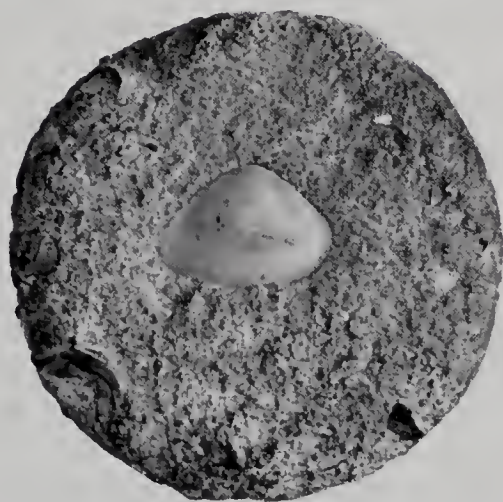
and 732 exceptionally bold, cross nearly full, excellent visual appeal. Scarce with such a full date, this year is important as the first year of the Pillar coinage and the last year of cobs at Mexico City, though the transitional "recortado" pieces would be struck through 1734. An interesting piece from this wreck, one better known for the Dutch coins on board than the Spanish-American silver found in its wreckage. Offered with a Xerox "Certificate of Origin."

(Estimate: \$175-275)

Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd.



- 1616 Netherlands. Overijssel. 1734 ducaton. Dav-1829. Mint State.** 32.42 grams. Pleasing pewter and silver gray, mottled and attractive. Extremely sharp, some subtle lustre remains, surfaces show very fine seawater granularity but no corrosion, a well preserved and handsome specimen of this large and impressive trade coin. These pieces were apparently smuggled aboard the *Vlieghhart*, as export of the "coin of the realm" to the East Indies was forbidden at that time. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$225-350)



- 1617 Netherlands. An entirely encrusted and as-found silver ducaton of indeterminate date and mint, known as a "biscuit."** 57.89 grams. Dark gray to black encrustation of even texture, with several small bits of shells and one intact shell adhering, perfectly round and a tactile delight. This Dutch "rider" is in the precise state as when discovered on the ocean floor by the divers on the *Vlieghhart* wreck site, identifiable as a Dutch ducaton and not a Mexican 8 reales by its size. Such "as-found" coins are highly desirable and very rare in the marketplace. An unusual opportunity. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$100-200)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick.

THE VIS

Sank at Green Point, South Africa, 1740

- 1618 Netherlands. Overijssel. 1739 ducaton. Dav-1830. Choice Extremely Fine.** 32.13 grams. Attractive deep gray fields with traces of silvery lustre remaining in the fields. Technically very close to Mint State, some flatness of strike at base of obverse and typical location below date on reverse, some very light surface granularity in areas. A very nice example with an unusual provenance.

(Estimate: \$100-175)

From Ponterio's sale of March 1996, Lot 697 with original lot ticket.

THE HOLLANDIA

Hit upon the rocks of the Scilly Isles in the English Channel, July 3, 1743

In times of peace, Dutch East Indiamen were free to navigate the English Channel, but on the *Hollandia's* maiden voyage her captain took her too close to the rocks of the Scilly Isles and was never able to recover. It took all night of July 3, 1743 for the ship to break up entirely; no one survived of the nearly 300 aboard. No salvage was possible at the time despite the great treasure on board the 700-ton ship. In 1972, salvor Rex Cowan found the ship and undertook recovering her treasures, which included tens of thousands of silver coins, mostly Mexican pillar dollars and Dutch ducats.

- 1619 Mexico. 1740 MF 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Very Fine.** 26.63 grams. Lovely slate gray with splashes of darker toning. Free of corrosion but for some very faint granularity, all devices and legends intact, some minor nicks and abrasions, light hairlines in areas, good overall eye appeal and finer sharpness than the grade indicated. A very appealing example from this famous wreck. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$150-225)

THE REYGERSDAHL

Smashed during a storm off Cape Town, South Africa, October 26, 1747

One of the most famous Dutch East India company ships ever lost, the *Reygersdahl* yielded thousands of Pillar dollars that were salvaged beginning in 1979. Originally carrying nearly 30,000 8 reales on its way from Amsterdam to the Dutch East Indies, the *Reygersdahl* was four months into its voyage when she dashed against a reef off South Africa and lost all but 17 of the 297 men aboard. No salvage was attempted at the time, though much of the treasure washed up on shore in the weeks after the storm, and so it remained to be discovered by Arthur Ridge and Jimmy Rawe. Many *Reygersdahl* coins are badly eroded, though some survived in superb condition thanks to the large conglomerates that protected many of the coins within.

Further reading:

Turner, Malcolm. *Shipwrecks and Salvage in South Africa*. 1999.

Superior Galleries. Auction catalogue. *Coins of the Reygersdahl Shipwreck*. June 1992.



- 1620 Mexico. 1734 MF 4 reales. Mexico City mint. Very Fine.** 12.76 grams. Deep pewter gray with finely granular surfaces. All details, including edge device, remain sharp, boldly struck even at centers, no flaws except for the seawater surfaces. A lovely example, far finer than each of the three lots of 4 real coins from the *Reygersdahl* offered in the June 2002 Bowers and Merena sale. 1734 is the first collectible year of Pillar 4 reales, as 1732 and 1733 are both great rarities in decent condition. A scarce and well-preserved coin. (Estimate: \$200-300)

From Ponterio's 113th sale, Lot 334 with original lot ticket.



- 1621 Mexico. 1743 MF 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Choice Extremely Fine.** 26.73 grams. A superb specimen, far finer than typical examples recovered from this wreck. Deep gray with silvery highlights, a trace of darker surface patch clinging to devices and legends, some inconsequential roughness noted at the base of the shield. Traces of lustre remain among the reverse periphery, the edge is positively unaffected by seawater exposure. Eight reales from the *Reygersdahl* are scarce in this condition; indeed, this piece is also desirable as a type coin. (Estimate: \$200-275)

THE DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN BREDENHOF

Sank off Mozambique on June 6, 1753

One of the last of the great Dutch ships to sink, the *Bredenhof* plied the waters of the Indian Ocean under the VOC flag of the Dutch East India Company, like the *Meersteijn* and *Hollandia* among many others. It was a fairly new ship, built in 1746, and had more than 200 men on board. After rounding the Cape of Good Hope, where it stopped to resupply and take on more goods for delivery in the East Indies, the *Bredenhof* continued its trip to Ceylon and Bengal through the Mozambique Channel, where it became ensnarled on a reef and broke apart. On board were hundreds of large silver ingots marked with the VOC seal, raw bullion to be struck into coins in the Dutch possessions of India. A number of gold ducats were also on the manifest in addition to thousands of tiny copper small change coins called duits. When the ship foundered, the men threw the heavy boxes of silver bullion overboard into the clear water to make salvage easier,

escaped the wreckage and made their way to shore, taking the bags of gold coins with them. A treacherous trip to the settled part of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique followed, with half the men dying on the way. The salvage efforts by the Dutch were unsuccessful, and the silver bullion and groups of copper duits remained in the Channel until located in 1986. Many of these small coppers were recovered, some in splendid condition, and a small number were left in the form of as-found "clumps" such as the one offered below.

Further reading:

Christie's Amsterdam. Auction Catalogue. *The Bredenhof Bullion*. December 4, 1986.

Exciting Copper Coin Clump from the *Bredenhof*



- 1622 Dutch East Indies. Clump containing approximately 70 Dutch East India Company duits. Zeeland mint. Extremely Fine.** 266.8 grams. 113 x 56 x 24 mm. An impressive artifact and very rare as-found conglomerate from the wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Bredenhof*. Mottled dark green, lime green, and black encrustation holds together the scattered small copper coins that were perhaps stored in a bag upon the loss of the ship. The coins themselves are largely exposed on the top of the artifact and protected on the bottom, mottled brown and dark orange with a thin coat of protective lacquer creating some gloss. Two exposed coins show complete 1752 dates, others show portions and many have their reverses exposed. A marvelous fist-sized artifact from this East Indiaman, far more impressive and many times rarer than a single copper coin from the wreck and nowhere near as elusive (and expensive) as one of the massive silver ingots recovered from this wreck. An eye-catching display item and very rare numismatic artifact from the days of the Indian trade and the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie. Offered with certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$350-500)

BRITISH WRECKS

- 1623** A trio of Mexican coins from three British wrecks – the 1618 “Rill Cove” Wreck, the 1810 *Roberts* sank off Vero Beach, Florida, and the 1871 S.S. *Crescent City*: ☆ The “Rill Cove” wreck, sank in 1618 off Cornwall, England. Mexico, Philip III 8 reales, ca. 1598-1618, F assayer. Fine or better, dark gray toning, moderate granularity over both sides, clear assayer and mintmark, bold shield and cross, better preserved than many from this wreck. Offered with salvor’s certificate of authenticity ☆ The *Roberts*, sank in 1810 off Vero Beach, Florida during a hurricane. Mexico, 1809 TH 8 reales, Mexico City mint. Essentially Mint State, silver gray with much remaining lustre, light hairlines from a gentle cleaning, recovered from a beach near the wreck site of the *Roberts*, a rare and desirable provenance as this wreck was never salvaged and the few hundred coins from this site are all beach finds. Offered with a Sedwick certificate ☆ S.S. *Crescent City*, a steamship sank in 1871 off Cork, Ireland. Mexico, 1870 peso, Zacatecas mint. Extremely Fine, mottled golden gray toning, left side of obverse shows shallow roughness, reverse evenly granular on left side, nicely detailed overall. Purchased from Format Coins of Birmingham, England. A fascinating trio, spanning over 150 years of British maritime history. (Total: 3 pieces) (Estimate: \$200-300)

THE H.M.S. JOANNA

Sank off Cape Agulhas, South Africa, June 8, 1682

- 1624** Mexico. (1665-1682) 8 reales. Mexico City mint. Very Fine. 24.03 grams. Pale silver gray with a splash of darker toning at one end of the obverse. Smooth and attractive, surfaces matte in appearance from submersion but not harshly eroded, struck on a tight planchet with denomination and mintmark flatly struck but visible, centers bold. Finer than most coins from this wreck, mostly 4 and 8 reales of Carlos II as seen here. (Estimate: \$100-175)

Purchased from James Vorns/Escondo Ltd. Earlier from Ponterio’s 13th sale, Lot 332 with original lot ticket.

THE H.M.S. ASSOCIATION

Dashed on the rocks of the Scilly Isles in the English Channel, October 22, 1707

In a case of unfortunate and imprecise navigation, the British warship *Association* was crushed against the rocks of the Scilly Isles with two other British warships, with a staggering loss of human life – of the 1,400 sailors on the three ships, only one survived. The *Association* carried 680 of them, in addition to a treasure in gold and silver coins that was captured from the French at sea. Salvage efforts at the time were unsuccessful, but a recreational dive by members of the British Navy found the ship again in 1964 by happenstance. The main cache of coins was found in 1973, when over 8,000 silver coins were discovered, an interesting mix of English and Spanish pieces with an emphasis on British crowns and Spanish colonial cobs.

- 1625** Great Britain. 1664 crown. Very Fine. 27.87 grams. Silver gray with splashes of darker toning, a trifle bright from a post-salvage cleaning. Many tiny fine corrosion pits but no serious loss of de-

tail, good visual appeal remains, fully detailed edge device. A pleasing Charles II crown from this early British wreck. Offered with salvor’s certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$100-175)

From Ponterio’s 21st sale Lot 147.

- 1626** Great Britain. A pair of crowns from the *Association*, both graded Fine. ☆ Charles II. 1670. Silver gray, some brightness from post-salvage cleaning, many light fissures and shallow pits from seawater exposure but good detail remains, edge device nearly complete ☆ William III. 1696. Technically better than Very Fine with excellent detail, finely granular pale silver gray throughout, some erosion on high points, edge device intact, a very sharp specimen. (Estimate: \$200-300)

The first, purchased from Ponterio’s 21st sale, Lot 147; the second, purchased from Format Coins of Birmingham, England.



- 1627** Great Britain. 1695 crown. Nice Very Fine. 28.50 grams. Attractive medium silver gray with some darker toning especially around reverse legends. A nicely preserved and well detailed piece, evenly granular on both sides but not heavily eroded. A few tiny rim nicks and light abrasions are not of serious consequence. This wreck yielded mostly English crowns, but this one of William III is better preserved than the vast majority of those which appeared on the marketplace. Offered with salvor’s certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$250-350)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick.



- 1628** Great Britain. 1696 shilling. Extremely Fine. 5.74 grains. An unusual denomination from this famous wreck. Nice deep pewter gray with silver gray highlights. Smooth and attractive, all but unaffected by seawater corrosion, some very faint hairlines and a few tiny nicks, a lovely coin in all regards. *Association* coins are rarely provenanced to the original 1974 W.H. Lane sale, and shillings from the wreck are elusive. A prize for an advanced shipwreck collector. Offered with salvor’s certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$200-300)

From the W.H. Lane sale of September 1974, Lot 759 with original lot ticket.

- 1629** A two-coin clump from the *Association*, including a 1692 Potosi 8 reales and a 1696 British shilling. Now separated but clearly once joined from toning patterns and impressions in the sediment. The 96 of the date and DEL GRATIA are exposed on the William III

shilling, otherwise encrusted in pleasing cream and rust colored sediment and tiny pebbles. The main obverse two-digit date is plain on the cob 8 reales, that side once on the underside of this clump, fairly rough in shades of silver gray and black. Uncleaned clumps like this are unusual and desirable for their “as-found” state. This one joins two of the important types of coins found on this wreck into a single interesting collectible. Offered with salvor’s certificate. (Estimate: \$100-200)

Purchased from Frank Sedwick.

THE H.M.S. FEVERSHAM

Wrecked in a violent storm off Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, October 7, 1711

One of the most interesting and important wrecks for American numismatists, the *Feversham* left New York City in September 1711 after taking on a quantity of cash from the British treasury office in town for the purpose of purchasing supplies. When it was salvaged in the 1980s, the ship provided students of American colonial coinage with a time capsule of the circulating medium of New York in 1711 – a mix of predominately Spanish coins with an unexpected quantity of Massachusetts silver coins, much of it cut to make small change. The *Feversham* had been dispatched to Canada to assist with the war against the French underway at the time, though her orders to head to Quebec were canceled at the last minute, a message that never got to the doomed ship. 100 of the 149 on board perished in the cold waters off Nova Scotia in a treacherous neighborhood near the final resting place of *Le Chameau* and *Le Auguste* in the decades that followed. The continuing salvage operations have located many small denomination Spanish cobs, and the Massachusetts silver coins found include a very rare NE shilling, Willow Tree types, and less scarce Oak and Pine Tree coins.

Further reading:
Christie’s. Auction catalogue. *Coins from the Wreck of the HMS Feversham*. February 7, 1989.
Kraljevich, John. “The Early Coins of New York.” *The Numismatist*, July 2002.

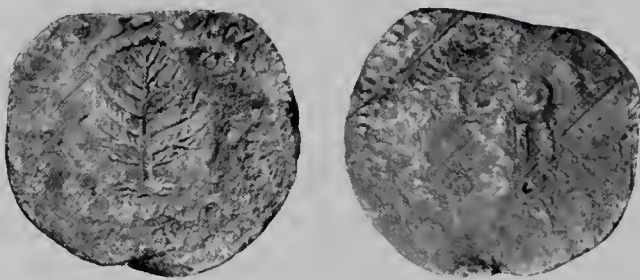
**Finely Preserved Oak Tree Shilling
Plucked from Circulation in New York City in 1711**



1630 Massachusetts Bay Colony. 1652 Oak Tree shilling. Noe-10. Very Fine. 4.43 grams. Dark brown-black patina in the fields contrasts with silver high points to attractive effect. The “ghost tree,” typical of this variety, is only barely apparent as often seen on non-salvaged specimens of Noe-10, full peripheral legends, some light raised encrustation at peripheries, especially on reverse. A most attractive and ideally preserved specimen showing only light hairlines and no heavy erosive effects of either salt or friction

as often seen on the silver coins from the *Feversham*—many of the Massachusetts silver coins and the Spanish cobs are nearly eroded into oblivion but this example has full clean edges and retains all its natural detail. Any specimen of Oak Tree Massachusetts silver is highly desirable to collectors, but pieces with the *Feversham* provenance take on special importance as coins that were struck in colonial Boston and still circulated in early 18th century New York before meeting a watery resting place. The present specimen ranks among some of the very best preserved and most intact shillings recovered from this wreck. (Estimate: \$750-1500)

From Stack’s sale of January 1999, Lot 12.



1631 Massachusetts Bay Colony. 1652 Pine Tree shilling. Noe-10. Very Good or so. 3.53 grams. Mottled dark gray with some lighter gray highlights. Good central tree detail, date and denomination plain, some letters of obverse legends apparent, surfaces evenly rough but not so much so as to swallow all detail. Some parallel diagonal scrapes across reverse blend into patina, some obverse hairlines remain from when encrustation was removed, the eye appeal remains decent despite the effects of the sea. Straight clip across top of obverse probably meant that this was not current as a shilling when circulating in New York in 1711, though the precise weight (and, thus, value) at the time is impossible to know after the effects of seawater corrosion—it may have been worth 10d or so. A most acceptable specimen of the scarce Massachusetts coinage found aboard the *Feversham*, an elusive coin in today’s marketplace and worthy of placement in a shipwreck or colonial coin collection. (Estimate: \$450-600)

From Stack’s sale of January 1999, Lot 25 with lot ticket.

THE DODINGTON

Wrecked off Bird Island near Port Elizabeth, South Africa, July 17, 1755

Bound for India at the outbreak of the Seven Years War, with 200 soldiers and the future conqueror of French India, Robert Clive, aboard, the *Dodington* was nearly around the Cape of Good Hope when it encountered trouble in a storm while near the coast of South Africa. A massive cargo of bullion was also below decks to fund the war effort – 30,731 ounces of gold and silver coins. The ship ran aground in the middle of the night and was a total loss in less than 20 minutes. Only 23 of the 270 passengers and crew on the *Dodington* survived, but those that survived were shipwrecked on Bird Island for seven months until they constructed a new boat and found their way back to civilization. Clive personally lost £33,000 in gold in the wreckage. The ship was located in 1977, but few coins from the wreck have ever made it into the marketplace.

Further reading:
Allen, Geoffrey and David Allen. *Clive’s Lost Treasure*. 1978.

Attractive 1745 "Joe" From the *Dodington*



- 1632 Brazil. 1745 6400 Reis. Rio mint. Extremely Fine.** 14.21 grams. Bright yellow gold contrasts with matte golden surfaces where a thin layer of limestone encrustation remains on the lustrous surfaces, a characteristic common to coins from this wreck. Some areas of rich rust-colored encrustation remain at REX and the date on obverse and to the left and bottom of the arms on reverse, adding color and character to this specimen. Very nearly Mint State technically with only some very light surface abrasions. Offered with certificate of authenticity DOD 008, dated 29 May 1996. (Estimate: \$600-900)

THE CLIVE OF INDIA TREASURE

Sank circa 1755 somewhere in the Indian Ocean

An unusual find of gold coins, the location of this find has never been disclosed and its identity is still a matter of speculation. The coins bear a remarkable similarity to those found in the wreckage of the *Dodington* – they were the same types (Portuguese *pecas* and Brazilian “half joes”) and from the same dates and mints, in the same condition. The gold was undoubtedly among the *Dodington* cargo at some point, but there are various theories about how it came to rest elsewhere in the Indian Ocean. It may have been a chest that was salvaged and then later lost on its way to India, perhaps surreptitiously or by pirates. The South African government won 1/3 title to the “Clive” treasure based on the evidence that it was a portion of the treasure from the *Dodington*, which was lost in South African waters. The coins recovered all exhibit a matte appearance from a thin layer of limestone deposits upon their surfaces.

Further reading:

Spink London. Auction catalogue. September 28, 2000.



- 1633 Brazil. 1745 6400 reis. Rio mint. Choice About Uncirculated.** 14.33 grams. Pleasing medium yellow gold with the light limestone deposits so typically found on coins from this wreck giving the surfaces a matte appearance, save for one area of reflective and lustrous gold at upper left of reverse. Boldly struck even at central reverse, some minor abrasions, bits of dark encrustation in a few letters of obverse legend, an excellent example. Offered with original Spink “Clive of India” certificate #588. (Estimate: \$600-900)



- 1634 Portugal. 1754 peca or 4 escudos. Mint State.** 14.30 grams. Frosty medium yellow with the typical light limestone deposits found on coins from this wreck giving a matte appearance, with the reverse more frosty and lustrous than usually encountered. Only some very minor abrasions to note, well struck, a very pleasing example for the shipwreck or type collector. Offered with original Spink “Clive of India” certificate #404. (Estimate: \$700-900)
Not from the Sebring Collection.

THE H.M.S. TILBURY

*Sank on the treacherous rocks off Louisbourg, Nova Scotia,
September 24, 1757*

During the height of the French and Indian War in Canada and America, this British warship was dispatched to reinforce efforts to take Fortress Louisbourg from the French and hold Nova Scotia on the way to conquering all of Canada. The *Tilbury* carried 60 guns and 400 men, and arrived safely in Halifax in May 1757. A few months later it took to the waters off Cape Breton Island, in the vicinity where the *Feversham* and the *Chameau* were earlier lost, to review and challenge the French fleet at Louisbourg. While the French fleet did not respond, the *Tilbury* was unable to keep itself from one of the many rocks off the coast in stormy waters. When the nearby French saw the British warship crash onto the rocks and begin to break up, they ensured that 280 of the 400 men aboard were saved from certain death – upon their rescue the British became prisoners of war but were well cared for within the French stronghold. The *Tilbury* was discovered and salvaged by French divers in the early 1980s, and many artifacts and cannon were recovered. The total number of silver coins found was under 500, primarily a mixture of cobs and Pillar dollars.

- 1635 Bolivia. 1755 Q 8 reales. Potosi mint. Very Good.** Offered with an interesting artifact from the *Tilbury*. 27.30 grams. Probably finer in technical terms, struck on a typically chunky Potosi planchet, surfaces show fine granularity and a bit more moderate roughness on the reverse. Two dates plain, the reverse date a bit weaker than obverse, design struck at centers only. A rare and historically desirable provenance from one of the great warships of the French and Indian War period, infrequently encountered in the marketplace. Also included are two musketballs and a nicely preserved brass trigger guard from one of the guns aboard the *Tilbury*, interesting and scarce additional objects from the wreck. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity, number 064. (Total: 1 coin, 2 musketballs, 1 trigger guard) (Estimate: \$200-300)

From CNA's Tilbury Auction, Lot 271 with original lot ticket.

THE FAITHFUL STEWARD

*Run aground on a sandbar in Delaware Bay and sank,
September 2, 1785*

One of the most interesting early American shipwrecks, the *Faithful Steward* was a passenger vessel from Londonderry bound for the nascent United States, carrying 249 aboard, mostly people of significant wealth according to contemporary documents. Traveling up the Delaware Bay near Lewes on its way to the inland port of Philadelphia, the ship ran aground on a sandbar – a common occurrence in Delaware Bay and not a cause for severe worry among the crew and passengers at the time. Despite the best efforts of the crew, however, the ship was not able to dislodge itself from the sandbar even after chopping away the main mast, and the rising sea broke the ship up a mere 100 yards from shore. Only 68 of the 249 aboard survived. Many women and children perished, though the captain and much of the crew made their way to land successfully. The wreck yielded some pieces that were carried by its wealthy passengers – George III guineas have washed up on “Coin Beach” in Delaware – but most of the coins from the *Faithful Steward* are contemporary counterfeit English and Irish halfpennies, which were apparently aboard in some quantity to be passed in Philadelphia, where a severe shortage of decent small change led to a substantial circulation of counterfeit coppers. The recent interest in the study of this counterfeit copper coinage has made the *Faithful Steward* a very important wreck to numismatists, and the subject of an extensive study by former ANS curator John Kleeberg, published in the American Numismatic Society’s *Coinage of the Americas Conference of 1995*. Despite the interest in this wreck, the coins from it almost never appear in the marketplace. Indeed, the wreck has never been salvaged and the only coins known from the wreck have been discovered after washing up on shore. The only four pieces Kleeberg was able to study were from the Jules Reiver collection, though a significant number of pieces are also in the collection of the Zwaanendael Museum in Lewes, Delaware, perhaps misattributed as coins from the 1798 *DeBraak*. Few of these coins, so vital for study by those interested in pre-federal American copper coinages, are in private hands, making those in the Sebring collection all the more important.

Further reading:

Kleeberg, John. “The Shipwreck of the *Faithful Steward*: A ‘Missing Link’ in the Exports of British and Irish Halfpence.” *Coinage of the American Confederation Period*. 1996

Seibold, David and Adams, Charles. *Shipwrecks, Seastories, and Legends of the Delaware Coast*. 1989.



- 1636 Great Britain. A pair of contemporary counterfeit halfpence from the wreck of the *Faithful Steward*, each issued in the name of George III and Extremely Fine or better though somewhat corroded:** ☆ Irish type. Date indeterminate. Pleasing medium brown, obverse periphery corroded though much of GEORGIVS remains plain, central obverse clear, reverse harp and legend plain though southwest of coin is somewhat corroded ☆ English type. 1775. An essentially Mint State coin, pleasing chocolate brown, dark green deposits on obverse and reverse, excellent detail with nearly complete legends and devices, some minor peripheral corrosion, a member of the so-called “Leaning 7s” family according to halfpenny researcher Clement Schettino’s system. An attributable and collectible pair of coppers from this wreck, the first to be offered at public auction to our knowledge. (Estimate: \$100-200)
- 1637 Great Britain. A further pair of contemporary counterfeit halfpence from the wreck of the *Faithful Steward*, each issued in the name of George III and suffering badly from seawater exposure:** ☆ Irish type. No date. Heavily corroded though perfectly round, the harp remains plain, traces of GEORGIVS and back of bust, 8 of date is visible (though barely) and suggests a 1781 date ☆ English type. Medium brown, mostly quite plain though a corroded crescent extends along the rim from 10:00 to 5:00 on the obverse, extending as far as George’s cheekbone towards the center of the coin but allowing for most of the device to remain unaffected, reverse device is bold though no legend or date is visible. A desirable pair. (Estimate: \$50-100)



- 1638** A trio of Spanish colonial 8 reales from two different British East Indiamen - the *Hartwell*, sank in 1787 off the Cape Verde Islands, and the *Cabalva*, sank in 1818 off Mauritius in the Indian Ocean: ☆ *Hartwell*, bound for China but a mutiny changed its course for the Cape Verde Islands, where it was lost on a reef. Mexico, 1786 FM, Mexico City mint. Very Fine, moderate granularity over both sides, a little rougher at reverse periphery, an attractive and well-detailed piece. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity full of good information on the wreck from original sources ☆ *Cabalva*, run aground on the Cargados Carajos Reef, where over 400,000 Spanish pesos were lost. Two coins: Peru, 1805 JP, Lima mint. Extremely Fine, silver gray, light granularity yields to roughness at reverse periphery, bold and attractive. From Ponterio's COIN '86 sale, June 1986, Lot 183 with lot ticket ☆ Peru, 1809 JP, Lima mint, imaginary bust type. Very Fine or better, microscopic granularity with a patch of roughness at base of reverse. Well detailed and very pleasing overall. (Total: 3 coins)
(Estimate: \$200-400)

- 1639** A pair of Spanish colonial 8 reales from the same wrecks as above, the *Hartwell* (1787) and the *Cabalva* (1818): ☆ *Hartwell*. Mexico, 1781 FF, Mexico City mint. Very Fine, even fine roughness on both sides, some central planchet striations, nicely detailed and attractive ☆ *Cabalva*. Peru, 1816 JP, Lima mint. Extremely Fine or even sharper technically, some lustre remains, patches of shallow roughness on obverse, insignificant reverse corrosion, appealing silver gray with darker splashes, excellent detail. (Total: 2 pieces)
(Estimate: \$150-250)

- 1640** An interesting selection of coins salvaged in the Indian Ocean, including five copper coins and a silver rupee from the British East Indiaman *Armiston* wrecked in 1815: ☆ The Dutch East Indiaman *Hercules*, sank in 1790 off Ceylon. Three duits, dated 1752, 1781, and 1787. Each is Very Fine, lightly roughened by seawater exposure but well detailed, orange in color from a post-salvage cleaning. Two show greenish spots of raised corrosion. Purchased from Robert Knecht ☆ The British East Indiaman *Admiral Vernon*, sank in 1809 off Mauritius. Two coins dated 1808, 10 cash and 20 cash denominations. Each is essentially Mint State, salmon-orange color, showing little sign of seawater exposure and excellent sharpness, far finer than the bulk of this treasure which entered the marketplace. From Ponterio's COIN '86 sale, Lot 180 with lot ticket ☆ The British East Indiaman *Armiston*, sank in 1815 off Ceylon while transporting injured soldiers. British India, rupee, Arcot type, dated 1178 (1758) like all of type. Fine or so, silver gray with even granu-

larity, edges rounded from erosion but retaining some of edge device, most characters legible. Accompanied with Xerox certificate of authenticity and page of information on this wreck. Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd. in 1985 at which time he wrote to Mr. Sebring "enclosed you shall find the only piece of treasure that I have so far obtained from the good ship *Armiston*." (Total: 3 pieces)
(Estimate: \$100-200)

THE H.M.S. PIEDMONT

Sank near Lyme Bay, Dorset, England, January 18, 1795

A British man-o'-war full of troops bound for the West Indies to put down a rising French insurgency, the *Piedmont* was among an entire fleet wrecked in a heavy storm the morning of January 18. The coins recovered from it are nearly all cobs that were more than a century old when they were put aboard the *Piedmont* to keep the troops supplied once they arrived in the Caribbean.



- 1641** Bolivia. 1676 E 8 reales. Potosi mint. Fine. 23.02 grams. Mottled silver gray with darker gray splashes of toning. Nicely struck on a broad planchet with four clear mintmarks and 2-1/2 dates. Surfaces are lightly granular, a bit more so on the reverse than the obverse, but the overall eye appeal is very nice. A superb cob of the period, whose story of how it reached the vaults of the Bank of England is probably as interesting as the story of its loss and salvage.
(Estimate: \$150-225)

Purchased from Format Coins of Birmingham, England.



- 1642** Bolivia. 1678 E 8 reales. Potosi mint. Fine. 24.79 grams. Dark gray with some mottled light silver gray. An appealing piece, not heavily affected by the seawater despite its dark coloration, good sharpness, one full date and assayer mark with POS of the external legends also plain, reverse mintmark likewise clear, good central detail on both sides. A nicely preserved cob that likely resided in the faults of the Bank of England for decades before being deposited in a watery vault in 1795.
(Estimate: \$150-250)

Purchased from Birmingham Coins of Birmingham, England.

THE H.M.S. LUTINE

Run aground on the shoals off Holland, October 9, 1799

The *Lutine* is one of the world's best known shipwrecks to have never been successfully salvaged. Bound for the Netherlands to "assist" in the wake of Napoleon's conquest of the country, the invading *Lutine* carried an impressive sum of money aboard—£900,000—mostly in massive gold and silver ingots but also including a substantial sum in 8 reales coins. The ship, a 26-gun veteran of the difficult-to-navigate shoals off Holland, was apparently wrecked by human error, a point of some contention to the present day. All but one of the 270 aboard died. Many have tried to rescue the rich cargo of the *Lutine*, owned by Lloyd's of London since their payoff of the wreck's value, with notable attempts in 1800, 1821, 1857, 1886, 1893, 1910, 1933, and 1938. The last salvage, in 1938, had typical results—they found a single gold bar. The majority of the gold and silver bars of the *Lutine* remain beneath the shifting sands of the Dutch coast yet today.

Further reading:

deWeert, G. Address read to the Insurance Institute of London, 1999. "The Sinking of the *Lutine* 1799." Published online at <http://www.iilondon.co.uk/pdf/weerdt.pdf>.

Sebring, Thomas. "Lutine Treasure a thorn in side of Lloyd's." *World Coin News*, December 2002.

Van der Molen, S.J. *The Lutine Treasure*. 1970.



- 1643** A coat clasp made in the Victorian-era, probably at the time of the 1886 salvage, composed of two bust 8 reales, a 1779 P coin of Guatemala and a 1792(?) FM coin of Mexico 55.81 grams. Both coins grade Very Fine or better. The rare NG piece has a chain and two eyes (one missing) attached to the reverse, with the obverse displayed, while the Mexico piece has a clasp at 9:00 with its reverse displayed and three eyes soldered onto the obverse. The pieces show only minor seawater granularity and are not heavily corroded. A piece of great importance, since the famous *Lutine* has never been successfully salvaged—the 1886 operation recovered only £686 worth of coins, probably including these two. Lost under the changing sands off Holland, modern operations on site have been no more successful. The use of salvage coins as a coat clasp and display item is unique in our experience and adds yet another layer of interesting history to these coins as objects and artifacts. Fascinating! Offered with a Sedwick flip attesting to its provenance. (Estimate: \$400-500)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick.

THE LADY BURGESS

Sank on the rocks off Boa Vista in the Cape Verde Islands, April 20, 1806

Bound for India in the service of the British East India Company, the *Lady Burgess* unsuccessfully navigated the rocks around the Cape Verde Islands that had bedeviled ships for centuries. She suffered 66 casualties as she broke up on the rocks off Boa Vista Island, and thousands of silver and gold coins were scattered across the reefs. Salvaged beginning in 1995, the wreck yielded many Spanish-American 8 reales and some British guineas as offered below.



- 1644** Great Britain. 1793 guinea. Extremely Fine. 8.35 grams. Lemon yellow gold with traces of flashy lustre remaining in protected areas of the legends. Good sharpness, only minor evidence of circulation, a few light hairlines, excellent visual appeal. A nice gold coin from this vessel; many were far more heavily abraded. Offered with original numbered flip insert and Sedwick certificate. (Estimate: \$300-400)

From Sotheby's London sale of December 2000, Lot 481.

THE H.M.S. ATHENIENNE

Collided with a rock and sank off Sicily, October 20, 1806

A 64-gun warship patrolling the Mediterranean Sea, the *Athenienne* was carrying 476 soldiers when she encountered the rocks of the Skerri shoals in the strait between Sicily and North Africa. 349 men aboard were lost on the evening of October 20, as the *Athenienne* was on her way from Gibraltar to Malta. Captain Robert Raynsford was said to have remarked at about 9:30 PM "if the Esquerques shoals do exist we should now be upon them," and soon thereafter the ship struck bottom and slowly sank, taking the captain down with her. The survivors were found afloat by a Danish ship and made their way to Malta, arriving on the 25th. The vessel's salvage, led by Robert Stenuit, yielded Spanish 8 reales coins from mints in Spain and the Americas.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. 1986.

- 1645** A pair of 8 reales from the wreck of the *Athenienne*, including a mainland Spanish type and a Mexican colonial type. Each grades Extremely Fine: ☆ Mexico. 1798 FM, Mexico City mint. Lovely silver gray with dark gray toning, only the lightest suggestion of shallow surface roughness in some areas, a marvelously preserved and very attractive example. From W.H. Lane's sale of September 1975, Lot 1175 with lot ticket and certificate of origin ☆ Spain. 1805 FA, Madrid mint. An exceptional specimen, retaining some lustre on nicely toned silver gray surfaces. A few tiny areas of roughness, including one in the southwest quadrant of the shield, but essentially uncorroded and full of visual appeal. A very bold example that was apparently unworn when submerged. This coin

was plated on page 115 of Thomas Sebring's book *Treasure Tales: Shipwrecks and Salvage*. Purchased from Format Coins of Birmingham, England. (Total: 2 pieces) (Estimate: \$150-300)

THE FAME

*Run aground on the rocks at Table Bay, South Africa,
June 14, 1822*

The merchant vessel *Fame* was on her way home to Britain from India when she stopped at Table Bay, South Africa, a rather typical stopover for ships rounding the Cape of Good Hope. Upon departing South African shores after a three week stay, the *Fame* poorly negotiated the rocks of Sea Point and broke in two after being hung up. Only four lives were lost, but most of the cargo quickly sank. Bullion was not a primary cargo, but many coins belonging to those aboard were recovered after the wreckage was found in 1965.



- 1646 **India. Madras Presidency. (1819) East India Company mohur. Choice About Uncirculated.** 11.62 grams. Medium yellow gold with much remaining lustre and excellent visual appeal. Some light abrasions on surfaces, fully Mint State in terms of technical sharpness, a single copper spot on the left side of the lower reverse. An attractive example of this interesting colonial issue. (Estimate: \$375-500)

From Ponterio's sale of September 1998, Lot 983



- 1647 **India. Madras Presidency. (1820) East India Company 1/3 mohur. Extremely Fine.** 3.86 grams. Lively yellow gold with good remaining lustre and attractive surfaces. Some light tiny abrasions and minor hairlines, a very pleasing coin with excellent detail. Offered with certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$275-350)

From Ponterio's sale of September 1998, Lot 991.

THE H.M.S. BIRKENHEAD

*Collided with a rock in False Bay, South Africa,
February 26, 1852*

A steamer with 638 people aboard, the *Birkenhead* dragged upon a rock in the middle of the night near aptly named Danger Point about 50 miles from Cape Town, South Africa. Within minutes, the ship broke in two and those aboard clamored for the lifeboats. Only 193 survived, with the rest taken to the bottom along with a substantial quantity of gold in Victorian sovereigns.



- 1648 **Great Britain. 1842 sovereign. Very Fine.** 7.92 grams. Attractive even yellow gold. Light wear from a short stay in circulation that took it from London to South Africa, some minor abrasions as typical, tiny dig in front of nose, good visual appeal. (Estimate: \$200-350)

From Ponterio's sale of February 2001, Lot 428.

THE H.M.S. DOURO

*Collided with the Yrurac Bat off Cape Finisterre, Spain,
April 2, 1882*

A steamship in the fleet of the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the *Douro* was on its way to South America from London when it struck the Spanish ship *Yrurac Bat* in the dark early morning hours of April 2, 1882. Despite the massive calamity of two heavy steamers colliding in open water, only six people were lost, though a substantial quantity of gold coins found their way onto the ocean floor 1,500 feet below. Upon the *Douro's* discovery in 1995, a surprising array of gold coins was found, including many 18th century issues that were apparently still in circulation in 1882, and many later issues in superb states of preservation, predominately British sovereigns.



- 1649 **Brazil. 1783 6400 reis. Rio mint. Extremely Fine.** 14.25 grams. Lustrous and attractive yellow gold with superb eye appeal for a coin lost a century after it was struck. Some minor abrasions are of no significant impact (unlike other coins where such marks imbue a matte appearance), tiny rim nick at 5:00 on obverse, nicely struck. A remarkable coin from this wreck—the *Douro* is mostly associated with mid-19th century coins but this sunken time capsule shows that earlier coins still had use as currency almost 100 years later. A fascinating example of a notable world trade coin whose purity and value still allowed its inclusion in commerce after the age of empires had faded. (Estimate: \$500-800)

From Spink's sale of the Douro Cargo, November 1996, Lot 49 with original lot ticket.

- 1650 **Great Britain. 1866 sovereign. Mint State.** 7.97 grams. A lovely and fully lustrous piece with no visible evidence of submersion or salvage aside from a thin line of coppery toning within the last few letters of VICTORIA. Some very minor hairlines, choice visual appeal. (Estimate: \$200-250)

From Spink's sale of the Douro Cargo, November 1996, Lot 479 with original lot ticket.

- 1651** A dinner plate from the *H.M.S. Douro*. A ten-inch white china plate emblazoned in royal blue with the insignia of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Unbroken and quite utile, minor chip inside rim above 10:00, piece of sediment adheres at 1:00, some ruddy clay adheres, especially on the back. The maker's mark of Clashworth & Bro, Hanley is present in royal blue on back. It is remarkable that a ship could sink, lay on the ocean floor for a century, and be salvaged with machinery and divers, and yet a dinner plate from the ship could remain unbroken and ready to eat upon once more. An ideal association piece for a shipwreck enthusiast. Offered with Sedwick certificate. (Estimate: \$100-200)

THE S.S. ELINGAMITE

Collided with the cliffs of Three Kings Island, New Zealand in a heavy fog, November 9, 1902

As the coast of New Zealand was encased in a pea-soup fog, the 2,585 ton steamship *Elingamite* cruised from Sydney to Auckland. Disoriented in the poor weather, the ship struck the cliffs at the extreme north of West Island at full bore, creating one of the greatest nautical disasters in the history of New Zealand. The ship sank in only 20 minutes, but lifeboats were quickly dispatched. Some lifeboats found the coastline quickly, but one raft, measuring only four meters by two meters, stayed at sea for five days with no water and only two apples to divide among the 16 aboard. By the time that raft was found, eight of those aboard had died, some by jumping into the sea in a fit of desperation. The total death toll was 45. A large quantity of coins was among the cargo of the *Elingamite*, valued at £17,320 at the time, mostly in English silver issues. The wreckage of the *Elingamite* was located in 1966.

Further reading:

Doak, Wade. *The Elingamite and Its Treasure*. 1969.

Potter, John S. *The Treasure Diver's Guide*. 1972.

- 1652** Great Britain. A three-coin set of coins recovered from the *Elingamite*, housed in a plastic display wallet: ☆ 1883 shilling. Very Fine ☆ 1900 half crown. Extremely Fine ☆ 1900 crown. About Uncirculated or finer. Each is dusky silver gray, the half crown shows significant peripheral corrosion, the shilling shows light granularity, and the crown is only lightly affected by submersion. Offered with informative salvor's certificate of authenticity dated August 1979. (Total: 3 coins) (Estimate: \$50-100)

THE S.S. EGYPT

Collided with a French steamer and sank off the coast of Brittany, May 22, 1922

A fascinating wreck and important chapter in the annals of deep-water salvage, the *Egypt* was a British ocean liner carrying passengers and cargo from London to Bombay when, in a dense fog off Ushant Island on the Brittany coast, it was rammed by the French steamer *Seine*. She carried over £1,000,000 in gold and silver in addition to a full complement of passengers. 102 passengers and crew lost their lives, and insurer's Lloyd's of London wrote the entire cargo off as lost. The wreck sat in 400 feet of water, an impassable obstacle in this era. In 1929, Italian diver Giovanni Quaglia was brought in to use new techniques to attempt a salvage, and by the spring of 1932 he had used his heavy metal diving suit to locate the treasure and ensure its recovery. By 1935, well over 90% of the gold coins and gold and silver ingots aboard were brought safely to the surface, with the bulk of the uncorroded gold sovereigns aboard merely injected into circulation by Lloyd's of London, the owners of the wreck. A small number of special presentations were made by Lloyd's incorporating one of the recovered sovereigns in a fine leather box displaying the Lloyd's logo.

Further reading:

Potter, John S. *The Treasure Diver's Guide*. 1972

Scott, David. *The Egypt's Gold*. 1932.

Sebring, Thomas. "Gold Sovereigns of the Egypt." *The Numismatist*, February 1997.



- 1653** Great Britain. 1912 sovereign. London mint. Mint State 7.96 grams. Offered in its original fine leather presentation box emblazoned with the Lloyd's of London logo, lined in velvet, accompanied by a card that reads "'Egypt' Salvage / This sovereign was recovered in June, 1932 by the Italian steamer 'Artiglio' from the P&O steamer 'Egypt' which sank off Ushant on May 20, 1922, in 70 fathoms after collision. [signed] P.G. MacKinnon, Chairman of Lloyd's. / Lloyd's 30th June 1932." The box is in fine condition with a working clasp and no faults. The coin itself is lovely and lustrous with only a suggestion of coppery toning on the reverse hinting at its salvage. This is the only presentation coin from the Egypt salvage Mr. Sebring ever encountered, and it was the subject and plate piece in his 1997 article in *The Numismatist*. A magnificent artifact of this fascinating wreck. (Total: 1 coin, 1 box, 1 card). (Estimate: \$350-500)

Purchased from James Vorns/Escudo, Ltd. Earlier from a 1980 Glendinning's auction, Lot 39, with original lot tag.

French payroll carried by Admiral de Grasse's fleet to Yorktown at the end of the American Revolution. Mexico, 1779 FF, Mexico City mint. Very Fine or better, golden toning with traces of lustre remaining in protected areas of the reverse, finely granular but very sharp and attractive, a nice example from this particularly historic find. Plated in the August 2003 issue of *World Coin News* to accompany an article by Thomas Sebring on this find (see below). Accompanied by salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Total: 3 coins) (Estimate: \$250-400)

The Chesapeake Bay find entered the marketplace in the mid-90s and consisted of a few hundred Mexican 8 reales, all dated between 1776 and 1781 and all essentially Mint State when lost. The find was sold intact to a large wholesale coin firm, and the coins were quickly absorbed into the marketplace. While the exact location of the find is not known, Thomas Sebring's August 2003 article makes a persuasive case that this find was perhaps a small portion of the \$250,000 payroll brought by Admiral De Grasse to pay the French forces serving in the United States under Rochambeau. De Grasse controlled the Chesapeake Bay in the weeks before the Battle of Yorktown, and the French blockade of the Yorktown peninsula forced the British forces there to surrender, bringing the American Revolution to an end. The payroll was obtained in Havana, and the coins found fit nicely into this historical context. Three British ships were also sunk in the Chesapeake Bay in 1781, and these ships are another possible source of the find.

L'AUGUSTE DE BORDEAUX

Sank off Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, November 15, 1761

While most vessels lost off Cape Breton were on their way to Canada, *L'Auguste de Bordeaux* was actually on its way from Canada when it was lost. The ship departed Quebec City on October 15, 1761 with a group of passengers who were exiled to France by the conquering British after the fall of French Canada in 1760. Though some aboard had never seen French soil, they refused to accept the British oath of allegiance. British general Thomas Gage hired the vessel and arranged for safe, comfortable transport, but the captain of *L'Auguste* prepared for the voyage with only maps of the French coast — which did little good when he became disoriented upon leaving the Saint Lawrence River near Cape Breton. They hovered in the vicinity, making little progress through a number of storms, before finally running aground on November 15. Many were lost as they jumped overboard to their death in the choppy seas, though French officer Luc de la Corne survived a harrowing three month journey that ended with his arrival in Montreal. The wreck, discovered in 1977, has yielded mostly French ecus and Mexican Pillar dollars, many of which are in poor condition.

Further reading:

Parks Canada, no author. *The Wreck of the Auguste*. 1992.

- 1659** France. 1740-K ecu. Bordeaux mint. Fine. 27.21 grams. Dark gray, nearly black, with finely granular surfaces and some crystalline black encrustation in a patch on the obverse. Some shallow coppery and earthen encrustation within reverse devices, full legends and mostly plain central devices, nearly complete edge device. Coins from *L'Auguste*, mostly French ecus but also including some Mexican Pillar dollars dated in the late 1750s, are typically found heavily eroded and quite unattractive, leaving this specimen as a remarkably sharp one among the extant population of coins from this historic shipwreck. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$75-150)

Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd., February 1985.

AMERICAN WRECKS

Other American-associated wrecks include *Le Chameau*, H.M.S. *Feversham*, *Faithful Steward*, H.M.S. *Tilbury*, *L'Auguste*, and the Spanish wrecks recovered in Texas and Florida waters.

THE ONTARIO

Sank on a Reef in the Straits of Biliton, Indonesia, January 4, 1799

An American clipper ship, the *Ontario* was transporting a full load of tea, silk, and Chinese porcelain when it broke up on an uncharted reef in Indonesia on January 4, 1799. The 600-ton vessel called New York home and was built there in 1794. She was found in May 1992.



- 1660** A porcelain tea bowl, (circa 1736-95), Chien Lung period, Ching dynasty. 52.5 mm high, diameter at mouth of 90.1 mm. Blue and white underglaze, intricate "willow" pattern inside, plain white outside. Entirely unchipped and flawless, though only shadows of once-present coloration (gilding?) on the outside are now present. Palm-sized and very cute. A very interesting and attractive artifact. (Estimate: \$150-300)

Purchased from James Vorus/Escudo Ltd. in May 1993.

THE U.S.S. SOMERS

Sank off Vera Cruz, Mexico during the Mexican War, December 10, 1846

While blockading the vital port of Vera Cruz during the Mexican War, the *Somers* capsized in a storm and sank, losing more than 30 members of its crew to the sea and another seven taken prisoner. The *Somers* had endured tragedy before, when a mutiny attempt a few years earlier had resulted in the execution of three men involved — one of whom was the son of the Secretary of War. A medal to honor the ship was authorized by Congress in March 1847 and was sold to collectors throughout the 19th century. The remains of the ship have been discovered and explored in modern times.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. "Tribute to a Luckless Warship." *The Numismatist*, April 2001.



1661 (ca. 1861) 1846 U.S.S. Somers medal. Bronze. Julian NA-24. Choice About Uncirculated. 56 mm. Very attractive deep chocolate patina with a trace of tan highlights. A beautiful example of this Charles Cushing Wright creation, showing the Somers capsize on the obverse and lifeboats leaving the scene of the wreck on the reverse. An avidly-sought 19th century Mint medal with a shipwreck theme. Offered with a modern 20th century striking of the 1854 Julian LS-12 medal awarded for rescuing passengers from the wreck of the steamer San Francisco. (Total: 2 pieces)

(Estimate: \$300-400)

From Stack's sale of January 1999, Lot 297.

THE FORT CAPRON TREASURE

A Third Seminole War payroll lost on the reefs off Fort Pierce, Florida, May 1, 1857

In 1857, in the middle of continuous hostilities between federal troops and the native Seminole tribes, Major Jeremiah Yellot Dashiell left Charleston, South Carolina with \$23,000 in his possession, entrusted to him as payment to federal troops stationed at Fort Capron, an outpost near modern Fort Pierce, Florida. Dashiell found transport on the *William and Mary*, and from that large vessel took a smaller boat to the shore – but he ran into a tiny problem: the large sum of cash which he was charged with protecting as an Army paymaster was spilled from the boat when it was tipped over in the surf, and it was not recovered in the soft sand below. Congress released Dashiell from fault the next year, despite the fact that within a month the major portion of another payroll was stolen from him when he left it

unattended in a hotel room! The latter negligence did cost Dashiell his job by executive order of President Buchanan. The Fort Capron payroll was finally found over a century later, in 1963, when the coins were discovered scattered across the limestone deposits under the sand of what was once an environmental feature called the Indian River Inlet. According to a state inventory of coins located, 582 gold coins were found, fairly equally divided between \$20, \$5, \$2.50, and \$1 gold pieces, with a smaller number of \$10 eagles. Over 200 silver coins were also recovered in badly corroded condition. In a later court action, the amateur divers who found the treasure admitted to recovering more than 3,000 gold coins and never reporting them to the state, meaning that the vast majority of coins found were sold into numismatic channels without a word of where they were recovered – thus losing this fascinating historical provenance. Many of the coins were scarce issues of Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, and San Francisco – the dates on the double eagles ranged from 1850 to 1856 and included coins from Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Further reading:

Clausen, Carl J. "The Fort Pierce American Gold Find." *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, July 1968. Available online at http://fulltext.fcla.edu/DLData/SN/SN00154113/0047_001/47no1.pdf

Rare 1856-S Double Eagle from the Fort Capron Treasure



1662 United States. 1856-S \$20. Mint State or nearly so. 33.35 grams. Frosty yellow gold with somewhat matte-quality surfaces that still retain excellent cartwheel lustre. Some light abrasions, sandblast appearance from natural forces, protected areas near star 1 and atop the reverse are as fresh as when struck. A beautiful and well-preserved coin with a distinctive look from those San Francisco double eagles found aboard the earlier *Yankee Blade* and later *Central America* and *Brother Jonathan* wrecks. An extremely rare provenance, with many of the "Fort Capron" coins found in the 1960s apparently entering the numismatic marketplace without a suggestion of their pedigree to this fascinating find—this is probably particularly true among rare issues of Dahlonega and San Francisco, since "shipwreck" pedigrees were not apt to be valued highly among condition-conscious specialists in those series. For those interested in Florida history or shipwreck provenance, though, coins from the Fort Capron treasure are extremely important and avidly sought. An exciting opportunity. Offered with a letter from Robert Evans confirming the die variety of this piece as Evans 17D, a variety also found among the treasure of the S.S. *Central America*. (Estimate: \$2500-4000)

THE S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA

*Sank in a hurricane off the coast of North Carolina,
September 12, 1857*

The S.S. *Central America*, the famed “Ship of Gold,” has assumed the mantle formerly held by the *Atocha* as the shipwreck leaving the biggest footprint on the numismatic community. Discovered 8,000 feet down in 1986 through the use of state-of-the-art technology, the \$1.6 million face value in gold on board the S.S. *Central America* places it among the most valuable cargoes ever lost. On board the ship were 476 passengers and 102 officers and crew – most of the passengers were on the second leg of the California to Panama to New York voyage back from the California gold fields and the boom town of San Francisco. The ship’s holds contained a vast golden treasure, most of it in new \$20 gold coins and weighty ingots, each identified with the mark of one of several assaying firms active in the Gold Rush region as to its purity and value. These ingots represented a substantial proportion of the wealth ripped from the earth by the toil of miners and machinery in the year previous. The loss of the ship helped plunge the nation into the Panic of 1857, as insurance companies paid out on the massive value lost.

The precise salvage operations of the Columbus-America discovery group yielded an amazing diversity of treasures found, from gold dust that was scattered across the ocean floor, to individual coins and artifacts, to nuggets (like the one below) that no doubt made a particular miner working in California hoot with joy upon its initial discovery. Their underwater cameras also discovered many new species of deep-sea life. The wreck yielded thousands of \$20 gold pieces, large gold ingots, and many smaller coins from the United States and abroad.

Further reading:

Bowers, Q. David. *A California Gold Rush History*, 2002.

Christie’s New York. (Catalogued by Q. David Bowers and others). *Gold Rush Treasures from the S.S. Central America*. Auction catalogue, December 14, 2000

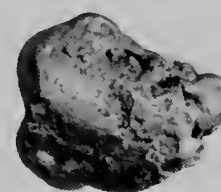
Sebring, Thomas. “Captain Herndon and the *Central America* Medal.” *The Numismatist*, October 1993.

Sotheby’s New York. *Treasures from the S.S. Central America: Glories of the California Gold Rush*. Auction catalogue, [December 8-9, 1999], June 2000.

Fully Lustrous 1857-S \$20 from the *Central America*

- 1663 United States. 1857-S \$20. AU-58 (PCGS).** Evans 20D, Bold 7, Faint S. A fully lustrous and very desirable example of this issue from one of the most famous treasures the world has ever seen. Excellent cartwheel matches fully Mint State visual appeal, a superb example for this grade. Only the barest indication of friction and some very light hairlines keep this coin from a Choice Mint State grade. An excellent value for those who would seek a double eagle from this wreck but would rather not spend several thousand extra dollars for a few more grade points, specimens of this issue graded AU-58 were quickly sold out and today rarely appear in the marketplace. (Estimate: \$2000-2500)

Purchased from Bowers and Merena Research. Accompanied by original box and paperwork.

Exceptional Quality Gold Nugget from the *Central America*
Nearly One Ounce of Gold

- 1664 United States. Native California placer nugget, .91 ounces. As found.** 28.38 grams. A beautiful and hefty yellow gold nugget in its natural form. Described in the first *Central America* sale by Sotheby’s, from that portion awarded by judgment to the insurers, as “somewhat liver-shaped, well water-worn, with virtually no matrix remaining. Length: 3/4” (21 mm).” While many tiny nuggets were discovered among the treasures of the S.S. *Central America*, pieces that were later marketed by the salvors and were quickly absorbed into both the numismatic and non-numismatic marketplaces, relatively few pieces of this size and quality were recovered. This piece, in the quintessential nugget shape, could have easily served as a currency item in Gold Rush-era California, where dust traded at a regular and known weight and nuggets passed as readily as struck currency. This nugget undoubtedly made a miner’s day at its time of initial discovery. (Estimate: \$1750-2500)

From Sotheby’s New York sale of June 2000 [catalogue dated December 1999], Lot 124 with original lot ticket.

Very Rare S.S. Central America Medal

Commemorating the Heroism of
Captain William Lewis Herndon



- 1665 1858 S.S. Central America medal. Bronze. Extremely Fine. 57.5 mm. Lovely chocolate brown with tan highlights. An impressive medal struck in substantial relief, with the detailed obverse scene of the S.S. *Central America* in distress standing high above the fields around. A patch of inactive corrosion at the word DEVOTION and a smaller patch under ST of CHRISTIAN are noted. A few tiny scattered contact marks are noted in the reverse fields, lovely visual appeal. A medal of incredible talent rendered by the hand of F.B Smith, a one-time employee of Charles Cushing Wright, with the obverse splendidly displaying Captain William Lewis Herndon standing atop the wheel of the *Central America*, her masts fallen and waves all around, while a full lifeboat escapes in the foreground. The reverse legend reads "Presented to the widow of Captain William Lewis Herndon, U.S. Navy, by VIRGINIA, as a testament of respect for her VIRTUOUS SON, a noble and gallant OFFICER, 1858."

The medal was ordered by the Commonwealth of Virginia in a quantity of "no more than twenty or thirty" in the words of the engraver (recalled by Andrew Zabriskie in 1887); specimens were struck in only silver and bronze. Bronze examples were presented to the governor of the state and others, but the medal was never restruck, as the dies were held by the Commonwealth as soon as striking was completed and later disappeared while in state hands. A silver specimen was in the Garrett Collection and is now in a closely held West Coast cabinet; we recall no other copper specimens offered publicly since this example last sold in 1992. No more than a dozen or so bronze examples are thought to exist, and speci-

mens appear on the market very infrequently - indeed, this is one of the most highly desired of all 19th century American medals. The whereabouts of the medal presented to Mrs. Herndon are known to have passed into the family of President Chester A. Arthur (Herndon's son-in-law) and are unknown. One of the highlights of the Sebring Collection, a medal Tom took great pleasure in exhibiting (and garnered a number of awards doing so, we may add). This medal was also featured in the above-referenced October 1993 article in *The Numismatist*. Housed in a custom Capital Holders display case. (Estimate: \$8000-12,000)

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Witham and Sansoucy Collections, September 1992, Lot 2235 with original lot ticket.

Deluxe Leatherbound A California Gold Rush History One of Only 400 Printed



- 1666 Bowers, Q. David. *A California Gold Rush History*, 2002. The Deluxe Leatherbound Edition, number 398 of 400 produced. As new. Folio, 14" x 11" x 2". In slipcase bound in leather at opening, book bound in full leather with pictorial boards decorated in gilt. The S.S. *Central America* is depicted at center of front board, fancy gilt flourishes at corners incorporate a crossed pick and shovel, spine decorated in gilt with depictions of the ship, the obverse of an 1857 [S] \$20, assayer's scales, and a crossed pick and shovel. Numbered in gilt at interior base of rear board, endpapers depict a mining scene, front endpapers include a pinch of "authentic gold dust from the S.S. *Central America*" protected behind plastic in the miner's pan of the illustrated scene - a nice touch, inspired by the 1849 second edition of the 1842 *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations* and the 1850 *New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins* by Jacob R. Eckfeldt and William E DuBois of the Philadelphia Mint, works which included a specimen of California gold dust behind a mica window. A full color, life-size glossy photograph of a substantial gold ingot from the S.S. *Central America* is included in an integral pocket at the rear endpaper. This edition was never sold publicly but was only available with the purchase of an ingot from the wreck - an expensive proposition and one that leaves the vast majority of copies in the hands of the original owners who retain their ingots. This edition cost nearly \$1000 per copy to produce, and it is not included as a variant in the excellent and expansive *Bibliography of Sunken Treasure Books* by David S. Crooks. A rare opportunity for the treasure book enthusiast. (Estimate: \$500-1000)

Not from the Sebring Collection.

THE S.S. BROTHER JONATHAN

Sank off Crescent City, California on July 30, 1865 in high winds and heavy seas.

The subject of Q. David Bowers' first great shipwreck book, the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* was a sidewheel steamer that at the time of its loss was running trips up and down the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada for the California Steam Navigation Company. It was launched in 1850, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1852 and 1853, and refitted in 1861 to make the ship into a luxurious carrier for the merchants and travelers who would ride the ship to the ports of Southern California, Oregon, and British Columbia from its home dock in San Francisco. Caught in rough seas after seeking safe harbor from them the night before, the ship attempted to return to port on July 30, 1865, but encountered an uncharted rock and suffered a fatal blow. Records reveal that 202 people were known to be on board, though the actual number was probably somewhat larger; only about 21 survived. Among those lost was the newly appointed Governor of the Washington Territory. The cargo included two camels being shipped by a circus, \$200,000 in paper money, and thousands of dollars in gold coins – primarily large \$20 double eagles struck at the San Francisco Mint, the bulk of them dated 1863 through 1865. The wreck was discovered in 1993 by Deep Sea Research, Inc. 1,207 coins were recovered, 200 of which were retained by the state of California, another single piece given to a local museum, and the other 1,006 dispersed in a 1999 auction. Before this discovery, Mint State \$20 pieces from the San Francisco Mint in this era were extremely rare.

Further reading:

Bowers, Q. David. *The Treasure Ship S.S. Brother Jonathan: Her Life and Loss 1850-1865*. 1999.

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. Auction catalogue. *The S.S. Brother Jonathan Treasure Coins*. May 29, 1999.



- 1667 United States. 1865-S \$20. AU-58 (PCGS).** Rich yellow gold with full cartwheel lustre and exceptional frosty surfaces. A beautiful example with only some minor abrasions and a small mint-made dimple between stars 12 and 13. A very desirable alternative to a scuffy MS-61 or MS-60 quality coin from this well-known and impeccably researched wreck. Of the 842 coins offered in the 1999 *Brother Jonathan* auction, only 21 were 1865-S \$20 coins graded AU-58 by PCGS, making this popular grade one of the most challenging to locate and rarer than many of the multiply expensive Mint State grades. A charming specimen, inventory number 959 on the special *Brother Jonathan* label on the encapsulation. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity. (Estimate: \$2000-2500)

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the S.S. Brother Jonathan Treasure Coins, May 1999, Lot 815 with original lot ticket.

THE TREASURE OF MANILA BAY

Thrown into the sea to avoid Japanese capture, 1942

- 1668** A pair of Philippine pesos salvaged from Manila Bay after World War II: ☆ 1909-S. Extremely Fine, pleasing golden tan toning with areas of shallow black encrustation, top of reverse largely blackened, attractive and well-detailed with little corrosion. A rare type with this provenance, as most of the silver pieces dumped and later recovered in Manila Bay were of later types ☆ 1936 Roosevelt and Quezon type. Extremely Fine, pale silver gray with light hairlines from a post salvage cleaning, relatively uncorroded for coins from this salvage with only a dark area of toning on the left side of the obverse and a few scattered light pits, planchet crack at 12:00, far finer than most salvaged specimens of this issue encountered. (Total: 2 pieces) (Estimate: \$75-150)

FROM THE U.S.S. JAMES BARRY

Torpedoed by German U-Boat U859 in the Arabian Sea off Oman, August 28, 1944

Perhaps the only collectible treasure that was sunk by a submarine, the *U.S.S. John Barry* carried 1.7 million in Saudi riyals that had been struck at the Philadelphia Mint and several hundred massive silver ingots when it was broken in two by German torpedoes at the height of World War II. The ship and its treasure lay 8,500 feet under the surface until 1989, when a group of Omani investors purchased the rights to the wreck from the U.S. Maritime Administration and hired a French firm to salvage the wreck and its treasure. Later inquiry revealed that the merchant vessel carried millions of dollars in silver bound for Russia as part of the Lend-Lease Act payments, a payment that was shrouded in so much secrecy that even the seamen aboard the ship did not know what they were carrying. About 1.3 million pieces were finally recovered, many of which were apparently returned to bullion state due to their corroded surfaces.

Further reading:

Beasant, John. *Stalin's Silver*. 1995.

Sotheby's. Auction catalogue. *The Treasure of Saudi Arabian Silver Riyals Recovered from the S.S. John Barry*. November 16, 1995.



- 1669 Saudi Arabia. AH 1354 ryal. Mint State.** Two essentially identical coins from this fascinating wreck. Each shows two-tone dark silver gray with slate gray highlights. Boldly defined and essentially uncorroded, fully reeded, seawater merely muting the lustre rather than affecting the surface quality. Two historically important coins from this fascinating and telling wreck. Accompanied by a Sedwick certificate. (Total: 2 pieces) (Estimate: \$100-200)

THE S.S. ANDREA DORIA

Collided with the Swedish liner Stockholm south of Nantucket, July 25, 1956

An Italian liner bound for New York from Genoa carrying 1,134 passengers and 572 crew members, the *Andrea Doria* was less than a day away from arrival at its destination when the Swedish ocean liner *Stockholm* rammed the ship at 11:10 on the night of July 25, 1956. Less than 12 hours later, the ship was underwater, sunk by the massive hole in her hull. The *Stockholm* survived the wreck and returned to New York, carrying many of the survivors, though 51 people died in the accident. The shipwreck was first explored in 1981, and the first-class safe – long the subject of rumors of wealth and treasure – was raised to the surface on August 25. For the next several years, it was displayed in the New York Aquarium and was not opened until August 16, 1984. Piles of paper money and travelers' checks were found inside, mostly Italian 1000 lire and \$1 silver certificates that had survived immersion remarkably well. The paper money was marketed in recent years, almost certainly the only salvaged paper money a shipwreck collector could hope to own.

Further reading:

Matsson, Algot. *Out of the Fog: The Sinking of the Andrea Doria*. 2003.

Moscow, Alvin. *Collision Course: The Andrea Doria and the Stockholm*. 1959

- 1670 A pair of notes from the S.S. *Andrea Doria*, including an Italian 1000 lire note and a United States \$1 silver certificate, series 1935 E.** Both are nearly intact with some loss at margins, the Italian notes affected around most of periphery but quite bold and retaining good color at centers. The U.S. \$1 note is lacking a section at right border, but is otherwise intact with two sharp corners and excellent color. Each note is encased between two heavy pieces of Lucite along with a tag noting its salvage from the S.S. *Andrea Doria* bearing the signatures of the two principals in the salvage effort, diver and filmmaker Peter Gimbel and his wife Elga Andersen. Each is housed in an impressive box and is offered with the original informational pamphlet. (Total: 2 pieces)

(Estimate: \$500-1000)

WRECKS OF OTHER NATIONS

ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL WRECKS

- 1671 Ancient Rome. (ca. 3rd century BC) Campanian bowl.** 138.7 mm in diameter at mouth, 47.9 mm at base, 58.2 mm tall. Black glaze on red clay, glaze essentially intact except at mouth of bowl and absolute base, only very minor cosmetic chips from mouth of bowl, 7-petaled flower design at interior base surrounded by wide and dark brown circle. A very handsome piece of Roman pottery, salvaged by Jacques Cousteau near Marseilles in what is considered the very beginnings of modern marine archaeology. Historic on two levels.

(Estimate: \$300-500)

AN EGYPTIAN VESSEL

Sank off Phoenicia (modern Lebanon), Circa 76 BC

This wreck, discovered in the 1980s, included silver tetradrachms of Ptolemy IX, Cleopatra III, Ptolemy X, and Ptolemy XII. None were dated later than an Alexandria Mint piece from 76 BC. The significant quantity of coins found included both badly corroded specimens and very choice examples that were protected from seawater corrosion.

Further reading:

Sebring, Thomas. "Ancient Coins From the Sea." *The Numismatist*, September 2003.



- 1672 Ptolemaic Empire. (Circa 109/8 BC) tetradrachm of Ptolemy IX and Cleopatra III. Pathos on Cyprus mint. SNG Copenhagen 355, cf. Svoronos 1670. Extremely Fine.** 12.97 grams. Lovely deep gray, choice surfaces retain significant mint gloss. A bit of encrustation is present in the top locks of Ptolemy's hair, nicely centered on an ovoid planchet, reverse aligned a bit to 6:00. This variety is sometimes attributed to the reign of Ptolemy X, circa 88 BC. A marvelously preserved specimen showing no significant corrosion, only a touch of minor surface roughness in the upper reverse fields. An evocative souvenir of seafaring in the eastern Mediterranean in the 1st century BC. (Estimate: \$225-300)

Purchased from Jonathan Kern in August 2002. Plated in the September 2003 issue of The Numismatist.

- 1673 Roman Republic. (Circa 85 BC) denarius. RSC Fonteia 9, Sydenham 724, Crawford 353/1a. Very Fine.** 3.99 grams. Pleasing deep silver gray with essentially uncorroded surfaces, the only tell-tale signs of submersion being pinpoint specks of crystalline "horn silver" or silver surface encrustation. Fully detailed, nicely struck on a well-made planchet, obverse ideally centered while reverse is slightly aligned to 6:00, a single tiny rim nick at 9:00 on the reverse. An appealing specimen from an ancient wreck. Offered with a Sedwick certificate.

(Estimate: \$75-125)

Purchased from Daniel Sedwick in October 1997. Plated in the September 2003 issue of The Numismatist.

AN UNIDENTIFIED SHIP SUNK IN THE BLACK SEA, CIRCA 560 AD



- 1674 Byzantine Empire. (527-565 AD) Justinian I (The Great) tremissis. Constantinople mint. Mint State.** 1.23 grams. Fully

lustrous and somewhat reflective medium yellow gold with patches of white limestone encrustation on the reverse. Nicely struck and very attractive, broad planchet, excellent visual appeal. An interesting specimen from this famed lawgiver, equivalent to 1/3 of a solidus. Offered with a Sedwick certificate. (Estimate: \$150-225)
Purchased from Daniel Sedwick in August 2001.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MEDIEVAL WRECK ON THE RED SEA, CIRCA 1350 AD

- 1675** Rasulids of Yemen. (ca. 1322-1365 AD) dirhm of Al Mujaid. Very Fine. 1.48 grams. Concentric circles of Arabic script around image of songbird standing left / concentric circles of script around central inscription. Mottled silver and pewter gray with some darker toning, edge shows two tiny edge chips, no evidence of submersion beyond the most minor microscopic granularity, sharp and attractive. An artifact from one of the few autonomous seagoing civilizations in the empire-dominated post-Crusader Middle Ages, and a reminder of the extensive trade within the Red Sea corridor between the Rasulids and the Mamluks of Cairo in modern Egypt. (Estimate: \$50-100)
Purchased from Kent Froseth in March 1998.

AN UNKNOWN WRECK OFF THE COAST OF TURKEY, CIRCA 1628



- 1676** Holy Roman Empire. 1628 thaler. Fine. Pale silver gray with some fine granularity, a trifle bright from post-salvage cleaning. Struck in the name of Ferdinand II, type similar to Dav-4975, an issue of Deventer in the Netherlands. An unusual salvage coin from the eastern Mediterranean. (Estimate: \$50-125)
Purchased from Frank Sedwick in 1986

PORTUGUESE WRECKS

THE SANTIAGO

Run aground on reefs between Madagascar and Mozambique, August 19, 1585

Having just rounded the Cape of Good Hope at South Africa, the Portuguese East Indiaman *Santiago* entered the Mozambique channel on its way into the Indian Ocean and towards the East Indies. The ship, one of the oldest wrecks from the East Indies routes, never made it out of this treacherous waterway, and most of those aboard were lost. When discovered in 1984, the wreck yielded a fascinating array of early Spanish coins, including a substantial number of coins issued by Ferdinand and Isabella, the monarchs who united Spain and dispatched Christopher Columbus on his voyages to the Americas.



- 1677** A trio of coins struck by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain from the 1585 wreck of the *Santiago*: ☆ 2 reales. Granada mint. Choice Very Fine. Mottled silver gray, some splashes of darker toning, very little evidence of submersion and only a few traces of granularity, full mintmark, bold strike at centers though the peripheral legends are incomplete, a superb salvaged example ☆ 4 reales. Sevilla mint. Very Fine or better. Medium gray, finely granular throughout, some areas of minor roughness, very bold for the grade with much of the peripheral legends visible, a pleasing specimen ☆ 8 reales. Sevilla mint. Very Fine. Pale gray with areas of light roughness, broad planchet with nearly full legends though obverse legends are muddled by double striking, an impressive salvaged crown struck by the monarchs most associated with the Age of Discovery. Displayed in a custom Capital Plastics holder identifying the coins and their wreck. (Total: 3 coins) (Estimate: \$400-600)

THE SANTO ECCLESIASTICO, AKA "THE STANDING CANNON WRECK"

*Sank after colliding with a whale in the Bay of All Saints,
Brazil, in 1699*

This vessel was not identified until after its salvage, a discovery that made "waves" in the press at the time due to the whale skeleton found beneath the ship upon its discovery by Robert Marx. The wreck was known as the "Standing Cannon" wreck for years due to the vertical orientation of the cannon which first identified the ship. Most of the coins recovered were silver coins from Portugal struck under John IV.

Elusive Portuguese Cruzado from the "Standing Cannon" Wreck



- 1678 Portugal. (1640-56) cruzado of John IV. Dav-4380. Choice Very Fine. 20.27 grams. Pleasing even silver gray with remarkably nice surfaces. Very fine granularity noted on both sides under magnification, but no raised corrosion or heavy erosion anywhere. Some flatness of strike typical of this crudely struck issue, centers bold on both sides with more than half of obverse (cross side) legends clear and perhaps 85% of reverse legends plain. No significant flaws, a lovely coin. (Estimate: \$200-300)

THE "TAJ MAHAL TREASURE"

Lost on the Great Basses Reef off Sri Lanka, 1702.

This unidentified wreck was discovered by two young Americans diving among the Great Basses Reef off Sri Lanka in 1961, and explored beginning in 1963 by Americans Mike Wilson and Arthur C. Clarke, the famed author of *2001: A Space Odyssey* among other works. They recovered thousands of silver coins, almost all of which were 1702 rupees of the Indian emperor Aurangezeb in ideal Mint State. The coins were mostly well-protected as the pieces were found in massive 1000-coin clumps, thought to have been original bags which fused together in the seawater. Clarke retained one of the clumps, one was given to the Smithsonian Institution, and a small proportion entered the marketplace. The name of the treasure is inspired by the "Taj Mahal," a tomb constructed by Aurangezeb's father.

1702 Rupee Salvaged by Arthur C. Clarke



- 1679 India. 1702 rupee of Aurangezeb. Surat mint. Extremely Fine. 11.11 grams. Even and thoroughly lustrous silver gray, lightly reflective and technically Mint State or very close to it. Sharply struck, some very fine granularity, excellent eye appeal with no serious flaws or signs of abrasive cleaning. Clearly a piece from the well-protected center of the clumps (actually 1,000 coin bags) yielded by the Great Basses wreck. (Estimate: \$100-150)

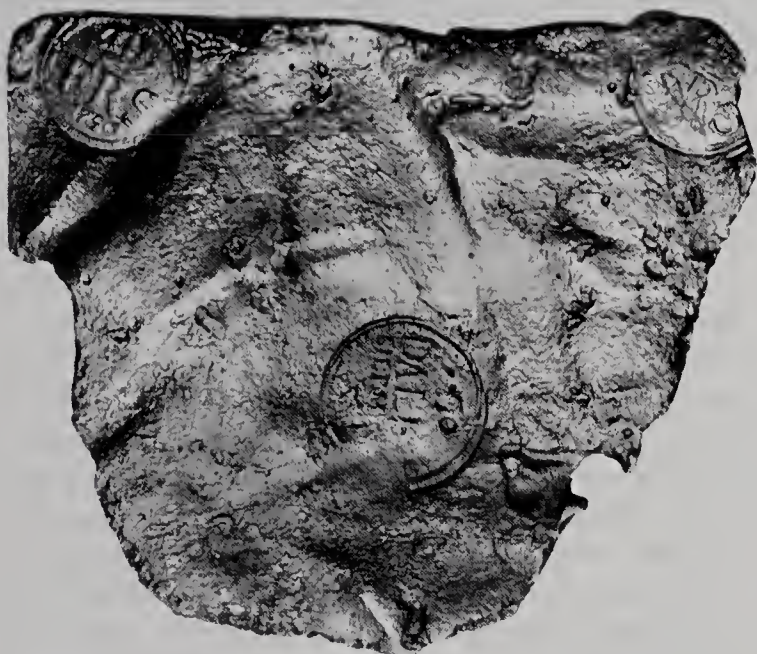
THE NICOBAR

Sank off South Africa, July 11, 1783

The most famous ship of the Danish Asiatic Company, Denmark's competitor to juggernauts like the VOC and the British East India Company, the *Nicobar* carried a seemingly unusual cargo when it was lost off South Africa on its way to Tranquebar in India – Swedish copper plate money in great quantity. Other ships are known to have carried large amounts of the then-demonetized plate money as raw copper for trading in India or even unused copper plates purchased from Sweden for the price of scrap. When the *Nicobar* was salvaged in 1987, over 5,000 pieces of Swedish copper plate money were found, most of it heavily corroded.

Further reading:

Herbert, Jimmy & Bertel Tingstrom. *The Plate Money Treasure of Nicobar*. 1999.



- 1680 Sweden. 1750 2 daler copper plate money. Fine or so.** 1 pound, 15.3 ozs. 193 x 162 mm. An even patina of deep chocolate brown shows splashes of black and olive green. Quite smooth at centers, far finer than usual Nicobar-salvaged plate money, corroded away at right edge and lacking the two eastern corners, though the western corner marks and central mark remain bold and as legible as when struck. A nice example of plate money from this popular Danish East India company wreck. (Estimate: \$200-300)



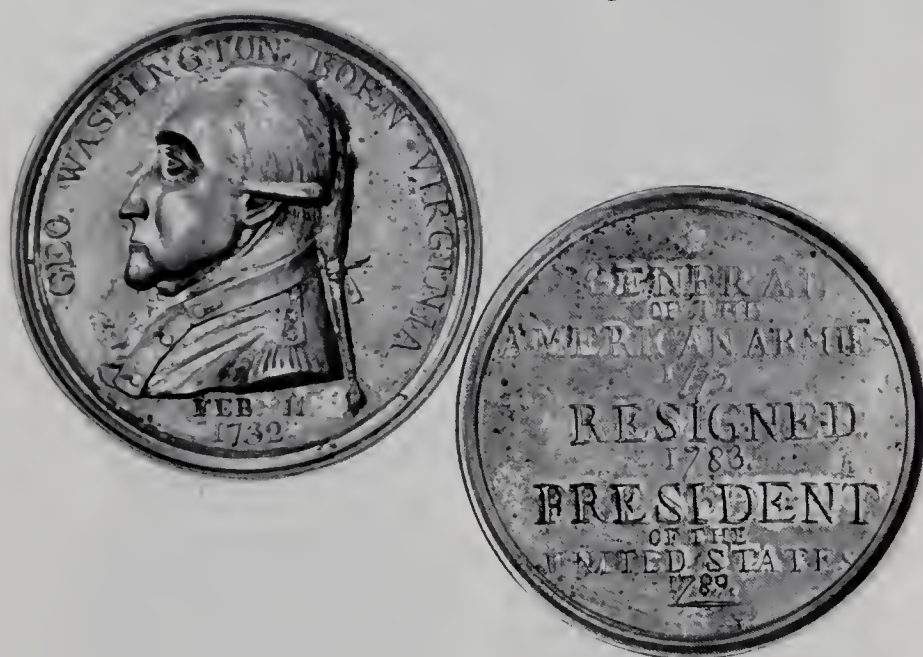
- 1681 Sweden. 1728 1/2 daler copper plate money. Very Fine.** 12.5 ozs. 94.3 x 94.7 mm. Golden tan with finely granular surfaces. A miraculous piece of salvaged plate money, with five intact stamps including all corners and no portion of the design corroded away. Clearly well-protected while submerged, all details remain as bold as when struck and only some very minor reverse pitting may be noted. Plate money trades in a dichotomous marketplace, with the usually wretched quality salvaged pieces trading at a sharp discount to a perfect and intact piece. A very desirable item which rivals some non-salvaged pieces in terms of overall condition. Offered with salvor's certificate of authenticity.

(Estimate: \$250-400)

From Ponterio's sale of January 1990, Lot 377 with original lot ticket.

NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

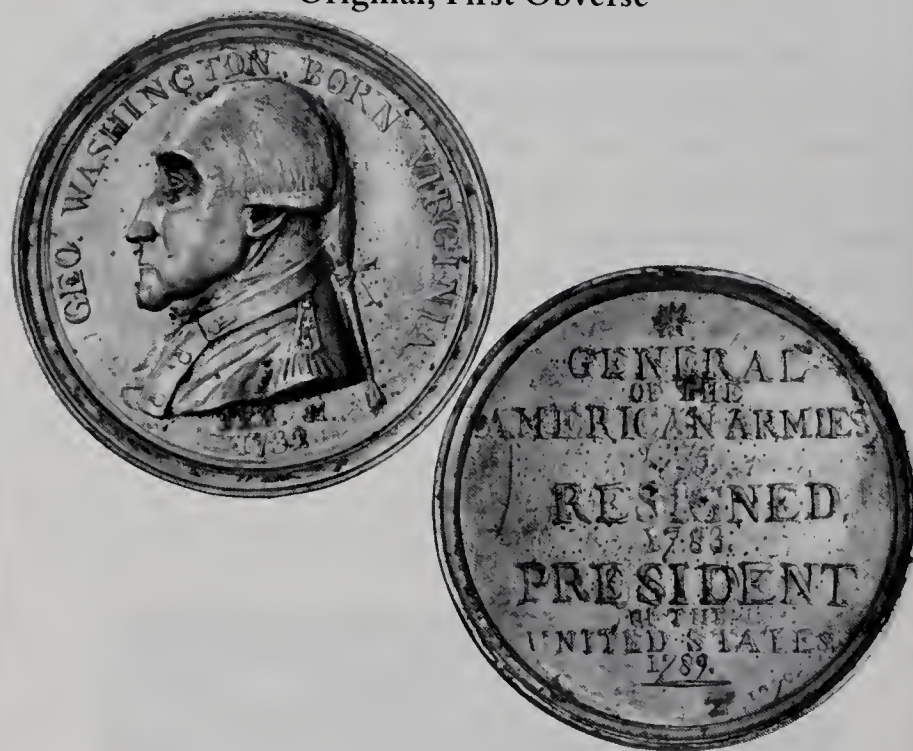
Extremely Rare 1790 Manley Medal in Silver The First American Washington Medal



- 1682 1790 Manley medal. Baker-61. Original, first obverse. Silver. Choice Mint State.** 47.1 mm, 743.8 grains. Splendid medium silver gray surfaces exhibit old cabinet toning highlighted by pale blue, subtle gold, and traces of violet. A beautiful specimen, boldly struck to the full advantage of Samuel Brooks' high relief dies and producing nice reflectivity in the fields. Some light planchet voids are noted under Washington's chin and around peripheries, though the overall quality of the production is a remarkable feat considering the lack of technology and experience available to the authors of this medal. A short diagonal cut on the edge is invisible from either side but is present near 12:00. Manley's name has been scraped away from inside the rim at the base of the reverse, a characteristic shared by other Manley medals and no doubt done contemporarily — perhaps by a wholesale buyer who retailed the medals in an establishment which competed with Manley's? As rare as it is attractive, the original Manley medals in silver were sold beginning in Spring 1790 in Philadelphia at a cost of \$4, a level which elicited few sales. Less than a half a dozen specimens are known today in silver, making this historic issue one of the great rarities of the Washington medal series as well as one of the most desirable as *the first Washington medal struck in America*. A superb addition to any advanced collection of American medals. (Estimate: \$6500-8000)

From Stack's sale of the Herbert M. Oedsner Collection, September 1988, Lot 1422; Stack's sale of the Jack Collins Collection, April 1996, Lot 60, with both original lot tickets included.

Very Rare Manley Medal in White Metal Original, First Obverse

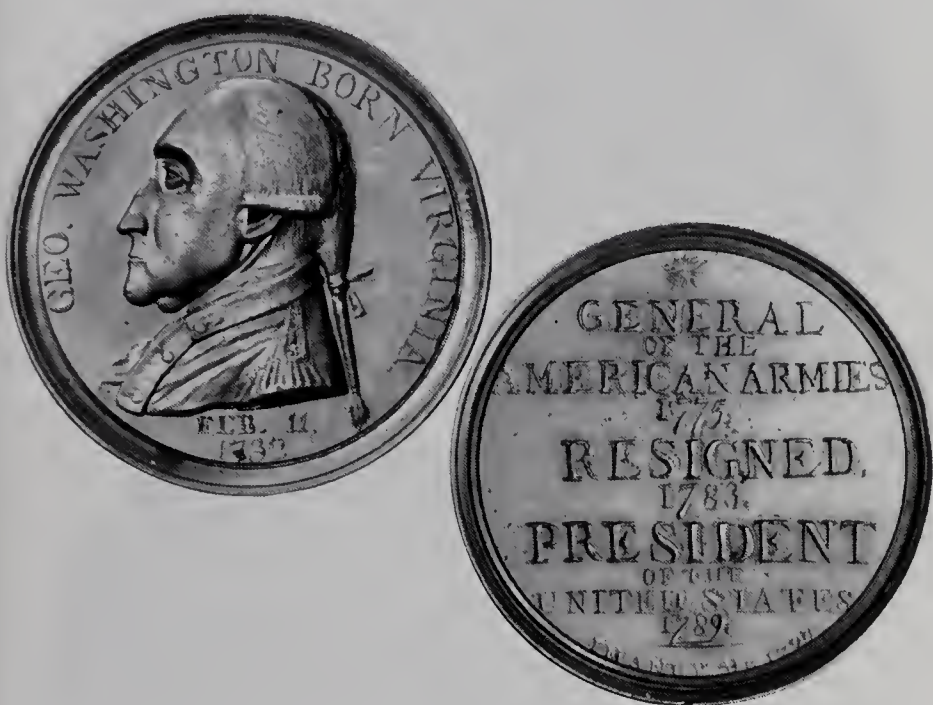


- 1683 1790 Manley medal. Baker-61A. Original, first obverse. White metal. Extremely Fine.** 48.8 mm, 355.7 grains. Even pewter gray with abundant lustre and excellent visual appeal. Some light raised flecks, typical of the composition, noted at central reverse, a few minor scratches here and there but none approach significance save for a vertical one under the first A of AMERICA on the reverse and a few well-hidden under the upper obverse rim. Boldly struck and nicely detailed. A great rarity in this composition, far outnumbered by bronze examples and perhaps as rare as the silver examples. This specimen shows Manley's name removed from inside the lower reverse rim as seen on the silver example herein offered, no doubt accomplished contemporaneously for some unknown reason. White metal specimens, when encountered, often show the signs of generations of careless handling. This example is undoubtedly one of the very finest known in this composition. (Estimate: \$1500-2500)

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Lloyd Higgins Collection, January 1988, Lot 3240; Stack's sale of the Jack Collins Collection, April 1996, Lot 61 with both original lot tickets.

Exceptional Bronze Manley Medal

Perhaps the Finest Known Specimen



- 1684 1790 Manley medal. Baker-61B. Original, first obverse. Bronze. Choice Mint State.** 48.0 mm, 571.6 grains. A simply incredible specimen in terms of overall quality. Lustrous light brown with splendid traces of mint color around devices and at peripheries. Fully struck with the hair curl and epaulet nicely defined along with the sometimes weak central reverse, splendid visual appeal with only a minor planchet void at 7 of the obverse date noted in addition to some very light pits, inherent in the cast blank, noted in the hair and a toning spot within the recessed border left of 6:00. The detail is magnificent — each graver's stroke which created a single hair on Washington's neck is visible, the result of well-balanced double striking. Bronze Manley medals as a type are full of significance — made in America during Washington's first administration and avidly sought by collectors since before the Civil War. Most examples encountered are VF or EF, of imperfect manufacture and less-than-ideal handling over the years. The present example is nearly perfect on both counts and certainly ranks among the very finest survivors from Manley's original production run. (Estimate: \$2500-4000)

From Stack's sale of the Jack Collins Collection, April 1996, Lot 62 with original lot ticket. Earlier acquired from James King.

Choice VF Silver Washington Funeral Medal

From the Picker Collection



- 1685 1799 Washington Funeral Urn medal. Baker 166, dies 1-B. Silver. Choice Very Fine.** 148.2 grains, 29 mm. Holed as issued. Lovely deep gray with glossy surfaces and pleasing old toning of gold and deep olive. Nicely detailed, no problems, an extraordinarily pleasing example of this very popular issue. Engraved by famed engraver Jacob Perkins of Newburyport and worn at the memorial

procession by the Boston Masonic Lodge on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1800. The urn depicted was accomplished by Paul Revere and is still held by the Masonic Lodge in Boston; it appears on this medal engraved with GW. Specimens of this medal are known in white metal, silver, and gold, with silver specimens like this being quite scarce and especially elusive in this attractive state of preservation. A delightful example in all respects. (Estimate: \$1500-2500)

From Stack's sale of May 1991, Lot 341 with original lot ticket. Earlier from the collection of Richard Picker.

- 1686 1836 First Steam Coinage medal. Julian MT-21. Copper. Mint State.** 209.1 grains. Mottled mahogany with lightly reflective surfaces. An appealing specimen with only a few little specks and minor hairlines, excellent overall visual appeal. Tiny rim cud left of 6:00 on obverse. Perhaps struck in the 1860s or thereabouts, popular even then for the importance of the historic subject matter to American numismatists. An ideal example to include in any cabinet.

(Estimate: \$400-600)



- 1687 1837 Feuchtwanger cent. Low-120, HT-268. Dies 5-H. Rarity-1. MS-63.** A medium steel gray choice Mint State example of this popular variety. Strong underlying lustre and some areas of deeper slate add immensely to the overall appeal.

- 1688 1846 American Institute medal. Silver. Choice AU.** 902.4 grains. 51.1 mm. A beautifully toned example, deeply mirrored silver gray with mostly champagne toning highlighted with some bright blue and subtle violet. Triple struck, thereby bringing up the detail especially boldly, thin scratch over ship inside left obverse rim, short scratches inside lower right of reverse wreath, only light hairlines. Especially fancy reverse engraving notes that this was awarded to "Morse & Winslow For the Best Candles 'Adamant Pearl Lights' 1846." A lovely example, struck from a different die than the 1850-awarded American Institute medal herein offered. (Estimate: \$300-500)

- 1689 1846 American Institute medal. Silver. Extremely Fine.** 906.4 grains. 51.1 mm. Dark silver gray with muted reflectivity in the fields. An attractive specimen, light hairlines as usually seen, a few minor contact points. Reverse engraved in fancy style "Awarded to Knickerbocker Manufg Co. For an excellent quality of Pins 1846." Our research found two Knickerbocker Manufacturing firms, one in New York that manufactured silver items and another in Kentucky that manufactured bloomers. We can see the sensible use of pins in both industries, but assume that the New York firm was recognized by the New York-based American Institute. A nice example of this popular large-format silver medal. (Estimate: \$300-500)

- 1690 1850 American Institute medal. Silver. Mint State. 851.7 grains. 51.1 mm.** Deeply mirrored surfaces show deep gray-blue fields around devices and bright silver fields. Struck in high relief with no significant friction, some hairlines as so often seen on these medals which were presented to inventors, not numismatists. Two very tiny obverse rim nicks are noted, exceptionally nice eye appeal. Presented in 1850 to David Baird for "a superior Elevating Springs Mattress"

according to the engraved reverse. Baird, a New Yorker, was awarded a patent on "a spring-mattress for invalids" the same year this medal was awarded. Still in its original red-velvet lined black leather box, though top and bottom have separated. A beautiful example of this handsome design by Robert Lovett, especially fascinating to those interested in the history of bedding. (Estimate: \$400-600)

- 1691 Encased Postage. J. Gault. 3c. HB-129. Choice Extremely Fine. A nice example of this somewhat scarce denomination. The case is even golden bronze with no significant flaws, the mica shows only the lightest waviness but is unbroken, and the stamp is bright and appealing salmon pink with bust of Washington. Highly desirable. (Estimate: \$500-700)

- 1692 Encased Postage. J. Gault. 5c. HB-131. Extremely Fine. A lovely example of this type. The case is choice and free of all but the most minor contact marks, the mica is nearly flawless, and the stamp is ideally centered and still holding its deep burgundy color admirably. A very nice encasement in all regards. (Estimate: \$300-500)



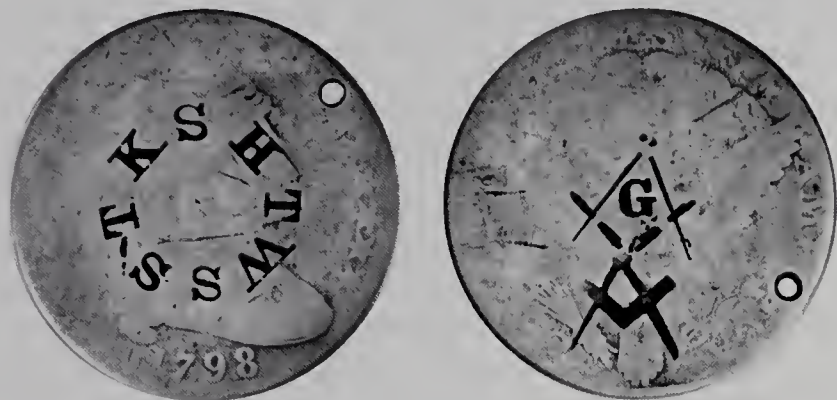
- 1693 A pair of rare Civil War sutler token issues: ☆ Schenkman IL J10B. Rarity-8. A.H. Davis, 45th Illinois Volunteers. Fine. Good eye appeal, nick at figure's lips, spot over MA of MANUFACTORY. A rare issue from this fascinating regiment, present at both Shiloh and Vicksburg, a group of men who endured an amazing march of over 1,600 miles over the course of the war ☆ Schenkman WI 10Ba. Rarity-7. Sid Wright, 11th Wisconsin Volunteers. Extremely Fine. Mottled chocolate brown with some very faint granularity. A superb example of the issue with nearly full detail. The 11th Wisconsin served on the Western front and saw one of their members win the Congressional Medal of Honor at Fort Blakely, Alabama. A desirable pair of these fascinating Civil War issues. (Total: 2 pieces) (Estimate: \$400-800)

- 1694 A selection of rare Augustus B. Sage tokens, each struck ca. 1878 by Issac F. Wood: Each of these types is described and explained in detail in Dave Bowers' *American Numismatics Before the Civil War 1760-1860 Emphasizing the Story of Augustus B. Sage*: ☆ Marvin-303. Two pieces, a beautifully toned silver proof (one of only ten struck) and a fully struck thick planchet brass specimen (one of 50 struck), an exceptional gem with no trace of the die break mentioned by Bowers ☆ Marvin-304. Toned silver proof, thin planchet, some softness of strike at centers. Only brass specimens are noted by Bowers ☆ Sage's Historical series #13. Old Swamp Church. A gem specimen in brass, thick planchet, reeded edge, a bit less rare than the above three examples but still a rarity. (Total: 4 pieces) (Estimate: \$500-1000)



- 1695 1973 U.S. Assay Commission medal. JK-AC 117. Bronze. 57.1 mm. Facing portrait of George P. Shultz on obverse ASSAY COMMISSION arcs above view of Treasury Building, TREASURY BUILDING / WASHINGTON, D.C. / 1973 on three lines below building, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK curves below. In box of issue with red, white, and blue suspension ribbon included.
- 1696 Trade dollar box dollar A lovely box dollar made from an 1878 Trade dollar. Inside, a portrait of a gentleman. The inside of the lid is beautifully engraved with an image of a theatrical stage, with "Conried" at the top, the date 1907 at the right, and "Christmas" around the left edge. The work is signed Max Meyer, NY. Though the portrait is cracked and slightly damaged toward the top, the workmanship is excellent. One of the nicest box dollars we have seen.
- 1697 Collection of box dollars made from United States coins and tokens: ☆ 1878 Quarter. Unusual ☆ 1890 Morgan dollar ☆ 1877-S Trade dollar. Lid present, but not attached ☆ 1877-S Trade dollar. With loop for suspension ☆ 1892 Columbian Expo half dollar. Portrait of a lady inside ☆ 1893 Worlds Columbian Expo medal. Christopher Columbus obverse, with administration building reverse. Photo of a gentleman inside, probably circa 1930. An unusual piece ☆ 1934 Century of Progress "box dollar," though made as such originally as a souvenir item. A paper fold out includes images from the fair. An interesting lot, all in average condition and working order unless otherwise noted. (Total: 7 pieces)

Impressive Masonic Medal on 1798 \$1



- 1698 Masonic medal on 1798 Bust dollar, BB-108. About Good or so, markings finer.** A remarkable early American Masonic medal using a Bust dollar as its host. Engraved in a circle on the obverse with HTWSSTKS or "Hiram the Widow's Son Sent to King Solomon," while the reverse shows two stamped plane and compass symbol, one with a single stamped G inside. Holed at 1:30 on the coin's obverse, but 12:00 relative to H as top of the Masonic jewel. Probably worn or carried by a member of the Royal Arch Masons, with the dollar's date remaining but much of the other detail obscured by even pocket wear. Early dollars with Masonic markings are quite rare, but are avidly sought after. (Estimate: \$250-500)

- 1699 Louisiana Purchase Exposition brooch containing a 1903 Jefferson gold dollar and a 1903 McKinley gold dollar.** An interesting item, sold at the Exposition in St. Louis and through *The Numismatist* at the time. The two gold dollars are AU-55, lustrous and appealing despite some light hairlines. The brooch that contains them incorporates a gold rope housing and a pin back, which is a trifle loose but easily repairable. A very attractive and wearable piece of coin jewelry, described in greater detail in Dave Bowers' 1964 book, *Coins and Collectors*, which shows the original advertising listings.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Cabinet of Lucien M. LaRiviere, Part II, March 2001, Lot 3284.

- 1700 A selection of gold love tokens.** All are engraved with monogrammed initials: ☆ Type 1 gold dollar ☆ Type III gold dollar (4). Three have loops, one has a pinback ☆ Gold dollar, unknown type. Engraved on both sides, initials on one side and 1883 on the other ☆ \$3 gold piece, with loop. (Total: 7 pieces) (Estimate: \$500-1000)
- 1701 A fascinating lot of love tokens:** ☆ Half dimes (4). Includes a pair of earrings marked "Emma," one of which is made with a Bust half dime and the other of which has a broken loop. The other two pieces are an 1857 with loop and chain engraved "Willie" and a pinback with excellent engraving marked EBN April 6. 65 below 7 stars — three days before Appomattox ☆ Dimes (7). Includes a wearable pair of earrings engraved MM and three pictorial types ☆ Twenty cents. A fancy monogrammed piece with missing pinback. San Francisco mintmark ☆ Quarter dollar. Fancy engraved geometric design ☆ Half dollars (2). Both pinback types, one missing pin and the other missing entire display assembly ☆ Other (3). An Hawaiian quarter with reverse enameled and loop (AU otherwise), Canada 25 Cents of Victoria with working pinback, pinback made from cut portion of British half florin (?) made into two hearts — very unusual and desirable. (Total: 17 pieces) (Estimate: \$300-700)

- 1702 A diverse selection of numismatic Americana, including coin jewelry and a merchant counterstamp:** ☆ Box dollar, made from an 1877 trade dollar. VF, still fully functional, a nicely made piece ☆ 1875 quarter dollar with two counterstamps. The first is "DRINK / STOEHR'S / LAGER BIER," but marked above at a later time is the word DON'T in bold letters. The Stoehr's mark is a known counterstamp, but only research will reveal what beef the countermarker had against this firm! ☆ Two interesting pieces of gold coin jewelry, an 1874 \$3 in gold bezel faced with lenses and suspended from a loop, and a charm composed of three gold dollars (including a Type II) mounted below a leaf and loop construction in a triangular fashion. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1703 A pair of interesting American gold medalets:** ☆ Society of Mayflower Descendants badge. Unmarked, probably 14K. Dated 1897, engraved with member's name, an attractive and wearable badge from this American society ☆ 1969 Republican Governors Conference medal. Marked 14K, depicts jockey on horse on obverse and logo of conference on reverse. The chairperson at this convention was Ronald Reagan. An interesting item. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1704 A group of medal dies and hubs.** Four interesting items used to coin medals. Included are a die for a oval religious medal depicting the Virgin Mary, a 21 mm die that was apparently used for a marksmanship award medal and depicts a standing gentleman aiming a shotgun or rifle, a beautifully executed 32.1 mm die engraved by Otto Schwester for the 1926 National Saengerfest in Philadelphia, and a hub puncheon depicting Benjamin Franklin by Robert Lovett that was used to produce two medals in the 1860s. An unusual offering for the medal enthusiast. (Total: 4 pieces) (Estimate: \$200-300)

- 1705 English Counterfeit Detectors Pair of English counterfeit coin detectors:** ☆ Hand held English balance scale for Guineas. Steel mechanism with brass trays. Slightly rough, with one string broken, but in an early metal case with two weights, 5:8, and 2:16 ☆ Self-rising folding balance for sovereigns and half sovereigns. In the original wooden case and in good working order with the inner box label intact. Manufactured by Richard Brown and sold by P. Stubs. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1706 Collection of 19th-century English rocker type balances for sovereigns and half sovereigns:** ☆ B. Cattle maker. Brass ☆ Marked T.S. (T. Simmons). Brass ☆ No maker mark. Brass ☆ Marked T.S. (T. Simmons). Brass, in early tin box with lid ☆ Unmarked. Brass. Housed in a T. Simmons end cap cardboard box ☆ Harrison, Birmingham. Brass. Housed in the original end cap cardboard box (2 examples) ☆ Bourn. Brass. Housed in an end cap cardboard box, with damaged label. An interesting lot that should be examined, most being fairly average condition. (Total: 8 pieces)

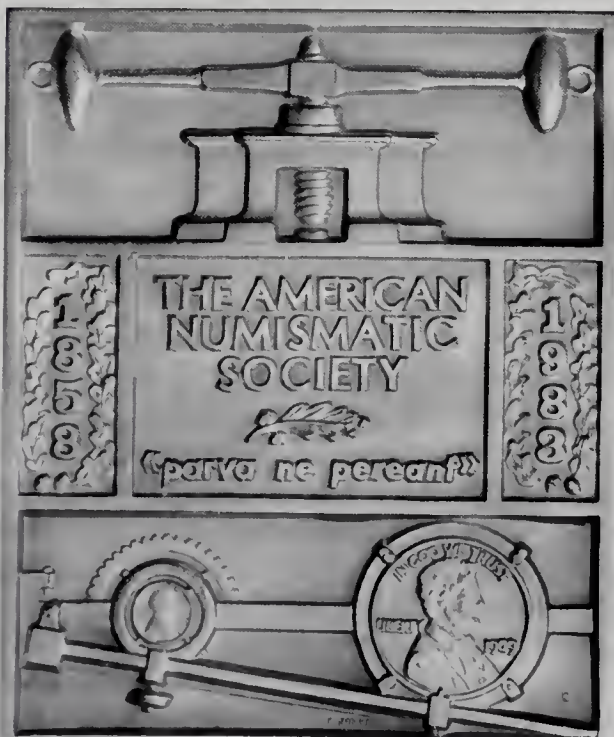
- 1707 A trio of Betts medals pedigreed to the LaRiviere Collection:** ☆ Betts-447. 1763 Treaty of Paris medal. Silver. Extremely Fine. A diminutive medal issued to commemorate the end of the Seven Years War ☆ Betts-551. 1775 Lord North medal. Silver. Very Fine. Deeply toned, some light marks, a beautiful medal issued on the dawn of the Revolution to commemorate Lord North's election as chancellor at Oxford University — he later prosecuted the British cause throughout the Revolution ☆ Betts-597, Julian MI-10. (1886) Nathaniel Greene, U.S. Mint restrike. Copper, bronzed. About Uncirculated. The original version is among the second rarest Comitia Americana medals; this version was struck at the U.S. Mint

to serve the needs of 19th century medal collectors. (Total: 3 pieces)
(Estimate: \$900-1200)

From the Thomas Sebring Collection. Earlier, all three pieces from Bowers and Merena's sale of the Lucien LaRiviere Collection, Part III, May 2001, Lots 1043, 1054, and 1100 with original lot tickets.

Massive Gold ANS 125th Anniversary Medal

A Numismatic Masterpiece
Only Example in Private Hands



- 1708 1983 American Numismatic Society 125th Anniversary medal. 18 karat gold. Dies by Marcel Jovine. As issued. 27.71 troy ounces, 91.5 x 109.9 mm. **One of only two struck, and the only specimen outside the ANS.** In original case of issue. This medal was accomplished in 1983 on the 125th anniversary of the founding of the American Numismatic Society in 1858, struck to the order of Harry W. Bass, Jr., then serving as the President of the ANS. Leslie Elam described this medal in a reminiscence of Harry Bass:

"The medal struck to commemorate the Society's 125th Anniversary was one of Harry's favorites. The Society's Committee on Medals invited several promi-

nent artists to compete for the commission to sculpt the anniversary medal; their entries were presented to the Council for consideration at a special meeting. Bass argued forcefully and convincingly for the concept submitted by artist Marcel Jovine depicting machines related to the coining process on the reverse, together with the inscription, while on the obverse of the rather large rectangular medal the kneeling figure of "the minter" is superimposed on an array of coin images from various periods and regions. Happily, the Council agreed with Harry that the medal enables the viewer to "hold history in one's hand," and indeed, this much-acclaimed medal has come to symbolize the transition from past to future that 1983 truly was."

Bass caused two specimens to be struck, keeping this one and presenting the other to the ANS where it remains. Today, this massive medal by acclaimed medallist Marcel Jovine remains a landmark and a desirable item to numismatists of every stripe. One of the most desirable of modern American medals. (Estimate: \$8000-10000)

From Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 2093.

ANCIENT AND WORLD COINS



- 1709 Roman Republic. Semis, ca. 240-225 BC. Thurlow & Vecchi 52. **About Very Fine.** 152.4 grams. 51 mm. Janus on obverse with denomination mark / prow to right with denomination mark above. Even deep jade green patina with a trace of earthen highlights. Smoothed on right obverse and at rim above 12:00, sharp and appealing, an attractive example of this popular Aes Grave type. (Estimate: \$400-500)

- 1710 A selection of four denarii from the Roman Imperial period and early Empire: ☆ Julius Caesar. ca. 49-48 BC. Sydenham 1006. Very Fine. 4.00 grams. Elephant and CAESAR / Sacrificial implements. Silver gray with lustrous golden highlights. Obverse misaligned to 3:00, reverse centered. A nice example ☆ Julius Caesar. ca. 48-47 BC. Sydenham 1009. Very Fine. 4.03 grams. Venus to right / Trophy. Obverse centered on an oval planchet, reverse misaligned to 2:00, flat strike on top of reverse. Pleasing silver gray with a trace of amber toning ☆ Marc Antony. ca. 32-31 BC. Sydenham 1236. Very Fine. 3.57 grams. Galley / Standards. Even silver gray with good centering, full legends, some minor hairlines and a trace of granularity, good visual appeal ☆ Augustus as emperor. ca. 27 BC-14 AD. RSC 43c. Extremely Fine. 3.72 grams. Laureate head to right / Gaius and Lucius Caesars. Even silver gray with nice lustre, reverse legends fatigued from die wear. (Total: 4 pieces) (Estimate: \$1000-1500)

- 1711 A pair of desirable gold coins from Ancient Greece: ☆ Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III the Great. Stater, ca 330-300 BC. 8.54 grams. Very Fine. Helmeted head of Athena with gryphon

on helmet / Nike standing left holding wreath, MAY and bee at feet. Lustrous yellow gold, both sides well centered, some light hairlines, perhaps once bezeled. An appealing example ☆ Thracian or Scythian Kings. Koson. Stater, ca. mid 1st century BC. MS-61 (ICG). Obverse well centered, reverse misaligned right, frosty yellow gold with some light granularity. (Total: 2 pieces)

(Estimate: \$1000-1500)

- 1712 Two Roman gold coins spanning over 400 years of history, both certified as AU-58 by ICG:** ☆ Roman Republic. Julius Caesar, A. Hirtius, ca. 46 BC. Aureus. Sydenham 1017. Veiled head of Pietas to right / Lituus, jug, and axe. Some lustre on yellow gold surfaces, obverse far misaligned to 3:00, reverse complete but aligned to bottom, an attractive golden memorial of one of the most famous characters who ever lived ☆ Roman Empire. Honorius, ca. 393-423 AD. Solidius. Milan mint. Sear-4244. Lustrous yellow gold with ideal centering, some light granularity. (Total: 2 pieces).

(Estimate: \$1250-2000)

- 1713 A foursome of Teutonic issues:** ☆ Austria. Tyrol. 1618 thaler. Dav-3324A. VF. Lovely even gray ☆ Austria. 1713 thaler. Dav-1050. EF ☆ Austria. 1767 Maria Theresa medalet. 21 mm. Mint State ☆ Germany. Saxony. 1623 thaler. Dav-7601. EF. Lustrous deep gray. (Total: 4 pieces)

(Estimate: \$350-500)

- 1714 A fine selection of coins from Spain and Latin America dating from 1761 to 1841:** ☆ Bolivia. 1830 J 8 sueldos. EF ☆ Brazil. 1820 R 960 reis. AU ☆ Costa Rica. 1824 M 1/2 escudo. Choice VF ☆ Mexico. 1841 ML Mo 1/2 real. EF ☆ Mexico. 1761 M Mo 2 reales. AU, lightly polished ☆ Mexico. 1770 FM Mo 8 reales. EF ☆ Mexico. 1822 Mo 8 reales of Iturbide. VF ☆ Spain. 1820 J 8 maravedis. Choice EF ☆ Spain. 1793 CN S 2 reales. EF. (Total: 9 pieces)

(Estimate: \$400-600)

- 1715 A trio of French issues from the 1640s:** ☆ Louis XIII. 1643 A 1/24 ecu. Choice Fine. A lovely specimen ☆ Louis XIII. 1642 A 1/4 ecu. Choice VF. Another very nice coin ☆ Louis XIV. 1644 A 1/4 ecu. EF. Lustrous and attractive. (Total: 3 pieces) (Estimate: \$350-500)



- 1716 Lafayette medal. About EF,** lightly brushed long ago. White metal shell card style. 197.2 grains. 41.0 mm. Bust of Lafayette to right, GENERAL LAFAYETTE around on obverse, DEFENSEUR / DE / LA LIBERTE EN AMERI / 1777 / EN FRANCE 1799 ETC / 1850 / REVUE DE 8 AUOT. / 1850 on reverse in eight lines.

Rare 1713 Farthing Pattern



(2x photo)

- 1717 Great Britain. 1713 pattern farthing of Queen Anne. Choice Mint State.** 67.4 grains. Exemplary chocolate brown with abundant mint color at obverse periphery and more muted traces on the reverse. A choice specimen, double struck to bring up full bold detail, with pristine and reflective fields showing excellent visual appeal. A few little flecks in the vicinity of the date are present, some softness in broad rim at 6:00 on obverse, one of the most attractive specimens of this issue we have seen. This type was struck in several different metals, including gold, and is one of several major types of pattern farthings struck with the visage of Queen Anne. The 1714 issue is the closest thing this monarch produced to a circulating copper type, as it was a pattern produced in some profusion and is often seen in circulated grades; the present type also closely resembles the styles of circulating farthings of other monarchs but is significantly rarer than the issue of 1714. A lovely specimen for an advanced British cabinet. (Estimate: \$1000-2000)

- 1718 Great Britain. A trio of Soho Mint farthing patterns of George III:** ☆ 1798 (2). Copper. Both Choice Proof, one bronzed and the other reflective red and brown. Similar to the 1799 cartwheel pennies and twopence in design ☆ 1799. Gilt copper. Proof, deeply reflective with gilding intact. The adopted design. (Total: 3 pieces) (Estimate: \$700-1000)

- 1719 Great Britain. A trio of beautiful halfpennies of George II and III:** ☆ England. George II. 1751. Choice Mint State. Lustrous with abundant mint red on the obverse ☆ Ireland. George III. 1766. Choice EF. Frosty chocolate brown ☆ England. George III. 1770. Choice Mint State. Abundant mint color, nearly full red on reverse, a few obverse flyspecks away from being a gem. (Total: 3 pieces) (Estimate: \$400-700)

- 1720 Great Britain. A selection of George III coppers of English types.** All are Mint State: ☆ 1773 farthing (2). Both struck from regal dies, one is chocolate brown while the other shows some mint red ☆ 1799 farthing (2). Both are lustrous and attractive, one with plentiful mint color ☆ 1806 penny. Frosty chocolate brown, some light scratches off Britannia's knee. (Total: 5 pieces) (Estimate: \$500-900)

- 1721 Ireland. A quartette of minor issues of George III, three of them patterns:** ☆ 1806 farthing. Copper gilt. Proof. Some light hairlines, gilding complete, excellent eye appeal ☆ 1805 halfpenny. Copper gilt. Proof. Only light hairlines, nearly choice ☆ 1805 halfpenny. Silver. Choice Proof. Beautiful light silver gray with lovely pale violet and bright blue toning. Light planchet striations on reverse, a very nice example of this rarity ☆ 1805 penny. Copper. Mint State. Frosty light brown. (Total: 4 pieces) (Estimate: \$850-1250)

- 1722 Collection of Maundy sets including the following: ☆ Charles II. 1673 ☆ James II. 1688 penny, 1686 twopence, 1687 threepence, 1687 groat ☆ William and Mary. 1691 ☆ William III. 1701 ☆ and. 1703 penny, 1710 twopence, 1704 threepence, 1708 groat. ☆ George I. 1723 penny, 1721 twopence, 1723 threepence, 1717 groat ☆ George II. 1746 George III. 1818 ☆ George IV 1824 ☆ William IV. 1831 ☆ Victoria. 1839 ☆ 1888 ☆ 1901 ☆ Edward VII. 1904 ☆ George V. 1911 ☆ George VI. 1942 ☆ 1949 ☆ Elizabeth II. 1956. Grades vary from VF all the way through Choice Proof and Mint State, but it is suggested that would-be bidders examine these pieces to form their own grade judgement and bidding strategy. (Total: 72 pieces, 18 sets) (Estimate: \$1000-1500)



- 1723 Custom-boxed set of Maundy Proof coinage, 1902-1910, encompassing the regnal years of King Edward VII of England. Each date set consists of one each silver penny, twopence, threepence, and fourpence or groat. All are highly reflective and deeply toned Proofs, all deep gunmetal-blue verging on indigo. The deluxe custom presentation box, probably made for Spink & Son or another leading distributor in England (no boxes were actually produced by the Royal Mint—the Maundy coins are typically issued in a purse), is a testimony to the craftsman's art of boxmaking. The outside is embossed black leatherette with gold embossed lettering that reads KING EDWARD VII / MAUNDY MONEY / 1902. 1910.; the box swings open on two hinged doors as though a tall closet. The inside is fully and opulently lined in red satin inside each "door" (the inside of each "door" is embossed in gold and reads the same as the outer box), while the background for the coins is a rich red velvet tray encircled by a creased cord of red satin. An impressive display and collection in one, and the first this writer has ever seen (and this writer is an old-time fan of all things Maundy). Definitely a gorgeous item that won't go begging for attention when it crosses the auction block. (Total: 36 coins; 1 box)



- 1724 Japan. Akita. (1863) 6 momme, 6 fun. KM-10. Extremely Fine. 265.6 grains. Golden gray with old cabinet toning and rich shades within the lustrous recesses of the central obverse characters. Choice and attractive, marks well-defined, speck of red paint at central reverse. A remarkably nice example of this provincial issue. (Estimate: \$300-400)

- 1725 Japan. Akita. (1863) 9 momme, 2 fun. KM-12. Extremely Fine. 531.0 grains. Lustrous opalescent gray with lovely cabinet toning. Problem-free, marks well-impressed, a beautiful specimen. A point of red paint, perhaps a museum mark, is present and removable within the reverse recesses. A scarce type in superb grade. (Estimate: \$500-700)

- 1726 Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. 1968 seven-piece Proof set, including gold and silver issues. KM-PS 3. Housed in original box of issue with Jordanian certificate of authenticity, #456. (Total: 7 pieces)

Remarkable Pinchbeck Store Card

Ca. 1740



- 1727 Great Britain. (ca. 1740) Pinchbeck store card token. Pinchbeck composition. Fine. 26.2 mm, 81.0 grains. Nude bust of George II to left on obverse, intricate reverse design includes legends which read "PINCHBECK Senr. at PINCHBECK'S headin (?) Fleet Street" around tiny devices showing some of Pinchbeck's products—a ring, a toy noisemaker, a lantern, a keepsake box—around a central device that appears to show Admiral Vernon holding a medal! A fascinating token, unknown to the various written sources and experts we consulted, perhaps offered here for the first

time. The surfaces are smooth golden brown, consistent with the Pinchbeck composition that is best known as the metal fabric of the thousands of Admiral Vernon medals Pinchbeck struck ca. 1739-41. Little is known of the Pinchbeck family, a multigenerational business of clock and toymakers who produced many medals and invented their own alloy in which to strike them. Forrer notes that Edward Pinchbeck is the likely producer of the Vernon medals which made this family famous among numismatists. We believe this token to be issued in the same period. An important and historic piece, undoubtedly rare, and an ideal association piece in an advanced cabinet of the medals which the Pinchbeck family produced.

(Estimate: \$500-1000)

Unique George II Medal Found in Massachusetts Possible New Indian Peace Medal Type



- 1728 (ca. 1760). George II medal. MI George II 449, uniface. Lead or white metal. Fine.** 80.49 grains. 65.0 mm. A fascinating item, recently unearthed in western Massachusetts. Dark olive with earthen tones and encrustation around design elements and legends. Holed at 12:00, presumably for suspension, hole misshapen and accomplished from front to back, flap of metal at top of hole folded up at rear. Fairly well preserved for a medal struck in a soft composition, dull dent in front of nose, some minor rim bruises, blank reverse shows some horizontal scratches but no notable nicks. AG of MAGN obscured by hole, other legends complete, even wear on design's high point does not obscure the mastery inherent in the die.

Medallic Illustrations lists this obverse die under 1760, and it is fortunately plated in the MI plates, allowing for absolute confirmation. The only specimen known at the time of publication was described as being struck in lead, a medal in the British Museum cabinet. That medal bore a reverse whose inscription was a simple INCOMPARABILIS with a carefully rendered map of the British Isles upon a globe, this die the work of Swiss master Johann Carl Hedlinger like the obverse. On the admittedly finer specimen in the British Museum, the date 1760 is visible upon the King's brooch, allowing for proper dating. This piece, unlike the BM specimen, shows no sign of a reverse.

The present specimen was found by an experienced metal detectorist in a hillside in western Massachusetts, a specific site that has yielded primarily French and Indian War artifacts including military buttons. Indian trade items have been found in the vicinity, but this could be said of many sites throughout New England and Atlantic Canada. As the name of this American version of the Seven Years War suggests, Indians played an important role — both as allies of the British forces in North America and as foes. Medals were awarded during this conflict and others on the American continent throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries. The fact that this medal is large, depicts the King, is holed, and was found in a French and Indian War context is suggestive — clearly it is easy to guess that this medal is an awarded Indian Peace medal. However, this type is previously undocumented as a medal with an American connection. Indian Peace medals depicting George I, delivered as late as this era, were bronze and slightly smaller; the George III pieces were all silver and varied in diameter but some were quite similar in size to this medal. Medals were awarded with suspensions typically, but many were simply worn through a crude hole after the suspension failed. We know of no other Indian Peace medal type that was uniface, an inconsistency but not necessarily a damning one, as they were meant to be displayed face-out. What other possibilities are there for a medal such as this? The possibility exists that a medal such as this could have been a decoration on a piece of military hardware — we do not claim to be experts on British militaria of this period but the pieces of medallic character that were uniface decorations seem to us to have been carefully riveted, not carelessly holed and mounted, and a crude mounting such as this would have allowed free movement of the medal upon a flat backing. In short, it is impossible to precisely define the use of this medal, but bringing our experience to bear and the context in which this medal was found, use as a personally worn medallic badge is probable. The evidence is circumstantially suggestive of use by an allied Native American. Such precision is not meant to be wishy-washy, simply historically prudent based upon the utter rarity of this medal and its status as a previously unrecorded type. That stated, the British forces were known to put non-Indian Peace medal types into use as presentation gifts to Native Americans, the marriage medals of George and Charlotte of this period being a prime example. We can imagine that the complete medal as designed by Hedlinger, with this robust image of the King and a map of Great Britain described as INCOMPARABILIS or “incomparable” could have been tailor-made to make an impression upon a would-be ally in America. We are pleased to have been selected as the first to describe this discovery, and present it herewith for consideration by advanced specialists in the fields of early American medals and history.

(Estimate: \$1500 and up)

Discovered in the soil on a hillside in western Massachusetts in 2003 in context with other objects from the period of the French and Indian War.

- 1729** Great Britain. Queen's South Africa medal with two clasps. EF. Clasps for Relief of Ladysmith and Tugela Heights. Ribbon present, a trifle worn. Medal is pleasing golden gray with a minor rim bruise at 5:00 on the reverse. Named to 95277 Bomb. G. Murray of the 21st Battery RFA. A pleasing example of this popular Boer War medal.

(Estimate: \$100-200)

Unique 1796 Engraved Dutch-American Prize



- 1730 1796 American-related engraved Dutch rider or ducaton. Extremely Fine.** A remarkable and fascinating piece that suggests the close commercial ties between the nascent United States of America and Holland in the earliest days of the Republic. The reverse of this piece, a ducaton of Utrecht, has been smoothed and carefully engraved with the following: "Op. No. 1137 / den 1 Novembr 1796 / Getrokken door / L.J. / Ein Amerikaansche / Premie Groot / (G) 30000." The inscription has been translated as follows: On Number 1137, On November 1st 1796, Drawn by LJ, An American, Premium (or prize) of 30,000 guilders. Many Americans were in the Netherlands in the 1790s as trade connections between the two nations grew, a process began in 1782 when John Adams was accepted as U.S. envoy. The precise identity of LJ is not known, but the premium he received is likely a payment from a bond or lottery. The piece shows pleasing peripheral toning and is housed in a silver beaded frame of contemporary manufacture. Clearly this was a prize of some importance, and the fact that LJ was "ein Amerikaansche" was a fact of some importance. Perhaps greater research can elucidate his identity. Engraved pieces from this period, especially European ones that relate to Americans, are scarce, particularly so in crown size. (Estimate: \$1000-2000)

- 1731** Collection of box dollars on world coins: ☆ France. 1811 5 francs. Standard hinged type ☆ Germany. 1875 5 mark. Standard hinged type ☆ Germany. 1876 1 pfennig. Threaded screw down type, with a church photograph in the reverse, and a large tree in the obverse ☆ Great Britain. 1668 Crown. Threaded screw down type ☆ Great Britain. 1797 Penny. Threaded screw down type ☆ Japan. 1 yen. Standard hinged type ☆ Republic of Mexico. 1904 Peso. Standard hinged type. (Total: 7 pieces)

1971 Bahama Proof Sets

- 1732 Two 1971 gold Proof sets of the Bahama Islands**, both in original boxes. Included are KM-PS 5A and KM-PS 5B. (Total: 8 pieces, 2 sets)



- 1733 Great Britain. ca. 1625-42 unite of Charles I. Very Fine or better.** 138.6 grains. Bright yellow gold with rich violet-rose toning around the reverse legends. Some light hairlines and a trace of brightness from a long ago polishing, a minor consideration as this piece displays superb visual appeal. Bold strike with all legends complete, a lovely example of this Charles I issue worthy of a place in an advanced cabinet. (Estimate: \$800-1500)

Choice Scotland Unit of Charles I



- 1734 Great Britain. Scotland. ca. 1637-42 unit of Charles I. Choice Very Fine.** 151.1 grains. Rich yellow gold, reverse delicately toned in violet-rose shades in areas of the periphery. A sharp and very attractive example, choice within the grade range, minor planchet flaw in field over orb, no major flaws. The bust of Charles I is handsomely executed and nicely detailed. A very elusive Scottish issue. (Estimate: \$1500-2500)

Beautiful 1651 Commonwealth Unite



- 1735 Great Britain. Commonwealth. 1651 unite. About Uncirculated.** 140.5 grains. Nearly full frosty lustre on yellow gold surfaces. An exceptional specimen of this famous and popular issue. Tiny mint clip over last 1 of date, arc planchet roughness from second X of denomination to top of Irish shield, a trace of weakness at the bottom of the same shield. The largest gold issue struck under Cromwell's Commonwealth, the most valuable English gold coin with English legends. A classic rarity which is very elusive in this superb state of preservation. (Estimate: \$3000-5000)

Rare Proof 1817 Sovereign



(2x photo)

- 1736 Great Britain. 1817 sovereign. Choice Proof.** 122.9 grains. Boldly reflective fields exhibit rich yellow gold color with deeper gold and ruddy tones at the peripheries. Devices are well defined and nicely frosted, excellent overall visual appeal, a lovely specimen. Only some very light minor hairlines are present, tiny nick on wire rim above I of BRITANNIA. A popular four-year type, struck in Proof format in both 1817 and 1820. This date is a bit easier to acquire but is still a great rarity — ideal for the legions of collectors who seek to assemble a collection of George III by type. A beautiful Proof coin that is bound for a place of honor in its next cabinet.

(Estimate: \$5000-7500)

- 1737** A quartette of gold coins from the Middle East: ☆ India. Kutch. 1862 25 kori (2). Both are Choice Mint State ☆ Iran. Persia. AH 1233 toman. Choice Mint State. A beautiful example ☆ Iraq. Abbasids. ca. 780 AD. Dinar, 18.6 mm. About Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces).

(Estimate: \$700-1000)

Popular Mexico 8 Escudos of Phillip V



- 1738 Mexico. 1746 MF 8 escudos. Mexico City mint. Extremely Fine.** Pleasing rich yellow gold with abundant peripheral lustre and some ruddy toning. A very attractive specimen, some mint-made adjustment marks noted diagonally at central obverse, a touch of flat strike on Phillip's bust. Well detailed and choice for the grade, an ideal specimen of this popular type — the first type of milled 8 escudos from Mexico and a coin familiar to the American colonists.

(Estimate: \$2500-3500)

- 1739 Mexico. 1962 gold centennial medal. Choice Mint State.** 641.8 grains. (41.6 grams). Rich yellow gold with reflective fields. Struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of "Cinco de Mayo" 1862.

(Estimate: \$400-500)

- 1740** A trio of 17th and 18th century Dutch gold coins: ☆ Holland. 1655 2 ducats. Fine, holed at shoulder, some light clipping ☆ Holland. 1733 ducat. VF but very rough at base of obverse, probably sea-salvaged ☆ Utrecht. 1610 ducat. Fine or better, trace of mount at 12:00. (Total: 3 pieces)

(Estimate: \$200-300)

- 1741 Spain. A selection of 18th century gold coins:** ☆ 1758 J 1/2 escudo. Seville mint. About Uncirculated. Choice light yellow gold with frosty lustre ☆ 1786 DV 1/2 escudo. Madrid mint. Extremely Fine. Lustrous yellow gold ☆ 1780 CF 1 escudo. Seville mint. Very Fine ☆ 1788 M 2 escudo. Madrid mint. Mint State. A splendid and fully lustrous example ☆ 1794 MF 2 escudos. Seville mint. Extremely Fine. Some lustre remains ☆ 1777 PJ 4 escudos. Madrid mint. Extremely Fine. Much peripheral lustre remains, a scarce coin in this grade. (Total: 6 pieces)

(Estimate: \$1000-2000)

END OF SALE

INDEX

Colonial and Early American Coins	1001-1067
Half Cents	1068-1093
Large Cents	1094-1135
Small Cents	1136-1225
Two-Cent Pieces	1226-1233
Nickel Three-Cent Pieces	1234-1242
Silver Three-Cent Pieces	1243-1247
Nickel Five-Cent Pieces	1248-1335
Half Dimes	1336-1365
Dimes	1366-1400
Twenty-Cent Pieces	1401-1407
Quarter Dollars	1408-1459
Half Dollars	1460-1521
Silver Dollars	137-351
Trade Dollars	352-368
Gold Dollars	369-395
Quarter Eagles	396-442
Three-Dollar Gold Coins	443-451
Half Eagles	452-514
Eagles	515-541
Double Eagles	542-584
Commemorative Silver Coins	606-650
Commemorative Gold Coins	651-670
Pattern Coins	1-106
Private and Territorial Gold Coins	107-124
Ingot	125
California Small Denomination Gold	126-136
Proof Sets	585-605
Miscellaneous U.S. Coins	1522-1541
Shipwreck Coins	1542-1681
Numismatic Americana	1682-1708
Coins of the World	1709-1741



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